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MONEY TABLE.

(*Comp. p.* xvii.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
Doll.	*Cts.*	*L.*	*S.*	*D.*	*Fr.*	*Cts.*	*M*	*Pf.*	*K.*	*h.*
—	1¼	—	—	⅝	—	6¼	—	5	—	6
—	2½	—	—	1¼	—	12½	—	10	—	12
—	5	—	—	2½	—	25	—	20	—	24
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	48
—	12½	—	—	6	—	62½	—	50	—	60
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	96
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	1	20
—	40	—	1	70	2	12½	1	70	2	—
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	2	40
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	3	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	80
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	6	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	7	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	8	20
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	9	60
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	10	80
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	12	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	14	40
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	19	20
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	24	50
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	120	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	600	—

Abbreviations.

R. = Room, including light and attendance.
B. = Breakfast.
L. = Luncheon.
D. = Dinner.
S. = Supper.
Rfmts. = Refreshments.
M. = English mile.
ft. (′) = Engl. foot.
Kil. = Kilomètre.
Kgr. = Kilogramme.
N. = North, northern.
S. = South, southern.
E. = East, eastern.
W. = West, western.

r. = Right.
l. = Left.
hr. = Hour.
min. = Minute.
c., ca. = circa, about.
comp. = compare.
fr. = franc.
c. = centime.
M = mark.
pf. = pfennig.
K. = crown.
h. = heller.
S.A.C. = Swiss Alpine Club.
I.A.C. = Italian Alpine Club.
F.A.C. = French Alpine Club.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

SWITZERLAND
Scale : 1 to 1.000.000
Engl. Miles
Kilomètres
Railways
High roads
Roads
Footpaths & Bridle-paths
RAILWAY MAP of NORTHERN ITALY
Longitude East 8 from Greenwich

SWITZERLAND

AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF

ITALY, SAVOY, AND TYROL

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

With 72 Maps, 19 Plans, and 12 Panoramas

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
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1909

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

PREFACE.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to supply the traveller with all needful information, to point out the most interesting places and the best way of reaching them, to render him comparatively independent of the services of guides and others, and thus to enable him thoroughly to enjoy his tour in this magnificent country.

With improved facilities for travel, the number of visitors to Switzerland has greatly increased of late years, and mountaineering ambition has been proportionally stimulated. Summits once deemed well-nigh inaccessible are now scaled annually by travellers from all parts of the world. The achievements of the modern Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, and even ladies now frequently vie with the stronger sex in their deeds of daring.

The Handbook is based on the Editor's personal acquaintance with the places described, most of which he has carefully and repeatedly explored. This edition, which corresponds with the thirty-third German edition, has been thoroughly revised, and furnished with the latest information obtainable. Its contents are divided into Seven Sections (I. North Switzerland; II. Central Switzerland, Lake of Lucerne and Environs, and St. Gotthard; III. Bernese Oberland; IV. Western Switzerland, Lake of Geneva, Lower Rhone Valley; V. Chamonix, the Valais, and the adjacent Italian Alps; VI. South-Eastern Switzerland, Grisons; VII. Lakes of North Italy), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimize the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents or the general index.

The Editor will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. The information already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable. Annotated hotel-bills are always welcome.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, are based on *Siegfried's Atlas of Switzerland* and on *Dufour's Map* (p. xxix), and revised with the aid of other recent authorities and from the Editor's own experiences. Two of them appear for the first time in this issue.

TIME TABLES. The best Swiss publications are the *Indicateur Officiel Suisse* (Bern, $1^1/_2$ fr.), issued four times a year, and the *'Kursbücher'* (time-tables) of *Bürkli* of Zürich (80 c.) and *Krüsi* of Bâle (80 c.), sold at most of the railway-stations.

HEIGHTS are given in the text in English feet, on the maps in mètres (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre; 1 mètre = 3.281 Engl. ft., or about 3 ft. $3^1/_3$ in.). Comp. p. xl. — DISTANCES on highroads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle-paths and mountain-routes are expressed by the time which they usually take. The number of miles at the beginning of a paragraph denotes the distance from the starting-point, while the distances from place to place are generally stated within brackets; but on railway-routes the mileage is always reckoned from the starting-point.

HOTELS. Besides the first-class hotels, the Handbook mentions a number of the more modest inns also. The usual charges are stated in accordance with the Editor's own experience, or from the bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel-charges, like carriage-fares and fees to guides, generally have an upward tendency, but an approximate statement of these items will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his probable expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in an up-to-date establishment, and also to be well managed and with a reasonable scale of charges. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'very fair'. At the same time he does not doubt that there are many equally deserving houses among those not starred nor even mentioned.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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I. Plan of Tour.

Season. The great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of September; but to those who wish to see the scenery, the vegetation, and particularly the Alpine flowers in perfection, June is recommended as the most charming month in the year. For expeditions among the higher Alps the month of August is the best season; but above a height of 6500 ft. snow-storms may occur at any time except in thoroughly settled weather. In ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi and the more frequented routes through the Bernese Oberland before the middle of May. On the other hand snow sometimes lies throughout the whole season on the Furka, the Grimsel, the Gemmi, etc. The most loftily situated hotels are generally closed till the end of June.

Switzerland has long been popular as a winter-residence for invalids (comp. p. xx), but of recent years it has become also a favourite resort (especially Dec.-March) for pleasure-seekers attracted by the bright and bracing climate and by the various winter-sports (p. xxxi). Many mountain-hotels, in addition to the recognized health-resorts, are now open all the year round (comp. p. xxvi).

Distribution of Time. One Month, as the annexed plan shows, suffices for a glimpse at the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Bâle, where the scenery is least interesting, is a good starting-point, but the traveller may find it more convenient to begin with Geneva or Neuchâtel.

	Days
By railway from *Bâle* to *Neuhausen;* visit the *Falls of the Rhine;* by railway to *Zürich* (RR. 1, 8, 9, 12)	1
Zürich and the *Uetliberg* (R. 13)	1
From Zürich by railway viâ *Zug* and *Arth-Goldau* to the *Rigi-Kulm* (RR. 25, 30, 28)	1
From the Rigi by railway to *Vitznau;* by steamboat to *Lucerne*, and one day at Lucerne (RR. 28, 27, 26)	1½
By steamer on the *Lake of Lucerne* to *Brunnen;* visit the *Rütli*, *Axenstein*, etc. (R. 27)	1
By steamer from Brunnen to *Flüelen* (or by steamer to the *Tells-Platte* and thence on foot by the Axenstrasse to Flüelen); by the St. Gotthard Railway to *Göschenen;* by omnibus or on foot to *Andermatt* (RR. 27, 32, 33)	1
By carriage or on foot over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier* (R. 35); walk over the *Grimsel* to the *Grimsel Hospice* (R. 51)	1-2
Drive or walk down the *Hasli-Tal* (Handegg Fall) to *Meiringen* (RR. 51, 49)	1
Walk from Meiringen (Falls of the Reichenbach) through the *Bernese Oberland*, by the *Great Scheidegg*, to *Grindelwald* with ascent of the *Faulhorn* (RR. 50, 48)	1-2
By railway from Grindelwald over the *Little Scheidegg (Eiger Glacier, Lauberhorn)* to *Lauterbrunnen* (Staubbach; R. 46) and *Mürren* (R. 46)	1

	Days
Walk viâ the *Obere Steinberg* to *Trachsellauenen* and back to Lauterbrunnen; by railway to *Interlaken* (R. 46)	1
Excursions from *Interlaken* (*Beatenberg*, *Schynige Platte*, *Brienzer Rothorn*, etc.; RR. 45, 44, 49)	2
By railway or steamer to *Spiez;* railway to *Frutigen;* drive or walk to *Kandersteg* (R. 52)	1
(Excursions from Kandersteg to the *Oeschinen-See*, *Gastern-Tal*, etc.).	(1)
Walk from Kandersteg over the *Gemmi* to *Bad Leuk* (with visit to the *Torrenthorn*); walk or drive to *Leuk* station (R. 52); by railway to *Visp* (R. 80) and *Zermatt* (R. 85)	2
Excursions from Zermatt (*Gorner Grat*, *Schwarzsee*, etc.; R. 85)	2
Railway to *Visp* (R. 85), *Martigny* (R. 80), and *Chamonix* (R. 73)	1-1½
Chamonix (R. 75)	1-2
By railway to *Geneva* (R. 72)	½
Geneva and Environs (R. 65)	1
By steamboat on the *Lake of Geneva* (R. 66) to *Montreux* (*Chillon*, *Glion*, etc.)	1-2
By railway to *Lausanne;* several hours at Lausanne; by railway in the afternoon to *Fribourg* (RR. 66, 61)	1
By railway to *Bern* (R. 61); at Bern (R. 42)	1
By railway to *Bâle* (R. 4); at Bâle (R. 1)	1

An additional fortnight may be pleasantly spent in *Eastern Switzerland,* whence the *Italian Lakes* are easily visited.

	Days
From *Rorschach* or *Zürich* to *Pfäfers* and *Coire* (RR. 14, 18, 20, 99)	1
Railway to *Thusis* (R. 95); visit the *Via Mala* as far as the third bridge (p. 462); Albula Railway to *St. Moritz* (R. 101)	2
Drive to the *Maloja* and back (R. 102); in the evening to *Pontresina* (R. 102)	1
Pontresina (*Morteratsch* and *Roseg Glaciers;* ascent of the *Piz Languard*, etc.; R. 103)	2-3
Diligence over the *Bernina* to *Tirano;* railway viâ *Sondrio* to *Colico* (R. 107); steamer to *Bellagio* (R. 114)	1½
Bellagio (*Villa Carlotta*, etc.); then viâ *Menaggio* and *Porlezza* to *Lugano* (RR. 114, 113)	1
Environs of Lugano (*Mte. San Salvatore* or *Mte. Generoso;* R. 109)	1-1½
Steamboat to *Ponte Tresa*, railway to *Luino* (R. 113); steamer to the *Borromean Islands* and to *Pallanza* or *Stresa* (R. 111)	1
Steamboat to *Laveno*, and back by the St. Gotthard Railway to *Lucerne* (RR. 111, 32)	1
Or by the *Simplon Railway* to *Lausanne* (RR. 112, 80)	1

So comprehensive a tour as the above is, of course, rarely undertaken; but it will enable the traveller to plan an excursion of suitable length, such as one of the following: —

I. Eight Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Rhone Glacier, St. Gotthard Route.)

1st. From *Bâle* (or *Constance* or *Romanshorn*) to *Zürich.*

2nd. To *Zug*, *Arth*, the *Rigi*, and *Lucerne.*

3rd. By the *Brünig Railway* to *Meiringen* (*Gorge of the Aare; Pilatus* or *Brienzer Rothorn* ½-1 day extra) and *Brienz;* by steamboat to the *Giessbach* and *Interlaken.*

4th. Railway to *Lauterbrunnen*, *Mürren*, and over the *Wengern Alp* to *Grindelwald* (better partly on foot, taking another day).

5th. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Innertkirchen.*

6th. Over the *Grimsel* to the *Rhone Glacier.*

7th. By the *Furka* to *Andermatt* or *Göschenen*.
8th. To *Flüelen*, *Lucerne*, and *Bâle*.

II. Twelve or Fourteen Days from Bâle.
(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Gemmi.)

1st-6th. As in Tour I.
7th. Drive to *Fiesch;* walk or ride to the *Hôtel Jungfrau;* ascend the *Eggishorn*.
8th. Walk viâ the *Rieder Alp* to *Bel Alp;* descend to *Brigue*.
9th. By railway to *Visp* and *Zermatt*.
10th. Excursions from *Zermatt* (*Gorner Grat*, etc.).
11th. Railway to *Visp* and *Loèche;* walk or drive to *Bad Leuk*.
12th. Over the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg;* drive to *Frutigen;* train to *Bern*.

III. Eighteen Days from Bâle.
(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Chamonix, Lake of Geneva.)

1st-10th. As in Tour II.
11th. By train to *Visp* and *Martigny*.
12th. Viâ *Salvan* or the *Tête-Noire* to *Chamonix*.
13th, 14th. Excursions from *Chamonix*.
15th. By train to *Vernayaz* and *Montreux*.
16th, 17th. To *Glion (Naye)*, *Vevey*, *Lausanne*, and *Geneva*.
18th. To *Fribourg*, *Bern*, and *Bâle* (or from Bern to *Neuchâtel*).

IV. Eighteen to Twenty Days from Bâle.
(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Southern Valais, Chamonix.)

1st-9th. As in Tour II.
10th. Ascend the *Gorner Grat* and return to *St. Niklaus*.
11th. Cross the *Augstbord Pass* (ascent of *Schwarzhorn*) to *Gruben*.
12th. Cross the *Meiden Pass* (ascent of *Bella Tola*) to *St. Luc* and *Vissoye*.
13th. To *Zinal* and back.
14th. Cross the *Col de Torrent* to *Evolena*.
15th, 16th. At *Evolena (Arolla* and *Ferpècle)*, and return to *Sion*.
17th, 18th. Cross the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg* and *Thun* (or by railway to *Lausanne*, *Fribourg*, and *Bern*).
(Or: 16th. From *Evolena* to *Sion* and *Martigny*. 17th-20th. To *Chamonix*, *Geneva*, etc., as in Tour III.)

V. Seven Days from Bâle.
(Bernese Oberland, Rigi, St. Gotthard Railway, Italian Lakes.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Bern* and *Interlaken*.
2nd. To *Lauterbrunnen*, *Mürren*, and over the *Wengern Alp* to *Grindelwald*.
3rd. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Meiringen*.
4th. Over the *Brünig* to *Alpnachstad* (ascent of *Pilatus*) and *Lucerne*.
5th. By the *St. Gotthard Railway* to *Laveno;* steamboat to *Stresa Borromean Islands)*.
6th. By *Luino* and *Lugano* to *Bellagio*.
7th. Steamer to *Como;* St. Gotthard Railway to *Lucerne*, etc.

VI. Eight or Ten Days from Bâle.
(Rigi, Lake of Lucerne, St. Gotthard, Italian Lakes, Splügen.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Lucerne*, and by railway to the *Rigi-Kulm*.
2nd. Descend to *Vitznau;* steamer to *Brunnen (Axenstein, Rütli*, etc.).
(One or two additional days: visit the *Maderaner-Tal* from *Amsteg*, and return by the *Stäfeln*. By train or carriage to *Göschenen*.)
3rd. By the St. Gotthard Line to *Locarno*.
4th. To the *Borromean Islands*, *Luino*, and *Lugano*.

5th. By *Como*, or by *Porlezza*, to *Bellagio*.
6th. Walks at Bellagio; steamer to *Colico;* drive to *Chiavenna*.
7th. Cross the *Splügen* to *Coire*.
8th. To *Zürich* and *Neuchâtel* (or to the *Falls of the Rhine* and *Bâle*).

VII. Twelve to Fourteen Days from Bâle.

(Same as Tour VI, with the addition of the *Upper Engadine*.)

1st-5th. As in Tour VI.
6th. To *Chiavenna* and through the *Val Bregaglia* to *Casaccia*.
7th, 8th. Cross the *Maloja* to *St. Moritz*.
9th, 10th. *Pontresina* and Environs.
11th. *Albula Railway* to *Thusis* and *Coire*.
12th. To *Ragatz (Pfäfers)* and *Zürich*.

VIII. Fourteen to Sixteen Days from Bâle.

(Same as Tour VII, with the addition of the *Val Tellina* and *Lower Engadine*.)

1st-8th. As in Tour VII.
9th. Cross the *Bernina* to *Tirano*.
10th. Through the *Val Tellina* to *Bormio*.
11th. Cross the *Wormser Joch (Piz Umbrail)* to *St. Maria* in the *Münster-Tal* and the *Ofen Pass* to *Zernetz*.
12th. Cross the *Flüela Pass* to *Davos*.
13th. To *Alvaneu-Bad* and thence by rail to *Thusis*.
14th, 16th. To *Coire*, *Ragatz*, and *Zürich*.

All the above tours are adapted for moderate walkers, and may of course be varied at pleasure.

Lastly, to travellers who are disinclined for a prolonged tour, the following notes may be acceptable: —

Famous Points of View.

1. In the **Jura** (with the Alps in the distance, the lower Swiss hills in the foreground, and, from the westernmost points, the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (p. 35), by the Falls of the Rhine; *Macolin* (p. 15), near Bienne; the **Weissenstein* (p. 22), near Soleure; the *Frohburg* (p. 19), near Olten; the *Schafmatt* (p. 18), near Aarau; the *Chasseral* (p. 17), the *Chaumont* (p. 255), the *Tablettes* (p. 256), the *Tête de Rang* (p. 256), and the *Creux du Van* (p. 259) in Canton Neuchâtel; the **Signal de Chexbres* (p. 268), the **Signal de Bougy* (p. 293), the *Dôle* (p. 292), the *Chasseron* (p. 263), the *Mont Suchet* (p. 263), the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 274), and the *Mont Tendre* (p. 274) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps, or among the **Lower Alps**:

(a). On the N. side of the Alps: the *Kaien* (p. 78), *Hohe Kasten* (p. 75), and *Sentis* (p. 75), in Canton Appenzell; the *Uetliberg* (p. 54), the *Pfannenstiel* (p. 61), and the *Bachtel* (p. 63), near Zürich; the *Speer* (p. 57), near Weesen; the *Frölichsegg* (p. 68), near St. Gallen; the *Alvier* (p. 60), near Sargans; the *Hörnli* and *Nollen* (p. 66), near Wil; the *Zugerberg* (p. 102); the *Sonnenberg* (p. 110), the **Rigi* (p. 120), **Pilatus* (p. 128), **Stanser Horn* (p. 156), *Mythen* (p. 137), *Niederbauen* (p. 114), and *Fronalpstock* (p. 117), near the Lake of Lucerne; the *Titlis* (p. 160), near Engelberg; the *Napf* (p. 172), in the Emmen-Tal; the *Homberg* (p. 174), in the Seetal; the *Schänzli* (p. 184) and the *Gurten* (p. 184), near Bern; the *Moléson* (p. 269) and *Jaman* (p. 270), in Canton Fribourg; the *Salève* (p. 287), the *Voirons* (p. 288), and the *Môle* (p. 327), in Savoy, near Geneva; the *Mont Pélerin* (p. 300), near Vevey; the **Rochers de Naye* (p. 304), near Glion; the *Chamossaire* (p. 316), near Villars; the *Grammont* (p. 318), near St. Gingolph.

(b). On the S. side of the Alps: *Monte Generoso* (p. 524), *Monte San Salvatore* (p. 521), and *Monte Brè* (p. 522), near the Lake of Lugano; *Monte Mottarone* (p. 535), and *Monte Nudo* (p. 531), on Lago Maggiore; *Monte San Primo* (p. 547), near the Lake of Como; the *Becca di Nona* (p. 357), near Aosta; the *Crammont* (p. 355), near Pré-St-Didier.

3. Among the **High Alps**: *Niesen* (p. 191), *Amisbühel* (p. 194), *Heimwehfluh* (p. 198), *Harder* (p. 199), *Abendberg* (p. 198), **Schynige Platte* (p. 200), *Sulegg* (p. 201), **Mürren* (p. 205), *Schilthorn* (p. 206), *Obere Steinberg* (p. 205), *Wengern Alp* (p. 212), **Lauberhorn* (p. 213), *Männlichen* (p. 214), **Faulhorn* (p. 219), **Brienzer Rothorn* (p. 223), **Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 230), **Gemmi* (p. 237), *Männlifluh* (p. 244), and *Wildhorn* (p. 249), in the Bernese Oberland; the **Pizzo Centrale* (p. 149), on the St. Gotthard; the *Furkahorn* (p. 155), **Eggishorn* (p. 383), *Sparrhorn* (p. 375), **Torrenthorn* (p. 238), *Pierre à Voir* (p. 311), **Gorner Grat* (p. 405), **Schwarzhorn* (p. 401), **Bella Tola* (p. 399), and *Pic d'Arzinol* (p. 390), in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 337), **Flégère* (p. 344), **Brévent* (p. 343), and **Buet* (p. 331), near Chamonix; **Muottas Muraìl* (p. 491), **Schafberg* (p. 490), **Piz Languard* (p. 492), *Piz Ot* (p. 476), *Flüela-Schwarzhorn* (p. 440), *Stätzerhorn* (p. 446), *Piz Mundaun* (p. 453), and *Piz Muraun* (p. 457), in the Grisons.

Headquarters for Mountaineering.

The most important are *Grindelwald* (p. 214), *Lauterbrunnen* (p. 203), *Meiringen* (p. 221), *Engelberg* (p. 157), *Maderaner-Tal* (p. 151), *Kandersteg* (p. 235), *Evolena* (p. 390), *Zinal* (p. 397), *Zermatt* (p. 403), *Saas* (p. 414), *Chamonix* (p. 338), *Courmayeur* (p. 352), *Macugnaga* (p. 418), and *Pontresina* (p. 487), at all of which experienced guides abound.

English Church Services.

Services are held during the season in almost all the more frequented places in Switzerland by chaplains appointed by one or other of two English societies: *viz.* the Colonial and Continental Church Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

There are English Churches at *Aigle* (p. 307), *Arolla* (p. 391), *Arosa* (p. 435), *Les Avants* (p. 288), *Axenstein* (p. 117), *Baveno* (p. 503), *Beatenberg* (p. 193), *Belalp* (p. 375), *Bellagio* (p. 546), *Bern* (p. 177), *Bex* (p. 308), *Cadenabbia* (p. 546), *Caux* (p. 304), *Chamonix* (p. 338), *Champéry* (p. 321), *Chandolin* (p. 399), *Château-d'Oex* (p. 270), *Clarens* (p. 301), *Davos-Platz* (p. 441), *Engelberg* (p. 158), *Finhaut* (p. 333), *Geneva* (p. 275), *Glion* (p. 304), *Grindelwald* (p. 215), *Interlaken* (p. 197), *Kandersteg* (p. 234), *Lausanne* (p. 294), *Baths of Leuk* (p .237), *Lucerne* (p. 107), *Lugano* (p. 518), *Maloja* (p. 484), *Meiringen* (p. 221), *Montreux-Territet* (p. 301), *St. Moritz* (p. 478), *Mürren* (p. 205), *Neuchâtel* (p. 253), *Neuhausen* (p. 35), *Ormont-Dessus* (p. 312), *Pontresina* (p. 487), *Ragatz* (p. 83), *Rhone Glacier* (p. 381), *Riffel Alp* (p. 404), *Saas-Fee* (p. 414), *Saas-Grund* (p. 414), *Samaden* (p. 476), *Sierre* (p. 373), *Tarasp* (p. 501), *Thun* (p. 187), *Vevey* (p. 298), *Villars* (p. 315), *Zermatt* (p. 403), and *Zürich* (p. 43).

At the following places the services are held in hotels or Swiss churches: *Adelboden* (p. 242), *Alpnachstad* (p. 127), *Amsteg* (p. 138), *Andermatt* (p. 146), *Argentière* (p. 334), *Axenfels* (p. 116), *Baden* (p. 28), *Bâle* (p. 3), *Ballaigues* (p. 274), *Bérisal* (p. 378), *San Bernardino* (p. 468), *Bignasco* (p. 527), *Binn* (p. 363), *Blumenstein* (p. 188), *Brienz* (p. 223), *Brigue* (p. 375), *Brissago* (p. 529), *Brünig* (p. 165), *Brunnen* (p. 116), *Bürgenstock* (p. 126), *Campfer* (p. 482), *St. Cergue* (p. 292), *Le Châble* (p. 368), *Champex* (p. 362), *Chaumont* (p. 255), *Chexbres* (p. 268), *Coire* (p. 428), *La Comballaz* (p. 271), *Como* (p. 549), *Constance* (p. 38), *Corbeyrier* (p. 308), *Courmayeur* (p. 352), *Disentis* (p. 457), *Divonne* (p. 291), *Engstlen Alp* (p. 156), *Eggishorn* (p. 383), *Evolena* (p. 390), *Fadensee Bad* (p. 192), *Felsenegg* (p. 102), *Ferpècle* (p. 393), *Fionnay* (p. 369), *Fribourg* (p. 264), *Frutigen* (p. 233), *Furka Pass* (p. 154), *Gersau* (p. 114), *Giessbach* (p. 224),

Gimel (p. 293), *Gimmelwald* (p. 206), *Göschenen* (p. 141), *Grimentz* (p. 396), *Grimmi-Alp* (p. 244), *Gryon* (p. 314), *Gstaad* (p. 247), *Heiden* (p. 71), *Hospenthal* (p. 148), *Isenfluh* (p. 202), *Kiental* (p. 233), *Küssnacht* (p. 130), *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (p. 535), *Lauterbrunnen* (p. 203), *Col du Lein* (p. 311), *Lenk* (p. 248), *Lenzerheide* (p. 447), *Leysin* (p. 307), *Locarno* (p. 525), *St. Luc* (p. 399), *Macolin* (p. 15), *Macugnaga* (p. 418), *Maderaner-Tal* (p. 151), *Les Marécottes* (p. 332), *Martigny* (p. 311), *Mayens de Sion* (p. 389), *Menaggio* (p. 545), *Montana* (p. 373), *Mont-Barry* (p. 269), *Monte Generoso* (p. 494), *Morgins* (p. 320), *St. Niklaus* (p. 402), *Oberhofen* (p. 190), *Pallanza* (p. 532), *Mont Pélerin* (p. 300), *Pilatus* (p. 228), *Piora* (p. 242), *Les Plans* (p. 309), *Le Pont* (p. 274), *Poschiavo* (p. 497), *Promontogno* (p. 515), *Randa* (p. 403), *Rheinfelden* (p. 26), *Rieder Alp* (p. 384), *Riffelberg* (p. 404), *Rigi-Kaltbad* (p. 120), *Rigi-Scheidegg* (p. 120), *Rosenlaui* (p. 226), *Salvan* (p. 332), *Schinznach* (p. 31), *Schwarz-See* (p. 409), *Seelisberg* (p. 115), *Le Sépey* (p. 314), *Sils-Maria* (p. 483), *Silvaplana* (p. 484), *Sion* (p. 372), *Sonnenberg* (p. 110), *Spiez* (p. 191), *Splügen* (p. 465), *Stachelberg* (p. 89), *Steinberg Alp* (p. 204), *Stresa* (p. 535), *Thusis* (p. 449), *Torrent Alp* (p. 238), *Uetliberg* (p. 53), *Varese* (p. 531), *Vernayaz* (p. 311), *Vitznau* (p. 113), *Weesen* (p. 56), *Weggis* (p. 112), *Weissenstein* (p. 22), *Weisshorn Hotel* (p. 396), *Wengen* (p. 211), *Wengern-Scheidegg* (p. 213), *Wiesen* (p. 445), *Zinal* (p. 397), *Zuger Berg* (p. 102), and *Zweisimmen* (p. 246).

Alpine Glow *(Alpenglühen)* is the name given to the rich glow seen on the snowy peaks and rocky summits of the Alps a few minutes after the setting sun has disappeared from view, while the valleys are already in twilight.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

Expenses. The cost of a tour in Switzerland depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure, exclusive of guides, may be estimated at 12-15 fr., or even less, if he selects the more modest inns. The traveller, on the other hand, who prefers driving and riding to walking, who always goes to the best hotels, and never makes an ascent without a guide, must be prepared to spend at least twice the above sum; while the mountaineer's expenses will often amount to several pounds for a single glacier-expedition (comp. p. 347).

Money. The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. In gold there are coins of 20 fr., in silver of 5, 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr., in nickel 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen'), and in copper 2 and 1 c. pieces. The only silver coins with legal currency are the Swiss, Italian, French, Belgian, and Greek 5 fr. pieces, the Swiss pieces of 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr. issued since 1874 (with the standing figure of Helvetia), the French pieces of the same value issued since 1864-66, the Belgian coins of the same denomination with the portrait of Leopold II., and the Greek ones with the portrait of George I. All others should be refused. The Swiss National Bank issues legal tender notes of 50, 100, 500, and 1000 fr. which are taken at their full value throughout the country. One franc = 100 c. = $9^1/_2 d$. English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received almost everywhere at the full value; but the circular

notes, issued by many of the English and American banks, are safer for carrying large sums. German gold and banknotes also realize their full value (20 marks = 24 fr. 50-60 c.). — In *Savoy* (Chamonix) Swiss money circulates freely, but railway and diligence tickets must be paid for in French money.

III. Passports. Custom House.

Passports. In Switzerland passports must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity. For walking tours in the French and Italian frontier-districts a passport is indispensable. A passport is also necessary (even for minors) to obtain the 'permis de séjour', without which no foreigner is allowed to reside in a canton. Cyclists and motorists (comp. p. xxx) are advised to carry passports.

Passports may be obtained direct from the Foreign Office (fee 2 *s.*) or through *Buss*, 4 Adelaide Street, Strand (charge 4 *s.*, including agent's fee); *C. Smith & Son*, 23 Craven Street, Charing Cross (inclusive fee 4 *s.*); *Thomas Cook & Son*, Ludgate Circus (fee 3 *s.* 6 *d.*); and *Henry Blacklock & Co.* ('Bradshaw's Guides'), 59 Fleet Street (fee 5 *s.*).

Custom House. Luggage undergoes a slight examination at the Swiss frontier. The duty on cigars is 2 fr. and on tobacco 75 c. per kilogramme ($2^1/_5$ lbs.), but 50 cigars or so and about $^1/_2$ lb. of tobacco are usually passed free. At the French, Italian, and Austrian frontiers the examination is sometimes strict and tobacco and cigars pay a heavy duty, but at the German frontier the *visite* is usually lenient. As a rule the traveller should restrict his belongings as far as possible to wearing apparel and articles for personal use.

IV. Hotels and Pensions.

Hotels. Switzerland is famous for its hotels. The large modern establishments at Geneva, Montreux, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, etc., are models of organization; the smaller hotels are often equally well conducted, and indeed a really bad inn is rarely met with in French or German Switzerland.

The ordinary charges at the first-class hotels are: bedroom, light, and attendance $3^1/_2$-5 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) $1^1/_2$ fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the traveller's apartment; luncheon ('déjeuner', 'Gabelfrühstück', also 'lunch') 3-4 fr.; table-d'hôte dinner ('dîner') 4-6 fr.; supper generally *à la carte*. The traveller should at once ascertain at the office the charge for the rooms. Absence from table-d'hôte is apt to be looked at askance. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for families and parties, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges.

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bedroom $1^1/_2$-2 fr., breakfast 1-$1^1/_4$ fr., table d'hôte 2-3 fr., supper $1^1/_2$-2 fr. In many of the more remote mountain-inns, however, the prices are higher owing to the difficulty and cost of the transport of supplies. The sensible traveller will easily make allowance for this; and he will generally find the entertainment remarkably good under the circumstances. Previous enquiry as to charges is quite customary. — Many hotels have a *Gaststube* on the ground-floor or in the basement in which similar viands and liquors are served as in the more pretentious *Salle à Manger* but at a considerably lower charge.

Opinions regarding hotels often differ; but travellers will rarely have much cause to complain if they try to comply with the customs of the country, restrict their luggage to a moderate quantity (p. xxxv), and learn enough of the language to make themselves intelligible. — In the following pages, when not otherwise indicated, R. (room) is used to include light and attendance. 'Pension' generally includes room, full board, service, and lights (but see p. xx).

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel the bill should be asked for every three or four days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated the bill should be obtained over-night. It sometimes happens that the bill is withheld till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion of starting render overcharges less liable to discovery.

Gratuities. Some travellers tip too much and some too little. When attendance is charged in the bill nothing more need be given except to the boots and porter. In any case the amount of the fees should never exceed 5-10 per cent of the bill. In some of the best hotels the servants are forbidden to accept gratuities. When practicable, the bill should be settled at the cashier's office, not through a waiter.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with *large* basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken to ensure that the sanitary arrangements are in proper order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

For families it is always advisable to engage rooms beforehand. When a long stay is contemplated this should be done before leaving home, so that a choice may be made according to the answers received. The number of visitors at the height of the season is so great, however, that even then it is impossible to count on the good rooms that have been promised, as the landlords often find it exceedingly difficult to evade the demands of guests already on the spot. In any case it is advisable to repeat the order by telegram, with prepaid reply (R.P.), a day or two before arrival. To simplify telegraphic orders for rooms the Hotelkeepers' Association agreed upon the following code in 1905: *alba*, one room one bed; *albaduo*, one room with double bed; *arab*, one room two beds; *abec*, one room three beds; *belab*, two rooms two beds; *birac*, two rooms three beds; *bonad*, two rooms four beds; *ciroc*, three rooms three beds; *carid*, three rooms four beds; *calde*, three rooms five beds; *caduf*, three rooms six beds; *casag*, three rooms seven beds; *danid*, four rooms four beds; *dalme*, four rooms five beds; *danof*, four rooms six beds; *dalag*, four rooms seven beds; *dirich*, four rooms eight beds; *durbi*, four rooms nine beds;

kind, child's cot; *sal*, sitting-room; *bat*, private bathroom; *serv*, servant's room. The day and hour of arrival must also be given (*granmatin*, between midnight and 7 a.m.; *matin*, between 7 a.m. and noon; *sera*, between noon and 7 p.m.; *gransera*, between 7 p.m. and midnight), and the intended length of stay (*pass*, one night; *stop*, several days). The telegram should be signed with the Christian name and surname, address, and profession of the sender. To cancel the order only the word *cancel*, and the name are necessary.

Pensions. Boarding-houses or 'pensions' abound at Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and in many other parts of Switzerland; and most of the hotels also make pension arrangements with guests who stay for 4-5 days and upwards. The charge for board and lodging varies from 4 to 10 fr. or more, and at some of the most famous health-resorts and watering-places sometimes amounts to 20 fr. per day. As the word 'pension' is sometimes used to signify board only, the traveller should ascertain whether rooms are included in the charge or not. It is always advantageous, when possible, to make arrangements for 'pension' in advance by writing to the landlord on a 'reply post-card'.

V. Climate of Switzerland. Health Resorts.

In a mountainous country such as Switzerland the influence of height upon climate may naturally be studied in almost every conceivable gradation. Valuable conclusions have been reached by the meteorological observatories devoted to the investigation of elevated climates, not only on the higher Alps but also in the Jura and among the lower mountains.

The *Purity of the Atmosphere* stands in direct ratio to the height above the sea-level. Apart from accidental interruptions, caused by the presence of manufactories or similar sources of atmospheric impurity, the number of bacteria steadily diminishes as we ascend, until at about 5900′ above the sea-level they entirely disappear. Thus the mountain-air, free from substances producing fermentation or putrefaction, is beyond doubt antiseptic in its effects.

The *Warmth* of the atmosphere is in inverse ratio to the height. Among the Alps the average fall in temperature is, on the N. side about 0.9° Fahr., and on the S. side about 1.2° Fahr., for every 330′ of ascent. The mean temperature of the three months of summer is 67.4° F. in Vienna, 65.3° in Berlin, and 64.6° in Dresden; among the Alps it is, *e.g.*, only 57.4° at Gais, 57° at St. Beatenberg, 56.8° at Churwalden, 56.5° at Engelberg, 50.9° at Sils-Maria, 50.2° at Arosa, and 48.2° on the Rigi-Kulm.

The *Decrease of Atmospheric Pressure* as we ascend is important. The barometer, indicating a pressure of 30 in. at the sea-level, falls to 28 in. at 1640′, to 26½ in. at 3280′, and to 24¾ in. at 4920′. Anyone who mounts rapidly from the valleys by a mountain-railway (*e.g.* to the Rigi or to Davos) will be conscious

of a distinct diminution of pressure. At the same time the greater intensity of the sun's rays is immediately felt on the higher levels, where 'sunburning' takes place much more rapidly than in the warmer valleys.

The *Moisture* in the air is by no means constant at high levels, but evaporation is much more copious than in the plains. This is especially obvious in the Grisons; fresh meat exposed to the dry, pure, cold air of that region dries up without putrefying.

The crest of the Alps acts as a huge dividing-wall between the Polar and the Equatorial *Winds*, the latter of which frequently deposit their moisture in the form of rainfall on the S. side of the mountain-range. The best-known wind is the *Föhn*, a warm S. wind that blows with great impetuosity in E. Switzerland and the upper valleys of the Rhine, Linth, Reuss, and Rhone, and is frequently followed by sudden and heavy rain. On its approach the atmosphere appears thick and the mountains are enveloped in haze, though sometimes, on the contrary, they stand out with unusual distinctness. The barometer rapidly falls, while the thermometer rises; man and beast feel languid; and finally a storm bursts that is sometimes not without danger to the incautious. The Föhn is reckoned to blow for 17 days in spring, 5 days in summer, and 16 days in autumn. The cold N. wind, known as the *Bise*, which blows in the direction of Geneva, between the Bernese Oberland and the Jura, is little noticeable in summer. Mention must be made of the numerous local winds that prevail at the higher levels and are of importance to invalids; *e.g.* the uniform morning-wind, blowing down-hill, in regnlar alternation with the evening-wind, blowing up-hill.

The higher inhabited regions of Switzerland may be divided into three zones. The lowest of these, the *Hill Region*, between 1300′ and 2600′ above the sea-level, embraces the banks of the lakes in N.E. and Central Switzerland and the adjacent mountain-slopes, on which the walnut-tree and chestnut flourish in full luxuriance. At the height of summer this region is often too hot, but a pleasant refreshment is afforded by the lake-baths. The warmest of the lakes is the Lake of Constance (68-75° Fahr.). The second, or *Mountain Region*, extends from 2600′ to 3900′. Within its limits are numerous towns and villages, while deciduous and coniferous trees flourish. Within the third, or *Alpine Region* (3900′ to 6550′), only coniferous trees are found, and these but to a limited extent. The mountain-climate, with its characteristically cold and rarified atmosphere, reigns supreme. Numerous admirable resorts, rendered accessible even for the weak and delicate by means of mountain railways and diligences, are to be found on the mountains and in the elevated valleys of this region.

The most important climatic consideration in judging of a health-

resort is its *Height* above the sea-level, though occasionally other factors demand attention. Part of S. Switzerland, more especially the N. banks of the lakes of Geneva and Lugano, has a warm, N. Italian climate, in consequence of its admirable protection from the N. wind, its low elevation above the sea-level, and the exposure to an unusually powerful sun; so that the pleasantest seasons for a visit are spring and autumn, when the whey-cure and grape-cure are in full swing. In summer, visitors in search of health are glad to retreat to a station one stage higher.

In comparison with the adjacent countries, Switzerland possesses few forests; and the Swiss forests have little effect in increasing the atmospheric moisture or in moderating the extremes of temperature. In these respects the large expanses of water in N. and Central Switzerland are of more importance. The Canton of Appenzell, the original home of the whey-cure, occupies a somewhat peculiar position; for its extensive grassy slopes and pastures operate very much as forests do elsewhere, and produce a moist and warm climate in summer.

Among the invalids who derive advantage from frequenting the elevated health-resorts of Switzerland, those subject to *Pulmonary* and *Nervous Ailments* are by far the most numerous. For pulmonary and rheumatic patients and for all unable to stand strong currents of air, protection from the wind is essential; and that, though frequently found in Alpine valleys, is scarcely to be looked for on isolated mountains. The shores of the Lake of Geneva or the health-resorts in Appenzell are recommended to sufferers from dry catarrh. In cases in which inflammatory conditions of the respiratory organs are accompanied by continued night-sweats, the patients, if free of fever, will find it advantageous to ascend to higher levels where the evaporating power of the dry climate encourages the absorption of the cutaneous exeretions. Invalids suffering from chronic catarrh accompanied by *Emphysema* must not be rash, but must content themselves with heights averaging from 2600′ to 3900′. Those with weak hearts, palpitations, and so forth must, of course, avoid ascents altogether. The elevated valleys of Davos and Arosa are those most frequented for *Phthisis*. The best time to visit them is winter, when, after the season's snow has fallen, they are free from both dust and wind.

In the case of *Nervous Patients*, with irritable conditions of their organs, the climate is not the sole factor to be considered in the choice of a health-resort. The general social conditions also demand careful attention. *Neurasthenics* may be driven frantic by brass bands, by the rattle of the nine-pin alley, or by other noisy amusements; and the effect of the grandest Alpine air may in this manner be frustrated. *Convalescents*, in a state of prostration after an acute illness, and those suffering the penalties of

excessive *Mental Strain,* often, if the remedy is not too heroic for them, regain their tone and strength with marvellous rapidity by a residence of some weeks at a height of 5000-6000′. For other patients a medium height of 3000-4000′ is sufficient, and there is no lack of admirable resorts at this elevation. *Neuralgic Patients,* who suffer from sciatica or tic-douloureux, often become worse instead of better in dry and breezy situations, and should prefer some sheltered resort by the seaside or in an Alpine valley not too high up. The same remark applies to sufferers from *Insomnia,* who, moreover, should pay careful attention to the quietness not only of the resort in general but of their selected hotel in particular.

The bracing and invigorating effect of the WINTER CLIMATE among the High Alps is principally due to the dryness and purity of the atmosphere, analogous to that experienced in bright summer weather at heights of not less than 6500′. Dust and fog are alike unknown, there is comparatively little wind, the weather is usually settled, and between November and the middle of January there is a curious inversion of the thermometer, for the temperature rises as we ascend. The sun is frequently so powerful that visitors may comfortably sit in the open air for hours at a time in sheltered spots. In addition to the health-resorts many places have been developed in recent years as winter-resorts for sport (p. xxvi), and at some of these consumptive patients are not received.

Height above Sea Level of Swiss Health Resorts.

At those places in the following list marked by a dagger (†) accommodation may be obtained only from April or May to Oct. or Nov.; at those marked by an asterisk (*) from June or July to Sept.; in all other cases the hotels are open all the year round. Many of the hotels on the Lago Maggiore and the Lago di Como are closed from Nov. till Feb.

Height in Engl. Feet.

600. — 636′ Lago Maggiore: Locarno (p. 525), Brissago (p. 529), Pallanza (p. 532), Baveno (p. 534), Stresa (p. 535), Luino (p. 530); 700′ Lake of Como: Bellagio (p. 546), Cadenabbia (p. 546), Menaggio (p. 545), Varenna (p. 545), Tremezzo (p. 547), Cernobbio (p. 598).

900. — 905′ Lugano (p. 518); 1080′ Castagnola (p. 520); 1115′ Arlesheim (p. 12), Frenkendorf (p. 17); 1140′ Sondrio (p. 512).

1200. — 1220′ Lake of Geneva: Ouchy (p. 293), Vevey (p. 298), Clarens (p. 304), Montreux (p. 301), Territet (p. 304), Bouveret (p. 319), St. Gingolph (p. 318); 1250′ Varese (p. 531); 1305′ Lake of Constance: Constance (p. 38), Arbon (p. 42), Horn (p. 42), Rorschach (p. 68); 1335′ Aigle (p. 307); 1340′ Lake of Zürich: Zürich (p. 43), Rüschlikon (p. 55), Wädenswil (p. 55), Richterswil (p. 55), Rapperswil (p. 62); 1368′ Lake of Zug: Zug (p. 101), Immensee (p. 130), Walchwil (p. 130); 1378′ Davesco (p. 522); 1387′ Wallensee: Weesen (p. 56), Mühlehorn (p. 58), Murg (p. 58), Wallenstadt (p. 59); 1380′ Monthey (p. 319); 1415′ Bienenberg (p. 18); 1425′ †Bignasco (p. 527); 1435′ Lake of Lucerne: Lucerne (p. 104), Hinter-Meggen (p. 130), Küssnacht (p. 130), †Hergiswil (p. 127), †Hertenstein (p. 112), †Weggis (p. 112), †Vitznau (p. 113), Buochs (p. 113),

Height in Engl. Feet.

Beckenried (p. 113), Gersau (p. 114), Brunnen (p. 115), Sisikon (p. 118), Flüelen (p. 118); 1443′ Neuhausen (p. 32); 1480′ Varallo (p. 508); 1495′ Orselina (p. 526).

1500. — 1500′ Stans (p. 156); 1555′ Sarnen (p. 163); 1558′ Sachseln (p. 163); 1590′ Muri (p. 30); 1584′ Lausanne (p. 294); 1594′ Schauenburg (p. 18); 1680′ Tellsplatte (p. 118); 1692′ Wolfsberg (p. 41); 1700′ Wolfenschiessen (p. 157); 1712′ Amsteg (p. 138); 1720′ Belp (p. 186); 1760′ St. Légier (p. 300); 1765′ Sierre (p. 373); 1775′ Begnins (p. 290); 1840′ Lake of Thun: Thun (p. 176), Hilterfingen (p. 190), Oberhofen (p. 190), Gunten (p. 190), Spiez (p. 191), Merligen (p. 192), Krattigen (p. 189), Leissigen (p. 189), Därligen (p. 189); 1840′ Chexbres (p. 268); 1850′ Quarten (p. 59); 1863′ Interlaken (p. 194); 1870′ Kerns (p. 162), Brienz (p. 223), †Bönigen (p. 196), Iseltwald (p. 225); 1925′ Wilderswil (p. 196); 1960′ Meiringen (p. 221); 1968′ Choëx (p. 319); 1985′ Chernex (p. 305); 1990′ Ringgenberg (p. 199); 1994′ Arogno (p. 523).

2000. — 2027′ Lichtensteig (p. 81); 2043′ Blonay (p. 300); Castasegna (p. 516); 2068′ Waid (p. 68); 2080′ Bognanco (p. 377); 2100′ Morschach (p. 117); 2110′ Gerzensee (p. 186); 2130′ Lugeten (p. 56), Eichberg (p. 174); 2160′ Bonaduz (p. 448); 2168′ Linthal (p. 90); 2178′ Stachelberg (p. 89); 2200′ Axenfels (p. 116), †Fridau (p. 19); 2230′ Mornex (p. 288); 2237′ Walzenhausen (p. 77); 2240′ Erlenbach (p. 245); 2260′ Obstalden (p. 58); 2264′ Himmelreich (p. 111); 2270′ Glion (p. 302); 2275′ Evilard (p. 15); 2290′ Schönbrunn (p. 102); 2295′ †Heustrich-Bad (p. 232), Novaggio (p. 523).

2300. — 2300′ Langnau (p. 172); 2330′ Faulensee-Bad (p. 192), Monnetier (p. 288), Wolfhalden (p. 71); 2340′ Langenbruck (p. 18); 2350′ Brunate (p. 550); 2355′ Filzbach (p. 58); 2360′ Rieden (p. 63), Schöneck (p. 110), †Sonnenberg near Lucerne (p. 114), Thusis (p. 449); 2365′ Giessbach (p. 224); 2380′ †Feusisberg (p. 131); 2395′ †Hartlisberg (p. 188), Ober- and Unter-Aegeri (p. 103), †Gimel (p. 293), Rüttihubel-Bad (p. 172); 2428′ Hütten (p. 132); 2433′ †Ramsach (p. 19); 2440′ Fleurier (p. 260); 2450′ †Flühli-Ranft (p. 163); 2460′ †Axenstein (p. 117), †Farnbühlbad (p. 170), †Glutzenberg (p. 23), Chamby (p. 305); 2463′ †Wartenstein (p. 85); 2480′ †Lungern (p. 164); 2485′ Faido (p. 143); 2490′ Samoëns (p. 330); 2493′ Nesslau (p. 81); 2510′ Herisau (p. 66); 2520′ †Emmetten (p. 114); 2595′ Appenzell (p. 73); 2598′ †Mattgrat (p. 126).

2600. — 2600′ Hergiswald (p. 111); 2615′ Lauterbrunnen (p. 203); 2625′ Horben (p. 30), Prêles (p. 16), Krinau (p. 81), †Sigriswil (p. 190); 2645′ Wallenstadtberg (p. 59); 2654′ Lignières (p. 17); 2657′ Heiden (p. 71); 2673′ Vérossaz (p. 310); 2676′ S. Maria Maggiore (p. 527); 2676′ Waldstatt (p. 66); 2677′ Grub (p. 72); 2680′ *St. Gervais (p. 328), Thierfeld (p. 91); 2685′ Promontogno (p. 515), Weissbad (p. 74); 2700′ Frohburg (p. 19); 2717′ Frutigen (p. 233); 2742′ Châble (p. 368); 2750′ Vorauen (p. 96); 2760′ Schwarzenberg (p. 170); 2770′ †Seelisberg (p. 115); 2788′ Oberhelfenswil (p. 81); 2790′ Schwendi (p. 75); 2800′ Wäggital (p. 56); 2815′ Zimmerwald (p. 186); 2818′ †Aeschi (p. 192); 2825′ Gurten-Kulm (p. 184); 2865′ †Twannberg (p. 16), Uetliberg (p. 53); 2870′ †Bürgenstock (p. 126); 2885′ Macolin (p. 15); 2895′ Arzier (p. 290).

2900. — 2900′ Oberegg (p. 72); 2930′ Flühli (p. 171), Rossinière (p. 270); 2933′ Melchtal (p. 162), †Grubisbalm (p. 120); 2950′ Blaue See (p. 234), Mont Pèlerin-Baumaroche (p. 299); 2955′ Ober-Rickenbach (p. 157), Charmey (p. 246); 2960′ Fideris (p. 437); 2970′ Gonten (p. 66); 2975′ Lanzo d'Intelvi (p. 535), Trogen (p. 72); 3045′ Corbeyrier (p. 308); 3050′ †Abondance (p. 317), Ballaigues (p. 274), Unterlberg (p. 133); 3058′ †Seewis (p. 410); 3064′ Gais (p. 72); 3075′ *Schönfels (p. 102); 3080′ Amden (p. 57), †Issime (p. 422); 3100′ Zweisimmen (p. 246), †Weissenfluh (p. 113); 3105′ Kiental (p. 233);

Height in Engl. Feet.

3116′ Macolin (p. 15); 3120′ Vättis (p. 86), Val-d'Illiez (p. 320); 3130′ †Felsenegg (p. 102); 3135′ Hauts-Geneveys (p. 256); 3150′ Wald (p. 72); 3155′ Goldiwil (p. 188); 3170′ *Honegg (p. 126); 3180′ Château-d'Oex (p. 270), Hemberg (p. 81); 3190′ Les Avants (p. 305), Schwellbrunn (p. 66).

3200. — 3210′ Andeer (p. 463); 3215′ †Morzine (p. 317); 3220′ †Elm (p. 97); 3230′ Salvan (p. 313); 3280′ Staffelalp (p. 186), Schwarzenegg (p. 188), †Revereulaz (p. 319); 3260′ Unterschächen (p. 94); 3280′ Schlegweg-Bad (p. 186); 3295′ Brünig (p. 165); 3300′ Weisstannen (p. 60); 3303′ †Serneus (p. 411); 3310′ Le Pont and Le Sentier on the Lac de Joux (p. 274); 3314′ †Menzberg (p. 170); 3324′ Laax (p. 453); 3326′ Gessenay (p. 248); 3356′ Engelberg (p. 155); 3380′ Figental (p. 111); 3385′ †Les Marécottes (p. 332); 3415′ Chamonix (p. 338), Côte-aux-Fées (p. 263); 3422′ St. Cergue (p. 292), Les Granges (p. 332); 3430′ Reuti (p. 222), La Brévine (p. 260); 3440′ Hohfluh (p. 222); 3450′ Grindelwald (p. 214), Le Sépey (p. 314), Champéry (p. 321), Gstaad (p. 247); 3483′ Ober-Iberg (p. 133); 3484′ Le Trétien (p. 332); 3510′ Flims (p. 451); 3512′ Vicosoprano (p. 515); 3527′ Lenk (p. 248); 3540′ Les Praz-de-Chamonix (p. 335), †Ober Balmberg (p. 22), †Falkenfluh (p. 185); 3543′ Ste. Croix (p. 263); 3565′ Schwarzsee-Bad (p. 267); 3570′ Soglio (p. 516); 3590′ Richisau (p. 96).

3600. — 3600′ Saxeten (p. 201); 3610′ Isenfluh (p. 202), Caux (p. 304), Les Queues (p. 258); 3640′ Göschenen (p. 141), St. Anton near Heiden (p. 72); 3674′ Les Plans near Bex (p. 309); 3690′ Klosters-Dörfli (p. 412); 3700′ Heiligkreuz (p. 171); 3705′ †Schweiben Alp (p. 225); 3708′ St. Niklaus (p. 402); 3715′ Gryon (p. 314); 3735′ †Abendberg (p. 198); 3750′ Airolo (p. 141); 3765′ Disentis (p. 457); 3770′ Waldhaus Flims (p. 451); Lens (p. 373); 3780′ Gottschalkenberg (p. 132); 3800′ *Gurnigel-Bad (p. 186); 3822′ Beatenberg (p. 193), Sörenberg (p. 171); 3835′ Kandersteg (p. 234); 3837′ Valzeina (p. 436); 3845′ †Sarn (p. 449); 3850′ Les Rasses (p. 263); 3855′ Chaumont (p. 255); 3860′ Mauborget (p. 262); 3865′ †L'Etivaz (p. 271); 3900′ Savognin (p. 470), Conters (p. 470); 3905′ †Alagna (p. 420); 3937′ Gsteig (p. 312); 3940′ Ormont-Dessus (p. 312); 3950′ Klosters (p. 438); 3960′ †Hôt. du Generoso (p. 524); 3980′ †Vissoye (p. 396), †Schuls (p. 502).

4000. — 4015′ †Courmayeur (p. 352); 4019′ Chesières (p. 315); 4035′ Churwalden (p. 446); 4060′ †Finhaut (p. 333); 4095′ †Vals-Platz (p. 454); 4100′ Sonnenberg near St. Imier (p. 258), Argentière (p. 334), †Mayens de Leytron (p. 372); 4115′ *Braunwald (p. 90); 4120′ Villars (p. 315); 4130′ Lauenen (p. 247); 4133′ *Grimmi Alp (p. 244); 4160′ †Vulpera (p. 502); 4190′ Wengen (p. 211); 4200′ *Urigen (p. 94), Gadenstätt-Pany (p. 437); 4220′ Weissenstein (p. 22); 4230′ Brigels (p. 455); 4242′ *Stoos (p. 117); 4260′ Mayens de Sion (p. 389); Schrina-Hochruck (p. 59), Meien (p. 169); 4315′ Rigi-Klösterli (p. 120); 4340′ Trient (p. 337); 4353′ †Macugnaga (p. 418); 4363′ †Rosenlaui (p. 226); 4366′ *Brusson (p. 423); 4370′ †Curaglia (p. 460); 4405′ *Morgins (p. 320); 4415′ †Planalp (p. 223); 4430′ *Visperterminen (p. 402); 4432′ La Comballaz (p. 271), †Tschiertschen (p. 433); 4442′ Maderaner-Tal (p. 150); 4450′ Adelboden (p. 242).

4500. — 4515′ Bergün (p. 474); 4517′ Langwies (p. 434); 4520′ †Evolena (p. 390); 4525′ †Urner Boden (p. 93); 4545′ *Gressoney-St-Jean (p. 421); 4550′ Gimmelwald (p. 206); 4555′ St. Maria in the Münstertal (p. 508); 4557′ Binn (p. 384); 4585′ Schwefelberg-Bad (p. 246); 4593′ Col des Planches (p. 363); 4598′ †Sedrun (p. 458); 4620′ Napf (p. 172); 4623′ †Randa (p. 403); 4659′ St. Antönien (p. 437); 4680′ *Schimberg-Bad (p. 170); 4720′ Rigi-Kaltbad (p. 120); 4728′ †Täsch (p. 403); 4738′ Andermatt (p. 147); 4757′ Splügen (p. 465), Leysin

Height in Engl. Feet.

(p. 307), *Haudères (p. 391); 4770′ †Rigi-First (p. 120), *Voirons (p. 288), Wiesen (p. 445); 4790′ Casaccia (p. 514); 4793′ Mühlen (p. 471); 4820′ †Champex (p. 362); 4845′ Lenzerheide (p. 417); 4851′ †Palfries (p. 60); 4870′ Hospenthal (p. 148); 4910′ †Fionnay (p. 369); 4920′ †Schwarzwald Alp (p. 227); 4955′ Parpan (p. 116); 4985′ †Axalp (p. 225), Montana (p. 373).

5000. 5000′ Valtournanche (p. 425); 5019′ †Le Praz-de-Lys (p. 330); 5068′ †Breitlauenen (p. 200); 5080′ †Bérisal (p. 378); 5100′ Hôt. Pierre à Voir (p. 311); 5115′ Davos-Platz (p. 441); 5125′ †Saas-Grund (p. 414); 5150′ †Grimentz (p. 396); 5164′ Davos-Dorf (p. 440); 5220′ †Rigi-Staffel (p. 120); 5250′ †Pralong (p. 390), †Monstein (p. 444); 5270′ †San Bernardino (p. 468); 5315′ †Zermatt (p. 403); 5370′ *Gressoney-la-Trinité (p. 421); 5385′ †Mürren (p. 205); 5390′ †St. Luc (p. 399); 5405′ †Fetan (p. 501), †Tschamut (p. 458); 5423′ *Guarda (p. 500); 5425′ †Tenna-Safien (p. 452); 5460′ †Clavadel (p. 411). †Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 120).

5500. 5505′ †Zinal (p. 371); 5548′ Ponte (p. 498); 5615′ Zuoz (p. 499); 5610(-6100′) Arosa (p. 435), †Seewen Alp (p. 171); 5670′ Samaden (p. 476); 5685′ Celerina (p. 476); 5905′ †Rigi-Kulm (p. 120); 5825′ †Baths of St. Moritz (p. 479); 5880′ Preda (p. 475); 5900′ *Saas-Fee (p. 414); 5910′ Ferpècle (p. 393); 5910′ Sils-Baseglia (p. 483), *Maloja (p. 481); 5915′ Pontresina (p. 487); 5930′ Sils-Maria (p. 483); 5955′ Silvaplana (p. 482); 5961′ Gruben in the Turtmann Valley (p. 400).

6000. —6000′ *Campfèr (p. 482); 6003′ †Piora (p. 142); 6033′ *Engstlen Alp (p. 166), St. Moritz Village (p. 478); 6150′ Schatzalp (p. 443); 6160′ *Fiéry (p. 423); 6295′ *Melchsee-Frutt (p. 162); 6315′ *Rieder Alp (p. 384); 6350′ *Chandolin (p. 399); 6397′ *Avers-Cresta (p. 461); 6437′ Klausen Pass (p. 93); 6463′ Schynige Platte (p. 200); 6570′ *Arolla (p. 391).

6500. —6654′ Oberalp-See (p. 459); 6685′ *Juf (p. 464); 6710′ *Breuil (p. 425); 6870′ *St. Gotthard Pass (p. 149); 6880′ *Giomein (p. 425).

7000. —7010′ *Bel Alp (p. 375); 7195′ *Hôt. Jungfrau-Eggishorn (p. 383); 7227′ Riffel Alp (p. 404); 7694′ *Hôt. Weisshorn (p. 396); 8005′ *Hôt. Torrent Alp (p. 238); 8495′ *Schwarzsee Hotel (p. 409).

Winter Resorts.

(Comp. the preceding list. Winter Sports, see p. xxxi).

In the *Jura* and *W. Switzerland:* Le Pont on the Lac de Joux (3310′; p. 271); Ste. Croix (3543′) and Les Rasses (3850′; p. 263); Ballaigues (3050′; p. 274); Sonneuberg near St. Imier (4100′; p. 258); Weissenstein (4220′; p. 22); Les Brenets (2870′; p. 258). In the Cantons of *Vaud* and *Valais:* Château-d'Oex (3180′; p. 270); Montreux (1220′; p. 301); Vevey (1220′; p. 298); Ouchy (1220′; p. 293); Glion (2270′; p. 304); Mont Pélerin-Baumaroche (2950′; p. 299); Les Avants (3190′; p. 305); Caux (3610′; p. 304); Corbeyrier (3045′; p. 308), Leysin (4757′; p. 307), and Le Sépey (3450′; p. 311), near Aigle; Gryon (3715′; p. 314), Villars (4120′; p. 315), Chesières (4019′; p. 385), and Les Plans (3674′; p. 309), near Bex; Col du Lein (5100′; p. 311), near Martigny; Morgins (4405′; p. 320); Champéry (3450′; p. 321); Sierre (1765′; p. 373); Montana-Vermala (4920-5510′; p. 373). In *Savoy:* Chamonix (3415′; p. 338); Argentière (4100′; p. 334). In the *Bernese Oberland:* Gstaad (3450′; p. 247); Zweisimmen (3100′; p. 246); Adelboden (4150′; p. 242); Kandersteg (3900′; p. 231); Lauterbrunnen (2615′; p. 203); Wengen (4190′; p. 211); Grindelwald (3150′; p. 214); Beatenberg (3822′; p. 193); Saanen (3326′; p. 248); Gurten near Bern (2825′; p. 184). — *Central Switzerland:* Engelberg (3356′; p. 157); Melchtal (2933′; p. 162); Rigi-Kaltbad (Hôt. Bellevue, 1720′; p. 120); Rigi-Klösterli (Schwert; 4315′; p. 120); Einsiedeln (885′; p. 132); Gottschalkenberg (3780′; p. 132); Göschenen (3640′; p. 141); Andermatt (4738′; p. 147). — *Eastern Switzerland:* Nesslau (2193′; p. 81);

Rüschlikon (1420′; p. 55); Glarus (1490′; p. 88); Linthal (2168′; p. 90); Coire (1955′; p. 428); Flims (3770′; p. 451); Parpan (4955′; p. 446); Lenzerheide (4845′; p. 447); Arosa (5640′; p. 435); Valzeina (3837′; p. 410); Gadenstätt-Pany (4200′; p. 437); St. Antönien (4658′; p. 437); Klosters (3940′; p. 438); Davos (5115′; p. 441); Wiesen (4770′; p. 445); Andeer (3210′; p. 463); Bergün (4515′; p. 474); Preda (5880′; p. 475); Samaden (5670′; p. 476); Celerina (5685′; p. 476); Pontresina (5915′; p. 487); St. Moritz (6033′; p. 478); Campfèr (6000′; p. 482); Silvaplana (5955′; p. 454); Sils-Baseglia (5910′; p. 483); Sils-Maria (5930′; p. 483); Vicosoprano (3512′; p. 515); Zuoz (5615′; p. 499).

VI. Walking Tours. Maps.

In a mountainous country like Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that many of the finest points are accessible, and even where driving or riding is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to a table-d'hôte dinner. Rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3), and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table-d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of.

Equipment. A superabundance of luggage infallibly increases the delays, annoyances, and expenses of travel. To be provided with enough and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, which is far less irksome to carry than a knapsack, suffices to contain all that is necesarry for a week's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the 'objets de toilette' may, with a little practice, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leathern drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, stout gloves, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are a field-glass or small telescope, sewing materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. Special attention should be paid to the boots, which must be strong, well-tried, and thoroughly comfortable, as the slightest tendency to rub or blister may seriously mar the enjoyment of the walk. For glacier-tours and mountain-ascents the soles must be supplied with nails, which, however, may be added on reaching the mountainous district. The traveller's reserve of clothing should be contained in a portmanteau of moderate size, which he can easily wield himself when necessary, and which may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried *Alpenstock* of seasoned

ash, 5-6′ long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an *Ice Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary; the former may usually be borrowed at the hotel and the latter is generally furnished by the guide. The best ropes, light and strong, are made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10′ between each pair. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock.

General Hints. The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once overtaxed he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate; and even when he is in good training they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts' and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace (*'chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'*). As another golden maxim for his guidance the traveller should remember that — 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

To prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking tour, they may be rubbed morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Mountaineering among the higher Alps should not be attempted before the middle or end of July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should be traversed as early in the morning as possible, before the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Experienced guides are indispensable for such excursions.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless absolutely necessary. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in 'a fragrant bed of hay', the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the grunting of the pigs, and the undisearded garments, hardly conduce to refreshing slumber. As a rule, therefore, the night previous to a mountain-expedition should be spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts which the Swiss, German, and Italian Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers. The senseless habit of breaking empty bottles and scattering the fragments has led to inconvenience and even danger near some of the more frequented of these club-huts. Bottles when done with should be deposited in some suitable spot where they will be out of the way.

Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long expeditions. The chalets usually afford nothing but Alpine fare (milk, cheese, and stale bread). Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain. Telegraphic weather-reports as to the principal places in Switzerland are posted about 8 a.m. at the chief railway-stations and health-resorts.

Health. Tincture of arnica is a good remedy for *bruises*, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue; but it should never be applied to broken skin, as it is apt to produce erysipelas. Saturnine ointment or oxide of zinc ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, vaseline or glycerine, are also recommended.

For *Diarrhoea* 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor (5 drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is also a good remedy. The homœopathic camphor-globules are convenient, but are more apt to lose their strength.

Maps. **Topographischer Atlas der Schweiz,* on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1:25,000, mountains 1:50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office under the superintendence of *Col. Siegfried* and known as the 'Siegfried Atlas'. The conformation of the ground is indicated by contour-lines at intervals of 10 and 30 mètres. 591 sheets; price, 1 fr. per sheet; four sheets in one, lithographed, 2-3 fr., mounted 3-5 fr.

Older than the above, but carefully brought up to date, is the *Topographische Karte der Schweiz,* also from surveys made by order of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of *General Dufour*); scale 1:100,000; 25 sheets, each 2 fr., mounted 3 fr.

Good maps on a smaller scale are *Kümmerly's Gesamtkarte der Schweiz* (1:400,000; mounted 6 fr.; index of names 2 fr.); *Leuzinger's Touristenkarte der Schweiz* (1:400,000; mounted 5 fr.) and *Reise-Relief-Karte der Schweiz* (1:530,000; $3^1/_2$ fr.); *Kümmerly's Distanzenkarte der Schweiz* (1:500,000; 3 fr.), and *Distanzenkarte des Berner Oberlandes* (1:200,000; 3 fr.).

Cycling Maps, see p. xxxi.

VII. Motoring. Cycling. Golf. Winter Sports.

Motoring. Motor Cars entering Switzerland are subject to a customs-duty of 40 fr. per 100 kg. (60 fr. if upholstered in leather), the amount being returned if the car quit the country within six months. Members of the *Automobile Club de Suisse* (Hôtel Métropole, Grand-Quai, Geneva), or of clubs associated with it for the purpose, are spared the necessity of making this deposit on shewing evidence of membership. Drivers' licenses issued in the tourists' native country are usually accepted as sufficient. Cars must be furnished with two head-lights (white on the right side, green on the left) and with a red tail-light. The speed-limit never exceeds 30 kil. ($18^1/_2$ M.) per hr., but in towns and villages and on certain mountain-roads it sinks to 10 kil. ($6^1/_4$ M.), and on bridges, narrow streets, and steep roads to 6 kil. ($3^3/_4$ M.). On mountain-roads a car must stop on meeting a diligence. The Swiss police are strict in enforcing the regulations.

Many roads in Switzerland are entirely forbidden to motor-cars and motor-cycles. The entire *Canton of Grisons*, the *Furka* and *Grimsel* roads, the mountain-roads in *Valais*, and certain mountain-roads in *Uri* and *Glarus* are closed to motor-traffic. All the great passes are barred to motors, except the *St. Gotthard, Simplon,* and *Brünig Passes* which are open at certain times only. — Full information and numerous maps in the annual *Guide de l'Automobiliste* (Automobile Revue, Berne).

Cycling. The unattached cyclist on entering Switzerland with his wheel must pay a customs-deposit of 12 fr., which is returned if he quit the country within a year. Members of well-known cycling associations are spared this formality on conditions explained in the handbooks of these clubs. Cyclists who mean to spend some time in the country may join the *Touring Club Suisse* (Boulevard du Théâtre 9, Geneva; annual subscription 6 fr.), but the chief British clubs are affiliated with that association and their members enjoy its privileges. On Swiss railways cycles are treated as luggage (p. xxxv).

The districts best adapted for cycle-tours in Switzerland are the hill-country in N. and W. Switzerland, the neighbourhood of the Lake of Constance, the lake-regions of Central Switzerland and the Bernese Oberland, and the environs of the Lake of Geneva. No one who is not fairly strong and in good condition should attempt the Swiss passes or mountain-roads. In any case the machine should be well-tried and trusted rather than new, and the brakes must be powerful and reliable. The practice of tying a branch or sapling behind the cycle to check its velocity down hill is forbidden.

In some towns and villages steep, narrow, or busy streets are closed to cycles.

Swiss roads vary in condition more than those of any other country, largely owing to the action of frost and snow; hence the diametrically opposite reports with regard to the condition of certain roads. On the whole it may be said that they have been well constructed and are indifferently maintained. The mountain-roads are as a rule open from June to September inclusively, though that of course depends on the melting of the snow and the time that must ensue to bring the roads into good dry condition. Information must be sought locally as to the state of the roads at any particular time. The best time for the passes is July and early August: in mid-August road-mending begins. — The rule of the road is to keep to the right in meeting, to the left in overtaking another vehicle.

Among the best CYCLING MAPS for Switzerland are the large map published by the *Zürich Cycling Club* (1:200,000; 9 sheets); the Carte Routière of the *Swiss Touring Club*, based on *Dufour's* 'Generalkarte der Schweiz' (1:250000; four sheets at 5 fr., mounted 6½ fr.; for members of the club 2½ or 3½ fr.); and *Ravenstein's* Map of the Swiss Alps (1:250,000; two sheets in one, mounted 6 fr.). The Touring Club also publishes profile-maps of the more important passes (50-75 c., for members 20-50 c.). Excellent maps on a smaller scale are those published by *Kümmerly & Frey* of Bern, with profiles of the roads on the back (1:500,000; 3 fr., mounted on linen); *Mittelbach's* Road-Profile Map of Switzerland (1:600,000; mounted 2 fr.); *Müllhaupt's* Cycling Map of Switzerland (1:445,000; mounted 3½ fr.) and Map of S.W. Switzerland and Savoy (1:300,000; mounted 3½ fr.).

Golf. The best golf-links in Switzerland are those at *Montana* (p. 373; season May 15th-Oct. 31st.): but there are courses also at *Aigle, Axenfels, Brunnen, Celerina, Geneva, Gottschalkenberg, Interlaken, Les Rasses, Locarno, Lucerne, Maloja, Menaggio, Ragatz, Samaden, St. Moritz-Dorf, Varenna*, and *Zürich*. There is an annual championship-competition under the auspices of the Swiss Golf Association (hon. sec. Mr. S. H. March, Hôtel National, Lucerne).

Winter Sports, which are carried on with great spirit at practically all of the Swiss winter-resorts (p. xxvi), include skating, curling, tobogganing, ski-ing (pron. 'she-ing'), and bandy (hockey upon skates). All these sports may be enjoyed at the older and more important stations and there are few resorts where skating, tobogganing, and ski-ing are not practised. Competitions for cups, trophies, or certificates of proficiency are held annually at some of the leading centres of sport, and accommodation at these is frequently difficult to obtain in the high season unless secured a long time in advance. Provision is made everywhere also for the inexperienced and the unambitious and the necessary sleighs, skis, etc. are to be had on hire. The season lasts from December to March inclusive; at some stations it begins a little earlier or lingers a little later.

The chief centres for SKATING are Davos and St. Moritz, besides which we may mention Grindelwald, Engelberg, Klosters, Villars-sur-Ollon, Adelboden, Celerina, Arosa, Kandersteg, Beatenberg, Montana, and Lenzerheide. CURLING may be enjoyed at all these places. The International Curling Bonspiel was held at Kandersteg in 1906 and 1907, at Celerina in 1908, and at Villars in 1909. Château-d'Oex, Ballaigues, Chamonix, and Le Pont also have good skating, but the ice cannot be so confidently reckoned on as at the higher-lying resorts. — TOBOGGANING includes both the exciting sport of ice-running, on bobsleighs and 'skeletons', which implies some skill and practice, and the less ambitious snow-running or road-tobogganing on the small sleds known as 'luges'. The best ice-run is the famous Cresta Run at St. Moritz, and the next best is that at Villars-sur-Ollon. There are ice-runs at Pontresina, Silvaplana, Arosa, Celerina, Zuoz, Davos, Grindelwald, and Montana. Lugeing or snow-running obtains wherever there are snow-covered slopes. — SKI-ING, though introduced into Switzerland about 1902 only, has there become an exceedingly popular and wide-spread sport. Among the best centres for it are Montana, Adelboden, Lenzerheide, Klosters, Villars, Kandersteg, and Beatenberg.

Useful information on all these pursuits is given in the excellent *Book of Winter Sports*, edited by E. and M. Syers (London; 1908). Some tourists may find their account in joining the *Public Schools Winter Sports Club* (hon. sec. Mr. Watkin Watkins, Highfield, Harrow), a proprietary club which reserves accommodation for its members at several sport-centres.

VIII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheidegg, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide are unnecessary in good weather; the maps and directions of the Handbook will be found entirely sufficient. The traveller may engage the first urchin he meets to carry his bag or knapsack for a trifling gratuity. Guides are, however, indispensable for expeditions among the higher mountains, especially on those which involve the passage of glaciers. Only novices undervalue their services and forget that snow-storms or mist may at any moment change security to danger. As a class, the Swiss guides will be found to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Engelberg, Kandersteg, Chamonix, Zermatt, Evolena, Zinal, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages.

The charges for guides and porters are fixed by the GUIDES' TARIFF issued by the Central Committee of the Swiss Alpine Club. This consists of three sections: 1. Valaisian and Vaudois Alps; 2. Bernese Oberland; 3. Alps of Central and E. Switzerland. The following extracts from this tariff should be noted.

The guide is bound to show the tourist his book both at the beginning and end of an expedition. Even when he has served as porter only, he must ask the traveller for a testimonial. The guide must also ascertain that the tourist is properly equipped for the proposed expedition. If the tourist persists in attempting an expedition against the guide's wish and advice, or if he ill-treats the guide, the latter is entitled to refuse to serve him. In this case the guide is bound to inform the Sectional President without delay.

In ordinary inns and occupied club-huts the guide provides his own board; in the mountaineering district proper the employer has to furnish him with food. In an engagement lasting for several days the terms are fixed by mutual consent. In this case guides usually receive 8-12 fr. a day and porters 6-8 fr., according to the season and the nature of the expedition, and even more when difficult ascents are included. The guide is bound to carry 7 kilogrammes (15 lbs.) of luggage in addition to the necessary rope; the porter carries 15 kgr. (33 lbs.). For each kilogramme additional the charge is 20 c. per 'hour of march'; but the guide may decline to carry more than 10 kgr. (22 lbs.) in all, and the porter more than 20 kgr. (44 lbs.). In tours of special difficulty the guide is entitled to refuse to carry any baggage, but he must give his employer due notice of this beforehand. When carriages are used the employer pays the whole fare.

If an expedition for which a guide has been engaged is given up for any reason other than bad weather, the guide or porter is entitled to half the fee. If the guide or porter is dismissed at a distance from home, he is entitled to 6 fr. a day for the return-journey; but he is bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

IX. Carriages and Horses.

Carriages. The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15-20 fr., with two horses 25-30 fr. per day; the driver expects 10 per cent of the fare as a gratuity. In the height of summer the charges are slightly increased. In most cases there is now an official tariff, which also fixes the amount to be paid as the return-fare to the place where the driver was engaged. When this is not fixed, the driver is entitled to claim the full rate for his return-journey by the shortest route, a day being reckoned as 12 hrs.' driving. On the most frequented routes carriages may generally be ordered at the hotels, but it is usually more advantageous to deal personally with the driver. The carriage and horses should be inspected before the conclusion of the bargain. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law.

Horses. A horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, and the attendant expects a gratuity of 1-2 fr. in addition; but in some places, as at Chamonix, as much is charged for the attendant as for the animal. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, and the descent of a steep hill is disagreeable.

X. Diligences. Post Office. Telegraph.

Diligences. The Swiss coaching system is well organized. The diligences are generally well fitted up, the drivers and guards are respectable, and the fares moderate. These vehicles consist of the

coupé, or first-class compartment in front, with 2-3 seats, the *intérieur*, or second-class compartment at the back, with 4-6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the *banquette* (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. In some cases there is only one outside-seat, which is reserved for the *conducteur*, or guard, but will be ceded by him on payment of the difference between the ordinary and the coupé fare. At the most important places, but not at all the intermediate stations, the traveller has a right to insist on transportation; and 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages, are supplied when the diligence is full. When there are many passengers it is advisable to keep an eye on one's luggage (see below), especially at a change of carriage.

On important routes the coupé is generally engaged several days beforehand. This may be done by letter or telegraph, giving the traveller's name, and the day and hour of departure. The fare must also be forwarded.

The *coupé* or *banquette* fare is on ordinary routes 20 c. per kilomètre (about 32 c. per Engl. M.), on Alpine passes 30 c. per kil. (about 48 c. per Engl. M.); fare in the *intérieur* or *cabriolet* 15 or 25 c. per kilomètre (24 or 40 c. per Engl. M.). Children of 2-7 years of age pay half-fare. The summer-fares are given in the Handbook; the fares in winter (Sept. 16th-June 14th) are about one-third less. Each passenger is allowed 33 lbs. of luggage on ordinary routes, but 22 lbs. only on the high Alpine routes. When luggage exceeds these weights it is charged for at the rate of 2 c. per kilogramme, without reference to distance. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage must be booked one hour before starting. The mountain-diligences also convey luggage not belonging to passengers, but at a slightly higher rate. The average speed of these sedate mail-coaches of Switzerland is about 6 M. per hour on level ground, and 4 M. per hour on mountain-routes.

Extra-Post. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is $^1/_2$ fr. per kilomètre (80 c. per M.); for a carriage with 2-5 seats 20 c. per kil. (32 c. per M.), for one with 6 seats 25 c. per kil. (40 c. per M.), for one with 7 or more seats 30 c. per kil. (48 c. per M.). Besides these charges, a booking-fee of 2-4 fr. must be paid according to the size of the carriage. If the same vehicle is required for a journey of several stages, double carriage-money is exacted. The postilions are strictly forbidden to demand gratuities. Extra-post may be ordered at the principal post-offices on the mountain-routes at one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

Letters of 250 grammes (about $8^1/_2$ oz.), prepaid, to any part of Switzerland 10 c.; if within a radius of 10 kilomètres, 5 c.; letters of 20 grammes to Germany and Austria and letters of 15 grammes (about $^1/_2$ oz.) to all other countries in the postal union 25 c., and 25 c. for each 20 or 15 gr. more. Registration-fee for Switzerland 10 c., for other countries 25 c. — Post-cards for Switzerland 5 c., for other countries 10 c. — Printed matter under 50 gr. for Switzerland 2 c., for other countries 5 c. — On Sun. the post-offices are usually open from 9 a.m. till midday only.

Post Office Orders within Switzerland must not exceed 1000 fr. The charge for an order not exceeding 20 fr. is 15 c., for 100 fr. 20 c., for each additional 100 fr. 10 c. more. Money-orders for foreign countries 25 c. for every 25 fr. up to 100 fr.; beyondt hat sum 25 c. for every 50 fr. Money-orders, up to 1000 fr., may also be transmitted by telegraph, at the ordinary money-order rate plus the cost of the telegram and a small extra fee.

Parcel Post. The ratc of postage for an inland parcel from any post-office in Switzerland to any other is 15 c. for a weight not exceeding 500 grammes ($1^1/_{10}$ lb.); 25 c. from 500 to 2500 gr.; 40 c. from 2500 gr. to 5 kilogrammes (11 lbs.); 70 c. from 5 to 10 kgr.; 1 fr. from 10 to 15 kgr.; 1 fr. 50 c. from 15 to 20 kgr. The tariff for parcels exceeding 20 kgr. varies according to the distance from 30 c. to 1 fr. 20 c. for every 5 kgr. Luggage can often be sent by post much more cheaply than by other means; labels (5 c.) are sold in every post-office.

The **Telegraph Offices** in the large towns are open from 6 or 7 a.m. till 11 or 10 p.m. according to the season. The tariff for a telegram within Switzerland is 30 c., together with $2^1/_2$ c. for each word; to Germany 50 c. and 10 c. for each word; to Grcat Britain 29 c. for each word; to Franee 10 c. for each word; to Italy 10 c. per word for telegrams to the frontier districts, or 17 c. for greater distances; to Austria 10 c. (Tyrol or Vorarlberg 7 c.) per word; to the United States from 1 fr. 50 e. per word. The rates for other foreign telegrams may be ascertained at the offiecs. Telegrams may be handed in at railway telegraph-offices, as well as at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph-office, they are transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing stamps of the requisite value. If in an envelope, the word 'telegram' should be added to the address. Telegrams from foreign countries should be addressed 'telegraph restante' (instead of 'poste restante'), as in this case they may bc called for at any time and not merely during the official post-office hours.

XI. Railways.

Thc **Carriages** on most of the Swiss lines are constructed on the American plan, holding 32-72 passengers, and furnished at each end with steps of easy access. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. Tickets are examined and collected in the carriages.

Luggage must be booked and paid for, but there is no obligation on the owner to travel by the same train. It is kept till called for at a charge of 10 c. per package for every 24 hours. Nominally

hand-luggage to the weight of only 10 kgr. (22 lbs.) per person may be taken into the carriage, but this regulation is by no means strictly enforced. Travellers with through-tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versâ, should see that their luggage is safe on reaching the frontier (Bâle, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn, etc.). Where a frontier has to be crossed, ordinary luggage should never be sent by goods-train. Luggage booked through to Bern, Lucerne, Zürich, Coire, Schaffhausen, or Lausanne is examined at the railway-stations of these places only.

The enormous weight of the large trunks used by some travellers not infrequently causes serious injury to the porters who have to handle them. Heavy articles should therefore always be placed in the smaller packages.

Tickets. Holders of single tickets are not permitted to break their journey, but holders of return-tickets (valid for 10 days) may do so without formality. Children under twelve pay half-fare.

Circular Tickets are issued at reduced rates on most of the Swiss lines, and also by the German and French railways to Switzerland. Information regarding them will be found in the time-tables; but they are apt to hamper the traveller's movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

General Tickets. The so-called *General Season Tickets ('General-Abonnements')* entitle the holder to travel at will over almost all the Swiss railway and steamer lines during a given time. A fortnightly ticket of this kind costs 80, 55, or 40 fr. (1st, 2nd, and 3rd class), a monthly ticket 120, 85, 60 fr.; quarterly 280, 195, 140 fr.; half-yearly 440, 310, 220 fr.; yearly 690, 485, 345 fr. These tickets must be ordered at the booking-offices of the chief stations at least 2 hrs. (at other stations 24 hrs.) in advance; and the applicant must at the same time furnish an *unmounted* photograph of himself (*carte de visite* size).

A deposit of 5 fr., made when the ticket is taken, is returned if the ticket be presented at any ticket-office on (at latest) the morning of the day after its expiry. — These tickets are not available on the Bernese Oberland railways, the Visp-Zermatt railway, the Rigi railway, etc., but the holders usually enjoy a reduction of 20-50 per cent.

The Rhætian Railway (RR. 92, 95, 96, 101) issues *Mileage Tickets (Kilometer-Hefte)*, convenient for those who spend some time in E. Switzerland. Charge (3rd cl.): 250 kil. (155 M.; valid for 3 months) 10 fr. 50 c.; 500 kil. (6 mon.) 19 fr. 50 c.; 1000 kil. (10 mon.) 36 fr.; 3000 kil. (1 year) 99 fr.; 5000 kilom. (1 year) 150 fr. For 2nd cl. tickets the charge is double.

XII. History and Constitution.

The limits of this work preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country the traveller is now visiting, whose inhabitants have ever been noted for their spirit of freedom and independence.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the *Rhaeti*, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the *Helvetii*, a Celtic tribe. The latter were conquered by the *Romans*, 58 B. C., and the Rhæti were subdued in 15 B. C. The Romans made good military roads over

the Great St. Bernard (p. 365) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 472), Septimer (p. 471), and Splügen (p. 466) to Bregenz (p. 506), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were *Aventicum* (Avenches, p. 272) in the Canton of Vaud, *Vindonissa* (p. 27) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, p. 26) near Bâle, and *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire, p. 431) in the Grisons. E. Switzerland as far as Pfyn *(ad fines)* in Thurgau, and *Pfin* (p. 374) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of Rhætia, while W. Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name Helvetii had become extinct even before the time of Constantine. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period exists in the Romanic dialect, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

About 400 A. D. a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The *Alemanni* occupied the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken; the *Burgundians* the W. part, where French is spoken; and the *Ostrogoths* S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These races were gradually subdued by the *Franks*, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of *Disentis* (p. 457), *St. Gallen* (p. 67), and *Einsiedeln* (p. 132) were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as vicegerents of the Frankish kings.

After the dissolution of the great Frankish empire, the E. half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of *Alemannia* or *Swabia*, and the W. part with the kingdom of *Burgundy* (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) the *German Emperors* took possession of the country, and governed it by their vicegerents the Dukes of Zähringen (p. 178), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Fribourg, Bern, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zürich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant *Counts of Hapsburg*, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after *Count Rudolph of Hapsburg* had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son *Albert* in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch *Adolph of Nassau*, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however, favoured Albert, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of William Tell.†

† The legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of John

After the assassination of Albert by John of Swabia in 1308, *Emperor Henry VII.*, who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgers, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of Henry had declared their adherence to Lewis the Bavarian, the opponent of Frederick the Handsome. This army was destroyed at *Morgarten* (p. 103) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at *Sempach* (p. 25) in 1386, at *Näfels* (p. 87) in 1388, and at the *Stoss* (p. 73) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and therefore attempted to conquer Bern, but were defeated by the citizens at *Laupen* (p. 264) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the Dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even *Charles the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of *Grandson* (1476, p. 262), *Morat* (1476, p. 272), and *Nancy*, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at *St. Jacob* on the Birs (1444, p. 10).

In the Swabian war (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of *Dornach* (p. 12). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty captured in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb, 'Pas d'argent, pas de Suisses!'

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of Zwingli was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at *Kappel* (p. 104) in 1531, at *Villmergen* in 1656, and during the Toggenburg war (p. 80) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exemplified by the affairs of *Rothenthurm* (p. 126) and *Stans* (p. 147), but the national vigour was gone. The resistance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the *Helvetian Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 19th April, 1848, a new FEDERAL CONSTITUTION was inaugurated.

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of Winterthur (Vitoduranus, 1319) or that of Conrad Justinger of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the Sarner Chronik of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by Ægidius Tschudi of Glarus (d. 1572), and still more by Johann von Müller (d. 1809), while Schiller's famous play has finally secured to the hero a worldwide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.

The supreme authority is the *Federal Assembly (Bundes-Versammlung)*, the seat of which is at Bern. It is formed by the union of the *National Council (National-Rat)* and the *Council of the States (Stände-Rat)*; the former consisting of deputies elected for three years in each canton, in the proportion of one for each 20,000 of the population; the latter of 44 representatives of the cantonal governments (2 for each canton and one for each half-canton). The executive power is deputed to the *Federal Council (Bundes-Rat)*, whose 7 members are elected for three years by the Federal Assembly and include the President and the Vice-President of the Confederation, who hold their offices for one year only. The Assembly controls the foreign relations of the Confederation and its military affairs, and also enacts laws, subject, however, to the *Referendum*, or vote of the people *en masse*, an arrangement introduced in 1874. So far uniformity has been attained only in certain important branches of commercial law. The federal army comprizes the *Auszug* or *Elite*, including citizens between the ages of 20 and 32, and the *Landwehr*, consisting of citizens between 32 and 44 years of age. There are annual training-periods for recruits, non-commissioned officers, and officers respectively, and repetition-courses every 2-4 years. The flag of Switzerland displays a white cross upon a red ground.

Two useful books for the visitor to Switzerland are 'The Rise of the Swiss Republic' and 'Romance and Teutonic Switzerland', both by *W. D. McCrackan*.

XIII. Area and Population

according to the census of 1st Dec., 1900.

Cantons	Sq. Miles	Population	Confession		Language			
			Prot.	Rom. Cath.	Ger.	Fr.	Ital.	Rom.
Aargau	542,1	206,659	55%	44%	99%	—	—	—
Appenzell:								
Ausser-Rhoden	93,4	55,380	91 „	—	99 „	—	—	—
Inner-Rhoden	68,7	13,469	—	94 „	99 „	—	—	—
Bâle-campagne	163	68,661	78 „	21 „	99 „	—	—	—
Bâle-ville	13,9	112,885	68 „	30 „	96 „	—	—	—
Bern	2659,6	590,914	86 „	12 „	83 „	15%	—	—
Fribourg	644,4	128,209	15 „	84 „	31 „	68 „	—	—
St. Gallen	779,5	250,992	40 „	59 „	98 „	—	—	—
Geneva	107,7	133,417	48 „	49 „	11 „	84 „	—	—
Glarus	266,8	32,273	76 „	23 „	99 „	—	—	—
Grisons	2754,1	105,065	55 „	45 „	46 „	—	14%	38%
Lucerne	579,5	146,912	5 „	94 „	99 „	—	—	—
Neuchâtel	312	126,600	87 „	11 „	20 „	77 „	—	—
Nidwalden	104,2	13,017	—	97 „	97 „	—	—	—
Obwalden	183,4	15,270	—	99 „	96 „	—	—	—
Schaffhausen	113,5	41,609	87 „	—	99 „	—	—	—
Schwyz	351,4	55,541	—	98 „	99 „	—	—	—
Soleure	305,8	100,806	25 „	74 „	98 „	—	—	—
Thurgau	381,5	113,480	70 „	28 „	99 „	—	—	—
Ticino	1088	138,548	—	99 „	—	—	98 „	—
Uri	415,4	19,732	—	98 „	99 „	—	—	—
Valais	2026,3	114,158	—	99 „	31 „	67 „	—	—
Vaud	1244,5	284,673	84 „	8 „	9 „	81 „	—	—
Zug	92,2	25,206	—	93 „	99 „	—	—	—
Zürich	666	431,637	87 „	12 „	99 „	—	—	—
Total	15,965	3,325,023	—	—	—	—	—	—

XIV. Comparative Tables of Measures.

Engl. Feet	Mètres	Mètres	Engl. Feet	Engl. Miles	Kilomètres	Kilomètres	Engl. Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres
1	0,30	1	3,28	1	1,61	1	0,62	1	0,40	1	2,47
2	0,61	2	6,56	2	3,22	2	1,24	2	0,81	2	4,94
3	0,91	3	9,84	3	4,83	3	1,86	3	1,21	3	7,41
4	1,22	4	13,12	4	6,44	4	2,48	4	1,61	4	9,88
5	1,52	5	16,40	5	8,04	5	3,10	5	2,02	5	12,35
6	1,83	6	19,69	6	9,65	6	3,73	6	2,42	6	14,82
7	2,13	7	22,97	7	11,26	7	4,35	7	2,83	7	17,30
8	2,44	8	26,25	8	12,87	8	4,97	8	3,23	8	19,77
9	2,74	9	29,53	9	14,58	9	5,59	9	3,63	9	22,24
10	3,04	10	32,81	10	16,09	10	6,21	10	4,04	10	24,71
11	3,35	11	36,09	11	17,70	11	6,83	11	4,44	11	27,19
12	3,66	12	39,37	12	19,31	12	7,45	12	4,85	12	29,65
13	3,96	13	42,65	13	20,92	13	8,07	13	5,25	13	32,12
14	4,27	14	45,93	14	22,53	14	8,69	14	5,66	14	34,59
15	4,57	15	49,21	15	24,13	15	9,31	15	6,06	15	37,05
16	4,88	16	52,49	16	25,74	16	9,93	16	6,46	16	39,53
17	5,18	17	55,78	17	27,35	17	10,55	17	6,87	17	42,00
18	5,49	18	59,06	18	28,96	18	11,18	18	7,27	18	44,47
19	5,79	19	62,34	19	30,67	19	11,80	19	7,67	19	46,95
20	6,10	20	65,62	20	32,18	20	12,42	20	8,08	20	49,42

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius
+30,22	+100	+37,78	+21,78	+81	+27,22	+13,33	+62	+16,67	+4,89	+43	+6,11
29,78	99	37,22	21,33	80	26,67	12,89	61	16,11	4,44	42	5,56
29,33	98	36,67	20,89	79	26,11	12,44	60	15,56	4,00	41	5,00
28,89	97	36,11	20,44	78	25,56	12,00	59	15,00	3,56	40	4,44
28,44	96	35,56	20,00	77	25,00	11,56	58	14,44	3,11	39	3,89
28,00	95	35,00	19,56	76	24,44	11,11	57	13,89	2,67	38	3,33
27,56	94	34,44	19,11	75	23,89	10,67	56	13,33	2,22	37	2,78
27,11	93	33,89	18,67	74	23,33	10,22	55	12,78	1,78	36	2,22
26,67	92	33,33	18,22	73	22,78	9,78	54	12,22	1,33	35	1,61
26,22	91	32,78	17,78	72	22,22	9,33	53	11,67	0,89	34	1,11
25,78	90	32,22	17,33	71	21,67	8,89	52	11,11	0,44	33	0,56
25,33	89	31,67	16,89	70	21,11	8,44	51	10,56	0,00	32	0,00
24,89	88	31,11	16,44	69	20,56	8,00	50	10,00	—0,44	31	—0,56
24,44	87	30,56	16,00	68	20,00	7,56	49	9,44	0,89	30	1,11
24,00	86	30,00	15,56	67	19,44	7,11	48	8,89	1,33	29	1,67
23,56	85	29,44	15,11	66	18,89	6,67	47	8,33	1,78	28	2,22
23,11	84	28,89	14,67	65	18,33	6,22	46	7,78	2,22	27	2,78
22,67	83	28,33	14,22	64	17,78	5,78	45	7,22	2,67	26	3,33
22,22	82	27,78	13,78	63	17,22	5,33	44	6,67	3,11	25	3,89

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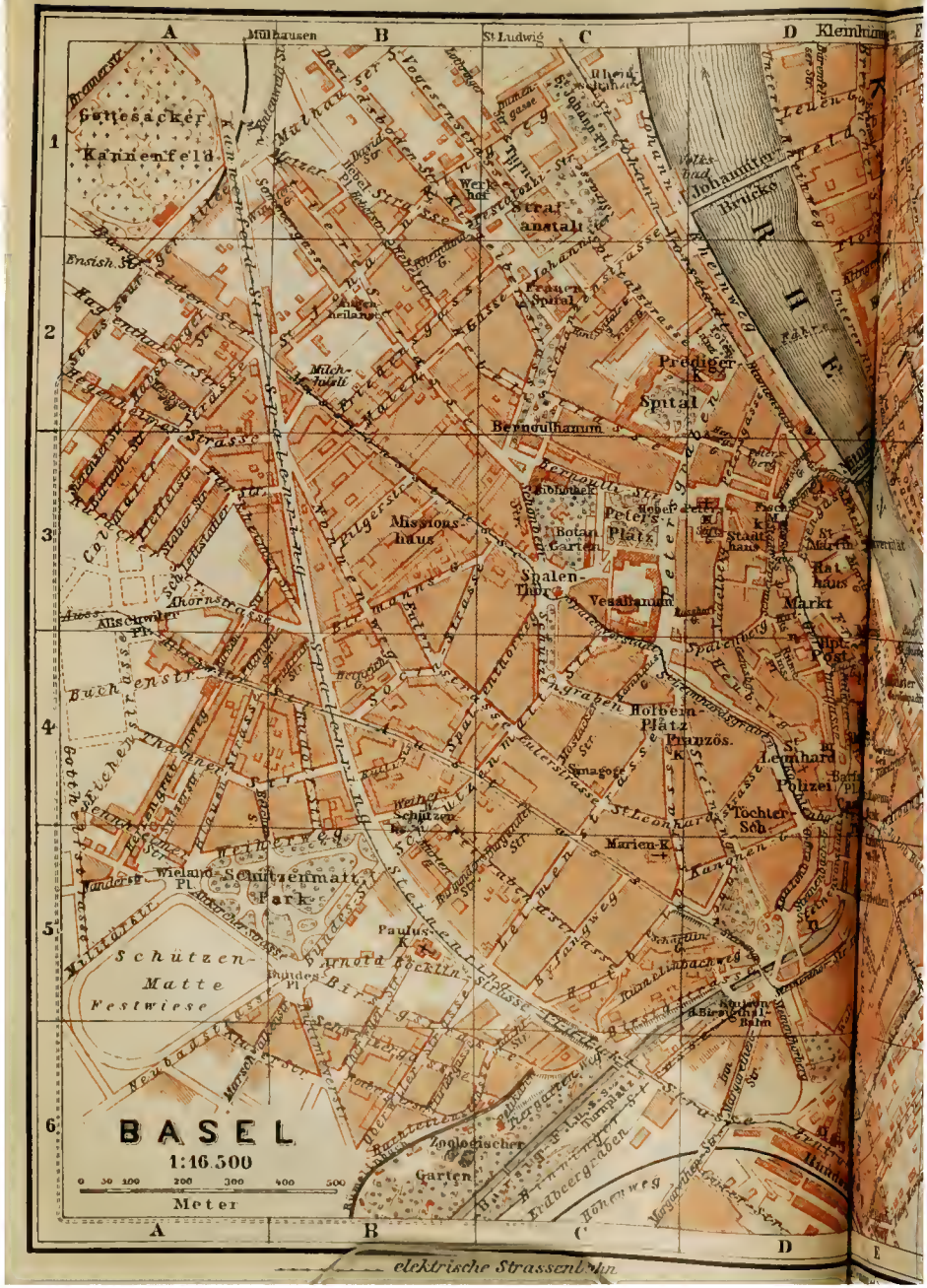
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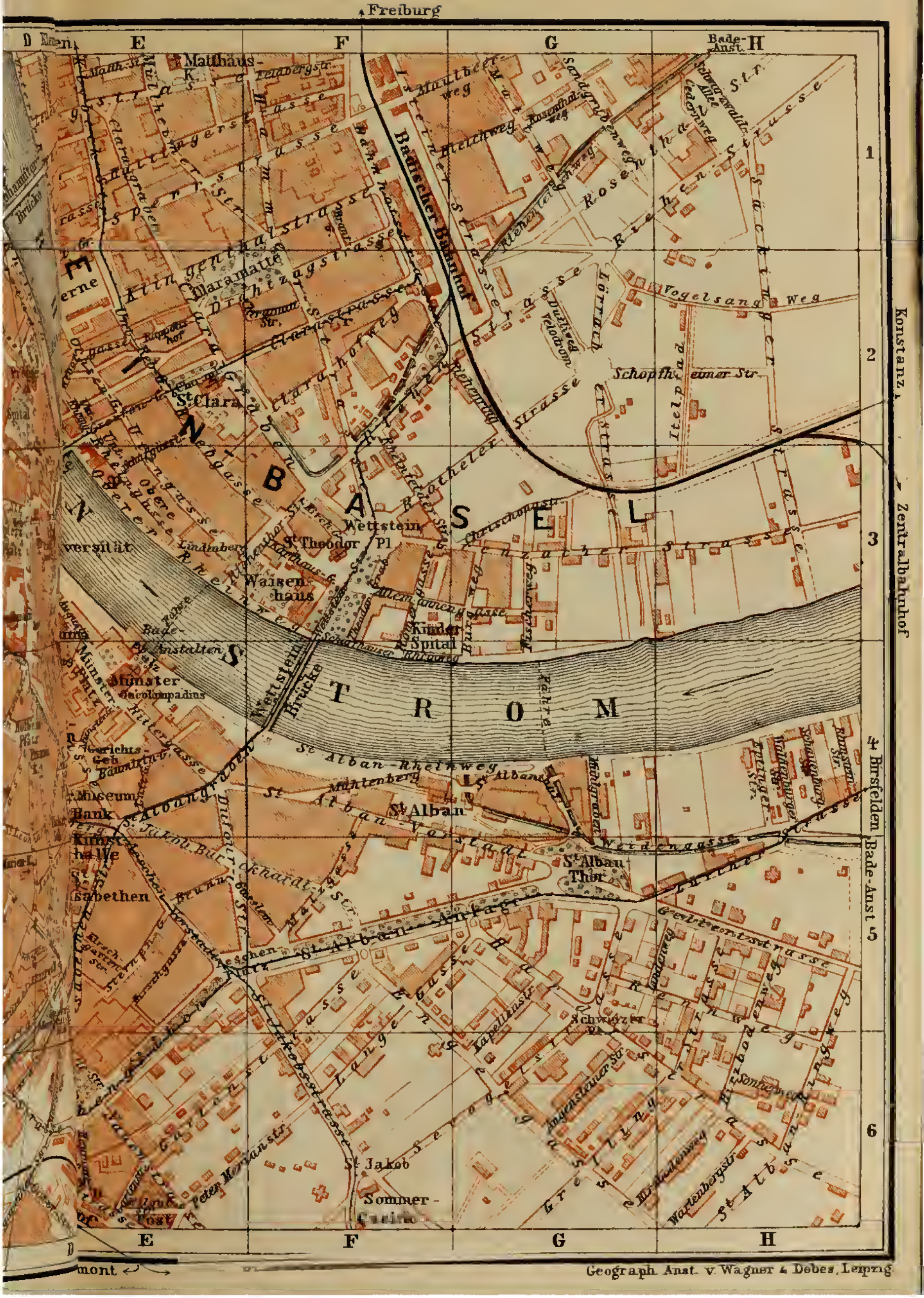
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Maulbeerweg
Badischer Bahnhof
Riehenstrasse
Rosenthalweg
Sandgrubenweg
Schwarzwaldallee
Rosenthalstr.
Riehenring
Klingentalstrasse
Clarahofweg
Claragraben
Drahtzugstrasse
Clarastrasse
Claramatte
Vogelsangweg
Velodrom
Lörrach Strasse
Schopfheimer Str.
Itelpfad
Bäckinger Strasse
Konstanz
Zentralbahnhof
St. Clara
Rheingasse
Obere Rheingasse
Untere Rheingasse
Utengasse
Rebgasse
Riehenteichstrasse
Wettstein Pl.
St. Theodor
Waisenhaus
Kinder Spital
Burgweg
Fischerweg
Grenzacherstrasse
KLEIN BASEL
RHEIN STROM
Wettstein Brücke
Bade-Anstalten
Münster
Oecolampadius
Gerichts-Geb.
Museum
Bank
Kunsthalle
St. Elisabethen
St. Alban-Rheinweg
St. Albangraben
St. Alban-Vorstadt
St. Alban
St. Alban Thor
Mühlenberg
Dufourstrasse
St. Jakob-Burckhardt-Str.
Malzgasse
St. Alban-Anlage
Weidengasse
Lange Gasse
Kapellenstr.
Schweizer Pl.
Engelgasse
Gellertstrasse
Sevogelstr.
Angensteiner Str.
Gartenstrasse
Peter Merianstr.
St. Jakobstrasse
St. Jakob
Sommer-Casino
Post
Grellingerstrasse
Hirzbodenweg
Sonnenweg
Wartenbergstr.
St. Alban-Ring
Birsfelden
Bade-Anst.
Breite
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6
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

22. From Linthal to Altdorf viâ the Klausen Pass. Schächen-Tal 92
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1. Bâle.

Railway Stations. The Federal Station (Pl. D, E, 6; **Restaurant*), a large new building opened in 1907, for the Swiss and Alsace lines, is on the S. side of the town. — The Baden Station (Pl. F, 1; *Restaurant*), at Klein-Basel, is on the right bank of the Rhine. — These two stations are connected by a *Junction Line* (10 min.; fares 1 fr., 70 c., 50 c.), and also by *Tramway* (14 min.; see p. 4).

Hotels. First-class (in July and August rooms should be secured in advance): *Three Kings (Pl. a; D, 2, 3), on the Rhine, 150 beds, R. 4-9, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-20, omnibus 1 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de l'Univers (Pl. q; D, 6), 145 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-16 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Euler (Pl. b; D, 6), 115 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-20 fr.; *Hôt. Schweizerhof (Pl. c; E, 6), 125 beds, R. 3½-8, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-15 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Victoria & National (Pl. d, e; E, 6), 160 beds, R. 3½-8, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-16 fr.; the last four near the Federal Station. — Then, in the Centralbahn-Platz, to the right: Hôtel St. Gotthard-Terminus (Pl. o; E, 6), 48 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôtel Bristol, 45 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôtel Strassburg & du Nord (Pl. u; E, 6), 45 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. Union, Heumatt-Str. 5, 33 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-3 fr. — To the left: Hôtel Jura (Pl. t; D, 6), 90 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens 7-8 fr.; Hôtel Hofer (Pl. f; D, 6), 48 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; Bernerhof & du Parc (Pl. g; D, 6), 60 beds, R. 2½-5, L. 3½, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.; Hôt. Continental (Pl. v; D, 6), 70 beds, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-14 fr.

In the town: Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. n; D, 5), 40 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 7½-10 fr., well spoken of; Métropole & Monopole (Pl. h; D, 4), 80 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 2½-3½, pens. 8-11 fr.; *Hôt. Bauer au Rhin, next door to the Three Kings, with terrace on the Rhine, 48 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 8-11 fr.; Hôt. Central (Pl. i; D, 4), 70 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 9-10 fr.; *Balances (Pl. m; D, 4), 35 beds, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-9 fr.; Cigoone (Pl. k; D, 3), 120 beds, R. 2½-5, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Bären, Aeschen-Vorstadt, with restaurant, R. 2½-4½, D. 3½, S. 2½ fr.; Hôt. Habsburg, Steinenberg 19 (Pl. D, E, 4), R. from 2 fr.; Blaukreuzhaus, Petersgraben 23, 40 beds, R. 1½-2½, D. 1-1½, pens. 4½-6 fr. (temperance); Hôt.-Rest. Stadthof, Barfüsser-Platz, R. 2-3, B. 1 fr.; Falken, Theater-Str. 24; Hauser's Hôtel garni, Pfeffinger-Str. 8, 20 beds at 2-2½ fr. — On the right bank: *Hôtel Krafft (Pl. p; E, 3), 60 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr., Hôt. du Pont, 70 beds, R. from 1½ fr., both on the Rhine; Hôtel de Bâle (Pl. r; F, 2), 56 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; Freiburger Hof, opposite the church of St. Clara (Pl. E, 2); *Hôtel Schrieder (Pl. s; F, 1), 40 beds, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.,

Hôt. de Bavière, 60 beds, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼ fr., both opposite the Baden station. — **Pensions**: *Senn*, Leimen-Str. 60 (5-6 fr.); *Lefèbre*, Socin-Str. 2; *Linder*, Schützengraben 3 (4-5 fr.).

Cafés-Restaurants. **Kronenhalle*, opposite the Federal Station; *Stadt-Casino*, Barfüsser-Platz, corner of the Steinenberg; *Kunsthalle*, see p. 10; *Zur Rebleuten-Zunft*, Freie-Str. 50; *Zum Safran*, in the guildhouse of that name, Gerbergasse 11; *Schlüsselzunft* (Veltliner-Halle), Freie-Str. 25; *Zum Cardinal*, Freie-Str. 36; *Bären*, Aeschen-Vorstadt (p. 3); — On the right bank: *Spitz*, by the central bridge, with a terrace overlooking the Rhine; *Burgvogtei*, Rebgasse 14, with garden; *Goebel's Wine Rooms*, Bahnhof-Str. 13, *Münchner Bierhalle*, *Warteck Brewery*, these three near the Baden station. — *Sommer-Casino* (Pl. F, 6), near the St. Jacob Monument (p. 11), with a pleasant garden; *Schützenhaus* (Pl. B, 4), with old and new stained glass, good wine; *Zoological Garden* (p. 11); **Restaurant & Pens. Waldhaus*, in the Hardwald, 1¼ M. to the E., on the Rhine, pens. 6-6½ fr. — **Confectioners** (who sell 'Basler Leckerli'): *Eisenring*, Heumatt-Str. 3, near the Federal Station; *Koch* (tea-room), Eisengasse 3; *Speiser*, Freie-Str. 61; *Schiesser*, Markt-Platz 28; *Bandi* (tea-room), Freie-Str. 90.

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Strassburger Allée* viâ the *Missions-Str.*, *Spalenring*, *Centralbahn-Platz* and *Markt-Platz* to the *Baden Station* (blue boards), every 6 min. from 6 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.; time 26 min., fare 20 c. — 2. From the *Federal Station* viâ the *Wettstein-Platz* to the *Baden Station* (blue), in 14 min., every 6 min. from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.; fare 20 c. — 3. From the *Riehen-Str.* to *Riehen*, every 20 min. (20 c.). — 4. From the *Burgfelder-Str.* viâ the *Missions-Strasse* and *Barfüsser-Platz* to *Birsfelden* and *Hardt* (red; 30 c.). — 5. From *Klein-Hüningen* viâ the *Clara-Platz* and *Barfüsser-Platz* to the *Allschwiler-Strasse* (white; 20 c.). — 6. From *St. Ludwig* viâ the *Markt-Platz* to the *Güter-Strasse* (yellow; 30 c.). — 7. *Birseck Tramway* from *Bâle (Aeschen-Platz)* viâ *Ruchfeld*, *Neuewelt*, and *Münchenstein* to *Arlesheim-Dornach* (p. 12; in ½ hr., fare 40 c.). — 8. From the *Barfüsser-Platz* to the *Margareten-Platz* at *Allschwil* (white and green; 20 c.).

Cabs. *Taximeter Cab*, for ¼ hr., 1-2 persons 1 fr., each additional 3 min. 10 c.; 3-4 persons, for 4 min., 1 fr., each additional 2 min. 10 c.; trunk 25 c. At night (10-6), for 1-2 persons, 1½ min. 1 fr., each additional 1½ min. 10 c. — Other cabs: for ¼ hr., 1-2 persons, 80 c.; second ¼ hr. 60, each additional ¼ hr. 50 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., second ¼ hr. 90, each additional ¼ hr. 70 c. From either station into the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 80 c.; from one station to the other 1-2 pers. 1½, 3-4 pers. 2½ fr., each box 20 c. extra.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), Rüdengasse 12; new building (to be opened in 1909) in the Centralbahn-Str., near the Federal Station (Pl. E, 6). Numerous branch-offices.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, 3, 4; closed 1-3 p.m.), entered from the Pfalz (p. 6), 80 c. Warm Baths: Spalenring; St. Johann (Pl. C, 1); Clarastatte (Pl. F, 2), etc.

Permanent Exhibition in the *Kunsthalle* (p. 10; open 9.30 to 12.15 and 1.15 to 5; adm. 50 c., Sun. 10-12.30 a.m. and Wed. 2-4 p.m., free). Closed in summer.

English Church Service in a chapel at the Three Kings Hotel (10.30 and 3). — American Vice-Consul, *George Gifford*, Theater-Str. 2. — British Vice-Consul, *E. Paravicini*, Eisengasse.

Goods Agents. *U. M. Crowe* (Gt. Eastern Rail.), Dornacher-Str. 22; *Im Obersteg & Co.* (London & S. W. Rail.), Aeschengraben 32; *Brenner & Co.*, Güter-Str. 79. — Banks: *Federal Bank*, in the Federal Station; *Basler Handelsbank*, Freie-Str. 90.

Official Enquiry Office, Falkner-Str. 2, opposite the post-office; information of all kinds.

Bâle, or *Basel* (830′; pop. 125, 470), the capital of the half-canton Bâle-Ville or Basel-Stadt, lies on both banks of the *Rhine*, which, turning to the N., here enters the upper Rhenish plain and receives the waters of the *Birs* and the *Birsig* on the S. and of the *Wiese* on the N. On the left bank of the Rhine lies *Gross-Basel*, on two hills separated by the valley of the Birsig, through which run the Freie-Strasse and Gerber-Strasse, the ancient arteries of traffic. On the right bank lies *Klein-Basel*, with numerous manufactories. The town, first mentioned in the year 374 as *Basilia*, was probably founded by the Roman legions, when they fell back on the Rhine, near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum* (*Augst*, p. 26), established in 27 B.C. by L. Munatius Planeus. In the middle ages Bâle was a free town of the Empire, and it has been a member of the Swiss Confederation since 1501. The university was founded in 1460 by Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius).

Three **Bridges** cross the river, all affording admirable views. The new *Mittlere Rhein-Brücke* (Pl. D, E, 3), a granite structure of 1902-5 on the site of the old wooden bridge dating from the 13th cent., is 213′ long and has six spans of 78′-92′; in the middle is a small chapel. Higher up is the iron *Wettstein-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4; 1879), with three spans of 200′; at each end are two basilisks, the heraldic symbol of Bâle. Below the old bridge is the five-arched *Johanniter-Brücke* (Pl. D, 1; 1882).

The ***Minster** (Pl. E, 4), a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with a brilliantly coloured modern roof and two slender towers, is conspicuous in every view of the city. Down to the Reformation (1529) it was the cathedral of the old bishopric of Bâle. Its foundation is ascribed to Emp. Henry II. (1010-24), but the oldest existing parts belong to a building of 1185, which was damaged in 1356 by an earthquake and a fire. It was then rebuilt in the Gothic style and reconsecrated in 1365. The building underwent a thorough restoration in 1852-56 and 1880-90.

Of the Romanesque structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus Gateway* (built about 1200), still exists, and is adorned with sculptures: at the sides in six niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the judgment-seat and the angels at the Last Day. Over the door is a relief representing the wheel of fortune, and higher up to the right, on the roof, are statues of John the Evangelist and John the Baptist. The exterior of the *Choir*, with its round-arched arcades, is also Romanesque. The *W. Façade*, with the towers, the chief portal, and two side-entrances, is entirely Gothic. The tasteful *N.* or *St. George's Tower*, completed in 1426, is 210′, the *S.* or *St. Martin's Tower*, completed in 1500, is 206′ high. The sculptures above the chief portal represent the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, with a model of the church, and the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights: on the left St. George and the dragon, and on the right St. Martin.

The **Interior** is open to the public till 6 p.m.; entrance by the principal gate on the W. side below St. George's tower; adm. 25 c., ascent of towers 25 c. The sacristan lives at Münster-Platz No. 13, but in summer he is generally in the church (knock). The church, 213′ long and 107′ wide, originally consisted of nave and aisles, but is now provided

with double aisles owing to the inclusion of the chapels. The general effect is very imposing, especially when seen from the galleries. The stained-glass windows are modern. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 supports the large and excellent organ. The pulpit dates from 1486. In the left outer aisle are monuments of the 14-15th cent. and (at the end) a relief with the martyrdom of St. Vincent. The font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. In the transept are late-Gothic choir-stalls, with satirical representations (15th cent.). In the retro-choir are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The right outer aisle contains a relief of six Apostles (11th cent.). — In 1431 the great *Council* began to sit in the Minster. It consisted of upwards of 500 clerics, including many great dignitaries, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having debated for years without result and been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was dissolved in 1449.

On the S. side of the choir are extensive *Cloisters, at the W. entrance to which from the Rittergasse on the right stands a statue of *Joannes Œcolampadius* (d. 1531), the Reformer. The vaulting of the cloisters is partly Romanesque, partly late-Gothic (1470-90). They were restored in 1869-73, and used until 1850 as family burial-places.

The 'Concilien-Saal' in the cloisters contains the *Bible Collection* of the Bâle Missionary Society, and in the adjoining 'Betsaal' are the rudiments of a small Palestine Collection (adm. 20 c.).

The cloisters extend to the ***Pfalz,** a terrace behind the Minster, 65′ above the Rhine, planted with chestnuts, overlooking the green river and the hills of the Black Forest. Near it (Bäumleingasse 18) is the house of *Joh. Froben* the printer (1460-1527), in which Erasmus died in 1536.

In the Augustinergasse, which descends to the N.W. from the Münster-Platz to the bridge, is the **Museum** (Pl. E, 3), constructed in 1843-49. On the ground-floor, to the left, are the *Ethnographical and Prehistoric Collection* (lacustrine remains) and the *Collection of Reptiles;* to the right are the *Osteological Collection* and the *Library.* On the staircase are three *Frescoes by *Böcklin* (1866-70), representing Gæa, Flora, and Apollo, accompanied by medallions. The first floor contains the *Aula of the University,* with portraits of 107 scholars of Bâle, and the *Natural History Collections.* — The second floor is occupied by the ***Picture Gallery** (director, Prof. Paul Ganz), chiefly interesting for its paintings and drawings by *Hans Holbein the Younger* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. in London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32, and also for the paintings by *Arnold Böcklin* (1827-1901), a native of Bâle. Adm. free on Sun., 10.15-12.30 and 2-4, and on Wed., 2-4; on other days, 9-12.30 and 2-6 (2-5 in winter), fee 50 c. Catalogue (1907) 1 fr.

The staircase from the first to the second floor is adorned with cartoons by *Cornelius, Schnorr,* and *Steinle;* good stained glass. Room I. To the left: 264. *Grob,* Pestalozzi at Stans; 124. *Bosshardt,* The Reveille

(Battle of Morat); 404. *Landerer*, Swiss delegates entering Bâle to take the oath of confederation (1501); 267. *Grooth*, Emp. Joseph II.; 538. *Sarburg*, Agrippa d'Aubigné.

II. Böcklin Room. Entrance-wall, to the left: *158. *Al. Calame*, Woodland scene; 250. *Gleyre*, Girl with a bird of paradise; *563. *Segantini*, Cattle watering; 211. *Feuerbach*, Portrait of Allgeier the engraver; *Calame*, 161. Wetterhorn, 159. Woodland scene; *613. *H. Thoma*, Landscape from the Black Forest; 663. *Zünd*, Lake of Lucerne; 249. *Gleyre*, Pentheus; *398. *Koller*, Horses; 146. *Buchser*, Reminiscences of the American war; 8. *Altherr*, My friend; *Böcklin*, 101. Viola (on slate); 109. Goths on the march; *107. Battle of Centaurs; *104. Pietà; *108. Odysseus and Calypso; 98. Woodland scene with Pan. — 10. *Anker*, Children's breakfast; *Sandreuter*, 529. Beech-grove, *526. The Fountain of Youth, 524. Female beauty; 440. *D. Meyer*, Girl of the Valais; *Sandreuter*, 523. Ancient Romans keeping watch on a mountain, 527. Chestnut wood, 528. The Rhine near Bâle; *Böcklin*, 90. Diana hunting; *111. Mermaids; 106. Melancholy; 100. Head of a Roman; 94. Portrait of the artist's bride; 93. Portrait of Prof. Jac. Mähly; 96, 95, 105, 97. Landscapes; *112. Life a brief dream; 103. Petrarch at the spring of Vaucluse; 102. Head of a girl; *110. Sacrificial grove; 114. The Plague; 113. Portrait of himself (1893). — 248. *Giron*, Girls of the Valais; 444. *Monteverde*, Garland of grapes; 439. *D. Meyer*, Girl of the Hasli-Tal; *A. Feuerbach*, *209. Idyll, 210. Death of Pietro Aretino. — Sculptures: 12. *Hoffmann*, Marble statue of a girl; 10. *Heer*, My grandfather; 11. *Hildebrandt*, Bronze bust of Böcklin; 25. *Volkmann*, Bust of Jacob Burckhardt (1818-97), the writer on art; *4. *Böcklin*, Five original models for the stone masks on the garden-façade of the Kunsthalle (p. 9).

The adjacent Room III. contains drawings by *Böcklin;* paintings and sketches by *F. Buchser* of Soleure (1828-90). — Room IV. contains the collection of engravings (open Thurs. & Sat. 2-5). — We return to Room I. and enter to the left —

V.-VII. Rooms of the Drawings. In Rooms V. and VI. are the Swiss and South German schools of the 16th-18th centuries. Room VII. contains drawings by *Hans Holbein the Younger:* 349. Portrait of an English lady; 348. Portrait of Sir Nicholas Carew; 333-342. Designs for stained glass; 345. Family of Sir Thomas Morus; 346. Portrait of a young man. 198. *Albrecht Dürer*, Crucifixion. Good stained glass.

VIII. Holbein Room. To the left: *Ambrose Holbein*, 299. Skulls, *293. Portrait of the Bâle painter Hans Herbster. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, *325. Wife and children of the painter (1528); 310, 311. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; *318. The dead Christ, of startling realism (1521); 313. Adam and Eve; 320. Portrait of himself; 302. Virgin and Child; 308, 309. Heads of saints; *303. Last Supper; *312. Burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife (1516); 327. A London merchant; 319. Erasmus writing; 315. The Passion, in eight separate scenes, formerly in the Rathaus; *322. Dorothea Offenburg (lady in a rich costume), with the inscription 'Lais Corinthiaca' (1526); 323. The same lady, with Cupid; *314. Boniface Amerbach (1510); 324. Erasmus; 316. Last Supper; 317. Christ and Mary. *Ambrose Holbein*, *295, 294. Portraits of boys, 296. Portrait of the goldsmith Georg Schweiger. — We return to Room VI. and to the left enter the —

Large Saloon, in seven sections. Here we turn to the left, and proceed past *Imhof's* statue of Rebecca, through Room X, passing between the so-called **Steinhäuser Apollo* (a Greek work) and the replica of the *Farnese Hercules* (two antique heads), to Room IX, with paintings by *Ernst Stückelberg*, of Bâle (1831-1903).

X. Conrad Witz Room. 206. *Alsatian School* (early 16th cent.), Holy Family; 463, 464. *Upper German Master of the 15th cent.*, Scenes from the Passion; *639-47. *Conrad Witz* of Bâle (1406-47), Wings of a large altar-piece (1444; other panels of the same altar are at Geneva, p. 284); 473. *Upper Rhenish School* (1457), The Rosary; 321. *Holbein the Younger*,

Organ wings of Bâle Cathedral; 469. *Dutch Master of the 15th cent.*, Pius Joachim; *Hans Baldung Grien*, 16. Nativity. 17. Crucifixion, *18, *19. Scenes from the Dance of Death; 269. *M. Grünewald*, Crucifixion; 580. *B. Strigel*, St. Anne.

XI. Manuel Room. *H. Holbein the Younger*. 304-7. Scenes from the Passion, 357. Joannes Frobenius, the printer; 470. *Upper German School* (ca. 1445), Crucifixion; 419-24. Pictures by *Nic. Manuel*, surnamed *Deutsch* (1484-1530); 389, 390. *Kluber*, Portraits of Hans Rispach and his wife; 457. *Early French School*, Jacques of Savoie, Count of Romont; 234. *H. Funck*, Portrait.

XII. Stimmer Room. 435. *Matth. Merian the Younger*, Portrait of H. J. Müller (1647); 199. *K. du Jardin*, Outside the tavern; 54. *Berghem*, The ford; 129. *Brakenburgh*, Peasant-scene; 235. *Füssli*, The treasure-seeker; 12. *Asper*, Joannes Œcolampadius (p. 6); *577, 578. *Tob. Stimmer*, Jac. Schwitzer and his wife (1564). — Sculptures: 16. *Ferd. Schloeth*, Adam and Eve; 3. Greek head of a youth.

XIII. Room of the Birmann Collection. 501. *J. van Scorel*, Portrait of David Joris, the anabaptist; 625. *Flemish School* (early 16th cent.), Adoration of the Magi; *Teniers the Younger*, 608. Peasant-scene, 607. Peasant interior, 609. Music in a tavern, 610. Smoker; 139. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, John the Baptist preaching; 76. *Herri met de Bles*, Holy Family. — 636. *Weenix*, Landscape; *535. *Dirk van Sandvoort*, Strolling singer; 688. *Thom. Wyck*, Tavern-scene; 513. *G. Rombouts*, Forest-scene; 441. *W. van Mieris*, Fishmonger. — Sculptures: 14. *Kissling*, Marble statuette of a runner; 8. *Christen*, Bust of Sam. Birmann.

XIV. Room of the Romanesque Schools. 493. *N. Poussin*, Bacchus; 171. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 213. *Florentine School* (ca. 1470), Coronation of the Virgin; 135. *Bronzino*, Portrait; 165. *An. Caracci*, Sleep.

XV. Room of the Linder Bequest. 575. *Steinle*, St. Luke painting the Virgin; 482. *Overbeck*, Death of St. Joseph; 218. *Frey*, Italian landscape; 394-396. *J. A. Koch*, Landseapes; 410. *Lessing*, Forest-scene; 546. *Schnorr von Karolsfeld*, Domine quo vadis?; 455. *Neher*, Abraham and the angels; 504. *L. Richter*, Forest-scene in autumn; 194. *Diday*, Lake of Brienz; 632. *Vogel*, Death of Winkelried; *Joh. Schraudolph*, 548. Annunciation, 549. Angels. — We now return to the Rooms of Drawings and proceed through Room VIII to —

Rooms XVI-XVIII (Modern Swiss Painters). — Room XVI. 242. *Ed. Girardet*, After the battle; 56. *Berthoud*, Capri; 245. *Eug. Girardet*, Arab coffee-house; 52. *Benner*, The Green Grotto; 665. *Zwengauer*, Sunset; 525. *Sandreuter*, Four-in-hand; 657. *Zelger*, Piz d'Err. — Fine stained glass.

Room XVII. 516. *Rüdisühly*, Evening-scene; 658. *Zuber*, Forest-scene in spring; 568. *Staebli*, River-scene; *100. *Koller*, Cows watering; 616. *A. W. Töpffer*, Rustic meal; 128. *Bouvier*, Mignon; 407. *Lendorff*, Mountain-scene in Italy; 629. *Vollmy*, Dordrecht harbour; 11. *Anker*, Quack; 574. *K. Stauffer*, Forest-scene; 517. *Rüdisühly*, Marshy ground; 495. *Preiswerk*, Sea-shore; 289. *Hodler*, Battle of Naefels; *570. *Stauffer*, Portrait of Gustav Freytag; *612. *H. Thoma*, Landscape; 233. *Froelicher*, Landscape; 408. *Lendorff*, Girl carrying water; 172. *Colombi*, Winter landscape; 506. *Ritz*, Pilgrims of Savièze. — Sculptures: *K. Stauffer*, 24. Adrian von Bubenberg, *23. Adoring youth (bronze statuettes); 25. *Zimmermann*, Man and wife.

Room XVIII. *157. *Burnand*, Return from the Alp; 232. *Froelicher*, Autumn landscape; 244. *Ed. Girardet*, Snow-balling; *Vautier*, *620. Rustic debtor, 621. The unwilling confession; *401. *Koller*, Cows at water; 79. *Bocion*, Harbour of Ouchy; 622. *Veillon*, Lagoons of Venice; 258. *Gos*, Storm in the Sefinen Valley; 497. *E. de Pury*, Among the Lagoons; 156. *Buri*, The politicians; *662. *Zünd*, The Prodigal Son; *Ed. Girardet*, 241. Fortune-teller, 243. Barber's shop in Brittany; 448. *A. van Muyden*, Roman street-scene; 26. *Balmer*, Portrait; 664. *Zünd*, Repose on the flight into Egypt; 449. *A. van Muyden*, Mother and child; 14. *Buchmann*, Carol-singers in the Canton of Lucerne.

The **Rathaus** (Pl. D, 3), or *Town Hall*, in the Markt-Platz, was erected in the Burgundian late-Gothic style in 1508-21 and thoroughly restored in 1900-3 (adm. 8-12 and 2-6, 50 c.; free on Sun. and holidays 10-12). By the flight of steps in the court is a *Statue of Munatius Plancus* (p. 5), erected here in 1580. The *Government Hall* contains fine old panelling and stained glass, and the large *Council Hall* is adorned with three paintings from the history of Bâle by E. Schill. — In the Fischmarkt (Pl. D, 3) is the new *Exchange*. The late-Gothic *Fischmarkt-Brunnen* (Pl. D, 3) dates from 1467.

In the courtyard of the Smiths' Guild, Gerbergasse 24 (Pl. D, 4), is a statue of the philosopher *Isaak Iselin* († 1782), the founder (in 1777) of the Bâle Society for the Promotion of the Common Welfare, which meets there.

Near the Barfüsser-Platz, at the corner of the Streitgasse (Pl. D, E, 4), is a large new *Provision Market*. — The large *Barfüsser-Kirche* (Pl. D, E, 4), of the beginning of the 14th cent., with a very lofty choir, now contains the ***Historical Museum**, ranking with that at Zürich (p. 51) as one of the two chief collections of the kind in Switzerland (Sun. 10.30-12.30 and 2-4 and Wed. 2-4, free; other days 8-12.30 and 2-6 in summer, 10-12.30 and 2-4 in winter, fee 50 c.; closed on Mon. mornings and holidays).

Nave. Architectural fragments and sculptures from the churches and secular edifices of Bâle, *e.g. St. Martin*, from the Minster. To the left, the so-called *Holbein Fountain* (p. 11). Above St. Martin, the *'Lällenkönig'*, a curious piece of mechanism, formerly on the exterior of the tower (removed in 1841) of the Rhine bridge; when the clock struck, the head stuck out its tongue and rolled its eyes. — The adjoining *Collection of Weapons* contains the chief curiosities of the arsenal of Bâle: handsome weapons, tent, guild-banners, etc.; interesting cannon (in the middle a finely ornamented twelve-pounder of 1514), Bâle uniforms, trophies of war (in the case to the right, hauberk supposed to have belonged to Charles the Bold). Next come fine specimens of *Smith's and Locksmith's Work*. — To the right and left of the nave and in the aisles is a series of rooms intended to exhibit the development of the furnishing and adorning of dwelling-houses from the 15th cent. onwards. To the right of the entrance: *1. *Room from the Spiesshof* (1601), with panelling and a large bed; 2. *Hall from the Spiesshof* (1580), with fine cabinets and doors and the old Bâle council-table; 3. *Room from the Strassburger Hof* (1600); *4. *Dining Room of Councillor Iselin* (1607), with beautiful panelling; 5. *Room from Schwyz* (1650), with heavy coffered ceiling; 6. *Room from the Haus zum Cardinal* (1540). — We now cross to the other side of the nave. 7. *Old Kitchen;* 8. *Schönau Room* from the Château of Oeschgen (17th cent.); 9. *Gothic Room* (15th cent.), with a large bedstead of 1510 and other Gothic furniture; 10. *Rococo Room* (1760); 11. *Neustück Room* (1787), with a collection of models of gates of Bâle and of neighbouring castles. *Room 12* (at the entrance to the church), formerly the cabinet of coins, contains some state sleighs, Bâle *Looms* and specimens of *Ribbon-Weaving* at Bâle in the 17th-19th centuries.

The Choir contains ecclesiastical antiquities. To the left, Fragments of the **Death Dance* of Bâle, a fresco which once adorned the wall of the Dominican burial-ground (taken down in 1805), painted about 1440; bells of the 12-17th cent.; fine choir-stalls of 1598; *Carved Altars* of the 15-16th centuries. On the high-altar, *Altar of St. Maria Calanca*, in the Grisons (1512); behind it, cast of the golden antependium presented to

the Cathedral of Bâle by Emp. Henry II. (beginning of the 11th cent.), which, along with other objects of value, was assigned to Bâle-Campagne at the division of the canton in 1833 and forthwith sold (now in the Musée de Cluny at Paris); to the right, *Votive Tablet of the Duchess Isabella of Burgundy* (1433), in enamelled bronze; above the last, kneeling figure of the knight Hügelin von Schönegg (1378). — On the left is the entrance to the TREASURY, which contains reliquaries, monstrances, crosses, and chalices of the 13-18th cent.; cups and goblets belonging to the University (16-17th cent.); handsome plate of the guilds and trade-companies of Bâle; three Swiss daggers with silver-gilt sheaths of the 16th cent.; dagger, cup, hour-glass, and table-case of Erasmus of Rotterdam; arms of Hans Holbein, painted by himself. Exquisite Gothic cabinet from the Bâle minster (ca. 1500); patent of nobility issued by Emp. Frederick III. (1442).

We now return to the nave and ascend the staircase to the right to the GALLERIES of the aisles. Tapestry. — Embroidery, fans; Bâle and other Swiss *Costumes* of the 17-18th centuries. - At the back, on the right: **Stained Glass* from Schloss Langenstein, originally brought from Carthusian convents. — On the old organ-screen and the other side-gallery: porcelain, fayence, glass, pottery, tin-ware, works in leather, book-bindings, toys, moulds for pastry, armorial windows. — Weights and measures of the 14-18th cent.; staves for the officers of justice, judicial swords, executioner's dress. — We now descend to the nave and from the end of the right aisle enter the COURT, which contains a fountain with a figure of Neptune of 1702, ancient columns, Roman and Gothic architectural fragments, railings in hammered iron, and other objects. — In the house opposite the exit to the left, in three rooms on the 1st floor, are the old musical instruments and the Roman and Alemannian antiquities.

Near the Historical Museum, Steinenberg No. 7, is the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. E, 5; exhibition, see p. 4), built by Stehlin in 1870-72. The staircase is adorned with a fresco by *Stückelberg* (Awakening of Art), and on the garden-façade (entr. in the Klostergasse, to the right) are a sgraffito frieze and stone masks by *Böcklin*. The restaurant contains mural paintings by *Brünner*. In the garden is a room with sculptures (adm. Sun. 10.30-12.30, Wed. 2-4, free). — In the Elisabethen-Strasse is the handsome **St. Elisabethen-Kirche** (Pl. E, 5; adm. 25 c.; sacristan, Elisabethen-Str. 16), built in the Gothic style in 1857-65, with beautiful stained-glass windows and an open-work tower, 232′ high (adm. 25 c.; *View). — In the promenades, near the station (Pl. E, 6), is the **Strassburg Monument**, a marble group by *Bartholdi*, of Paris, erected in 1895 by Baron Hervé de Gruyer in memory of the assistance rendered by Switzerland to the aged and the women and children of Strassburg during and after the siege of 1870.

The S.E. SUBURBS are occupied by the richer classes. From the *St. Alban Gate* (Pl. G, 5), in this quarter, the promenades of the St. Alban-Anlage and of the Aeschengraben extend on the site of the old ramparts to the railway-station. The old *St. Alban's Convent* (Pl. F, 4) has fine Romanesque cloisters. The **Monument of St. Jacob** (Pl. F, 6), by *F. Schlath*, erected in 1872, commemorates the heroism and death of 1300 Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.)

on August 26th, 1444. Beyond, to the right, is the *Sommer-Casino* (p. 4).

In the W. Quarter, in the Spalen Suburb (Pl. C, 3, 4), is the *Holbein Fountain*, with a relief of dancing peasants (after Holbein) and the figure of a bagpiper, restored in 1887. The **Spalen-Tor** (Pl. C, 3), erected about 1400, is the handsomest of the remaining gates of Bâle. The *Mission House* (Pl. B, 3), Missions-Str. 14, contains an ethnographical collection, mainly from the E. Indies, China, and W. Africa (adm. free, on application to the porter; catalogue 1 fr.). In the Schönbein-Str. (Pl. C, 3) are the **Botanic Garden** (open daily from May to August, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.; adm. to the hothouses 50 c., free on Sun. 9-12 and Wed. 2-5), with the *Botanic Institute* of the University, and the **University Library**, built by La Roche in the baroque style (1892-96). The latter contains 250,000 vols. (including many incunabula) and 4000 MSS., mainly from the time of the Council of Bâle (p. 6) and the Reformation. The exhibition-room on the first floor, with early impressions, miniatures, book-bindings, portraits, and autographs, is open daily, 10-12.30 and 2-5; the well-equipped reading-room is open 9-12.30 and 2-7. Near it are two other modern buildings belonging to the University: to the S.E. the *Vesalianum* (Pl. C, 3), or institute for anatomy and physiology (anatomical collection accessible on application to the keeper); and to the N. the *Bernoullianum* (Pl. C, 2, 3), for physics, chemistry, and astronomy. In the vestibule of the last are busts of the famous mathematicians of Bâle, Jacob and John Bernoulli (d. 1705 and 1748). — In the Hebel-Strasse (Pl. C, 2) is the house (tablet) where the Alemannian poet *Hebel* (1760-1826) was born. A tasteful monument, with a bust by Max Leue, was erected to him in 1899 in front of the *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. D, 3).

To the N.W. of the Federal Station, in the Steinen-Ring (Pl. B, 5), rises the conspicuous **Church of St. Paul**, a handsome domed structure in the Romanesque style, built in 1898-1901 by Curjel and Moser (adm. 20 c., 3-10 persons 50 c., tower 30 and 50 c.; sacristan, Bachletten-Str. 15).

The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. B, C, 6; *Restaurant*), to the W. of the Federal Station, on the *Birsig*, contains good examples of Swiss and other animals (adm. 50 c.; concerts on Sun. afternoons, 25 c.).

In Klein-Basel (p. 5) is the handsome **Church of St. Matthew** (Pl. E, 1), built in the Gothic style by Henry of Breslau in 1896, with a good interior. The tower is 240′ high. — About $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the Baden Station (Pl. F, 1), on the *Wiese*, is the **Erlen-Park**, much frequented on Sun. (rfmts.).

From Bâle to Flüh, $7^1/_2$ M., electric railway ('Birsigtalbahn') every $^1/_2$ hour in 36 min. (1 fr. 30 c. or 95 c.). The train, starting from the Binninger-Strasse (Pl. D, 5), passes the Zoological Garden (see above) and

traverses the fertile valley of the *Birsig*. Stations: 1¼ M. *Binningen* (Hirsch), a large village (5135 inhab.) with the church of *St. Margaret* and the popular *Margareten-Park* (café); 1¾ M. *Bottminger-Mühle*; 2½ M. *Bottmingen*, with the *Hôtel Schloss Bottmingen* (R. 1½-3, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.), a favourite resort of the citizens of Bâle; 3 M. *Oberwil* (Krone), with an extensive parquetry-factory; 4½ M. **Therwil** (1013'; *Rössli*: diligence to Burg twice daily in 1½ hr.), a substantial village in the *Leimen-Tal*; 5½ M. *Ettingen* (Badhaus), with a chalybeate spring. The line then skirts the hills to the W. viâ *Witterswil* and *Bättwil* to (7½ M.) **Flüh** (1250'; *Bad-Hotel*, R. 2-4, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.), a small village with a chalybeate spring, prettily situated in a defile at the foot of the *Blauen*, close to the frontier of Alsace. Interesting excursion hence viâ *Tannwald* (1600') to the (1½ M.) well-preserved ruin of ***Landskron** (1790'), the tower of which commands a wide view (key at the last house in Tannwald). — A road (diligence twice daily to Metzerlen in 1 hr.) leads to the S. from Flüh to (1½ M.) **Mariastein** (1685'; *Post*, pens. 4-4½ fr.; *Krenz*), formerly a Benedictine abbey, with a frequented pilgrimage-church, picturesquely situated on a steep crag. A spacious rock-cavern beneath the church contains the chapel of *Maria im Stein*. From Mariastein the Landskron may be reached viâ Tannwald in 25 minutes. — The road goes on beyond Mariastein to *Metzerlen* (2¼ M.) *Burg* (1575'; Bad Burg, pens. 4-7 fr., plain), a charmingly-situated village with a mineral spring and an old château (fine view). — The **Blauenberg** (2740'), which may be ascended from Ettingen (see above) in 1½ hr. or from Mariastein in 1 hr., commands a wide prospect, extending on the S.E. to the Bernese Alps.

2. From Bâle to Bienne and Neuchâtel through the Val Moutier.

74 M. Railway to Bienne (56 M.) in 2¼-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 70 c.); to Neuchâtel in 3¼-6 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 40, 8 fr. 70, 6 fr. 20 c.). From Bâle to Geneva, express in 6 hrs. (fares 25 fr. 10, 17 fr. 60, 12 fr. 55 c.).

Bâle (925'), see p. 3. The train soon diverges from the Lucerne line (p. 23) to the right, passes the cemetery, and near (3 M.) *Münchenstein* (Rössli) crosses the *Birs*. — 5 M. *Dornach-Arlesheim* (974').

About 3 min. from the station lies *Dornachbrugg* (*Ochs, with view-terrace and garden; Meister, at the station), the terminus of the electric tramway ('Birseck-Bahn') from Bâle (p. 4). — About ¾ M. to the E. is **Arlesheim** (1115'; *Löwen*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. from 5 fr.; *Krone*), a well-situated summer-resort with 1600 inhab.; the church is of the 17th century. Above it, on a wooded hill, rises *Schloss Birseck*, once a château of the Bishops of Bâle, with a pleasant park, interesting grottoes, etc. (Apply to the gardener at the foot of the hill; fee.) — About 1½ M. to the S. of Arlesheim is the picturesque ruin of *Dorneck* (1643'), with a fine view, reached either direct from the station, or viâ the village of *Dornach* (1095') in ½-¾ hr. — From Dornach a winding road ascends to the S.E. to the (3½ M.) village of *Gempen* (2230'; Krenz), whence we may ascend the (20 min.) **Gempenfluh** (2510'), with a view-tower 80' in height, commanding an extensive panorama.

The train follows the right bank of the Birs. — 6¼ M. *Aesch* (987'; Herzog-Vogel Restaurant), a village (Hôt. Jura; Ochs) on the left bank. The valley contracts. The train passes through a tunnel under the well-preserved château of *Angenstein*, and enters the canton of Bern. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Pfeffingen*

(1640′). On the right, near (8¾ M.) *Grellingen* (1066′; Bär), are several factories (diligence daily in 2 hrs. through the picturesque *Kaltbrunnen-Tal* to the unpretending baths of *Meltingen*, 1915′, with gypseous springs). The train passes through a deep cutting and crosses the Birs twice. 12½ M. *Zwingen* (Railway Hotel); the château, on the right, was formerly the seat of the episcopal governors.

14¼ M. **Laufen** (1174′; *Hôt. Jura; Sonne*), with 2300 inhab., lies near the confluence of the *Lützel* and Birs. The train traverses a narrow, wooded valley. Beyond (16 M.) *Bärschwil* (Croix Fédérale) are two tunnels and two bridges across the Birs, which is once more crossed beyond (18 M.) *Liesberg* (1256′). At (22 M.) *Soyhières*, Ger. *Saugeren* (1325′; Hôt. de la Gare; Restaurant Bellerive), the language changes from German to French. At the rocky egress of the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain, lies *Bellerive*, on the left, now a cellulose-factory. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Vorburg* (1720′).

24½ M. **Delémont**, Ger. *Delsberg* (1360′; **Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2½ fr.; *Faucon, Soleil*, both very fair; *Lion-d'Or; Hôt. Victoria, Hôt. de la Gare-Terminus*, R. 1½-3, D. 2-2½ fr., both well spoken of), is an old town (6200 inhab.) on the *Sorne*, with a château of the former Bishops of Bâle.

From Delémont to Porrentruy, 18 M., railway in 35 min.-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 50 c.). — The line traverses the grassy valley of the *Sorne*, viâ *Courtetelle, Courfaivre*, and *Bassecourt*, to (7½ M.) *Glovelier* (1666′; Hôt. de la Gare; narrow-gauge line to Saignelégier and La Chaux-de-Fonds, see p. 258). [An attractive expedition may be made hence to the **Galerie du Pichoux**, an imposing gorge of the Sorne (4 hrs. there and back). We follow the road to the left from the station to (¼ hr.) a bridge, then turn to the right and proceed viâ *Berlincourt* to (¾ hr.) *Undervelier* (1740′; two inns), whence we ascend the wooded glen of the Sorne to a (40 min.) tunnel at the beginning of the gorge. At the (10 min.) upper end is the *Le Pichoux Inn* (2410 ft.).] — The railway next threads three tunnels, the first 1¼ M. in length, crosses the large viaduct of *Combe-Maran*, and reaches (10½ M.) *Ste. Ursanne* (1420′; Bœuf), a picturesque old town in the romantic valley of the *Doubs* (p. 258), with a ruined château on a lofty rock. Another tunnel, 2 M. in length, pierces the *Mont Terrible*. 15 M. *Courgenay;* 18 M. **Porrentruy**, Ger. *Pruntrut* (1397′; *Cheval Blanc; Hôt. Terminus; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. Suisse*), a considerable old town (7100 inhab.) with a château, once the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. At *Réclère*, 8½ M. to the W. (diligence from Porrentruy twice daily in 1 hr. 50 min.), are the *Grottes de Réclère*, with interesting stalactites. From Réclère to Saignelégier, see p. 258. — The line leads hence viâ (7½ M.) *Delle*, the French frontier-station, to *Belfort* and *Paris* (night-express from Bâle to Paris in 8 hrs. 10 min.; fares 60 fr. 5, 40 fr. 45, 26 fr. 60 c.). From Delle we may visit the **Grottes de Milandre*, a large stalactite cavern (there and back 2 hrs.). The road leads to the left from the station to the Swiss village of *Boncourt*, crosses the (10 min.) bridge to the right, then bends twice to the left before it ascends to the right to (½ hr.) a farmyard, where we engage a guide (1 fr.). The visit takes about ½ hr. Descending the steps at the exit, we return direct to Delle station (½ hr.).

Beyond (26 M.) *Courrendlin* (Cerf) the train enters the **Val**

Moutier, Ger. *Münster-Tal,* a wild, romantic ravine of the Birs, flanked with huge limestone rocks. The line is carried through these *'Gorges de Moutier'* by means of a series of tunnels and cuttings. — Above (27½ M.) *Choindez,* with a blast-furnace and important iron-foundries, we traverse two short tunnels and reach (30 M.) *Roches* (1627'; Cheval Blanc, moderate). The train threads five short tunnels, crosses the Birs by a lofty bridge, and then, at the mouth of the defile, the *Raus.*

31 M. **Moutier,** Ger. *Münster* (1730'; *Hôtel de la Gare,* moderate; *Couronne*). The village (1750'; *Cerf,* R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; *Croix Bleue,* R. 1½-2½, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Hôt. Suisse; Cheval Blanc*), with 3800 inhab., is prettily situated on the left bank of the Birs.

From Moutier to Soleure, 13½ M., Weissenstein Railway in ¾ hr. (2nd cl. 3 fr., 3rd cl. 2 fr. 15 c.). The line ascends the picturesque valley of the *Raus* viâ (3 M.) *Crémines* (2045'; Croix) to (5½ M.) *Gänsbrunnen* (2450'; inn), at the N. base of the *Weissenstein,* the hotel on which (p. 22) may be easily reached hence by a shady road in 2 hrs. Diligence from Gänsbrunnen 4 times daily in ¾ hr. by the valley of the Dünnern to *Welschenrohr.* — Beyond Gänsbrunnen the line passes under the Weissenstein by a tunnel 2 M. in length, from which it emerges at (8 M.) *Oberdorf* (2118'; p. 21), and descends in a large bend, with a splendid view of the Aare valley and the Bernese Alps, viâ (9½ M.) *Lommiswil,* the gorge of the *Geisloch,* and (11¾ M.) *Langendorf* to (13½ M.) *Alt-Solothurn* (p. 20).

The line traverses another very picturesque defile, the *Gorges de Court,* running high above the Birs, and beyond three tunnels reaches (34½ M.) **Court** (2191'; *Ours; Couronne*).

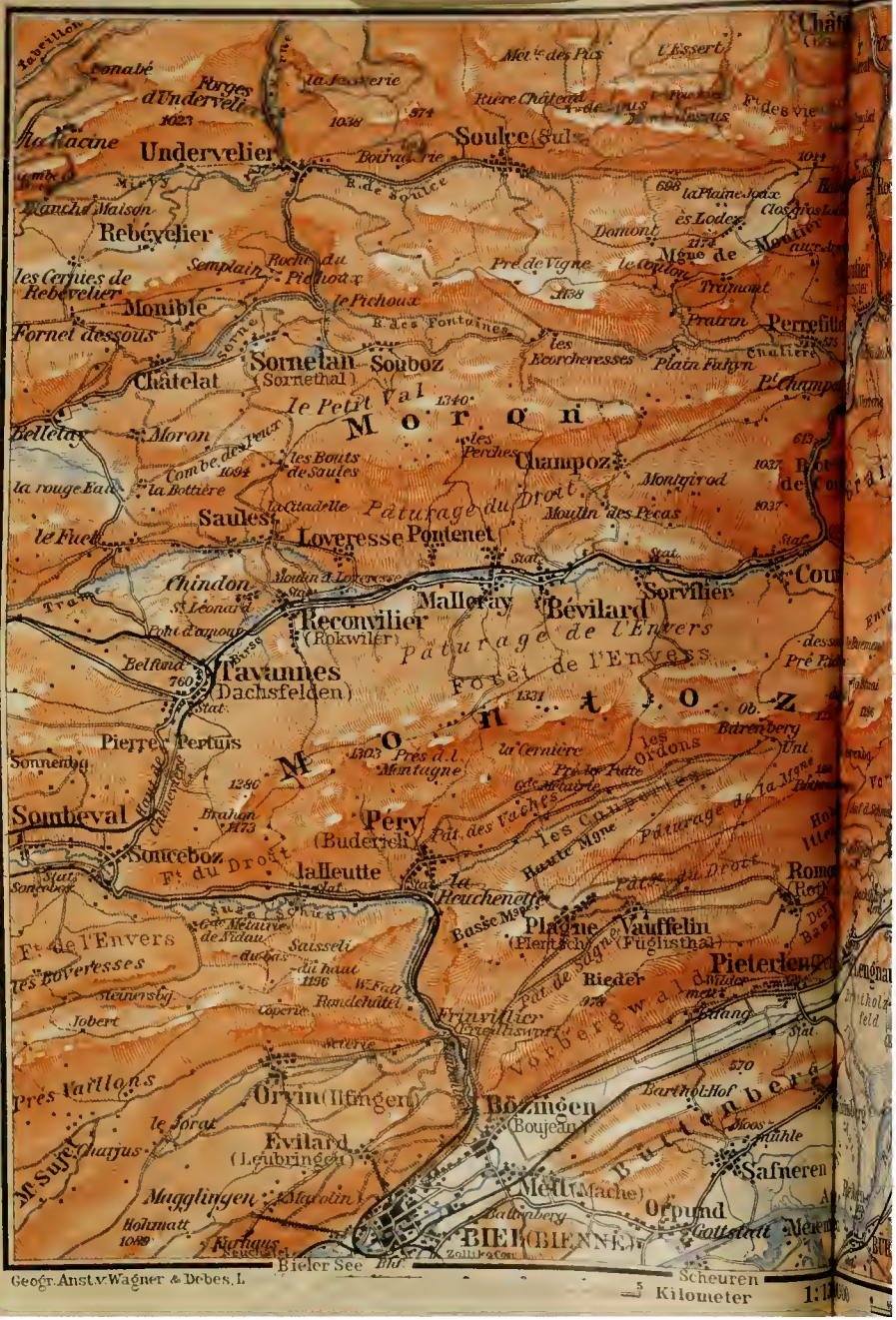
From Court, or better from *Bévilard* (see below), a steep path crosses the **Montoz** (4370') to (3 hrs.) *Reuchenette* (see below; guide advisable). View similar to that from the Weissenstein.

We ascend pleasant grassy dales, pass *Sorvilier, Malleray-Bévilard,* and *Reconvilier,* and reach —

42¼ M. **Tavannes** (2483'; *Hôtel de la Gare,* R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr., well spoken of; *Deux Clefs; Brasserie,* good restaurant with rooms), a large village (2000 inhab.) near the source of the Birs (branch-line in 35 min. to *Tramelan*). The train ascends slightly and passes (tunnel, 1500 yds.) under the *Pierre Pertuis,* a natural opening in the rock, fortified in Roman times (inscription), through which the highroad runs. It then descends the slope to the right, describes a sharp curve between *Sombeval* and *Corgémont,* and crosses the *Suze* or *Schüss.*

46½ M. **Sonceboz** (2150'; *Rail. Restaurant; Couronne; Cerf*), the junction for *La Chaux-de-Fonds* (see p. 258).

The train again crosses the Suze, and passes through the S.W. spur of the *Montoz* (see above). The stream is crossed several times in its beautiful wooded valley. 50½ M. *La Heutte* (2000'); 53 M. *Reuchenette* (1940'; Truite). The line now turns S., and enters the narrow passage which the Suze has forced through the last heights of the Jura. Five tunnels between this point and Bienne. On the



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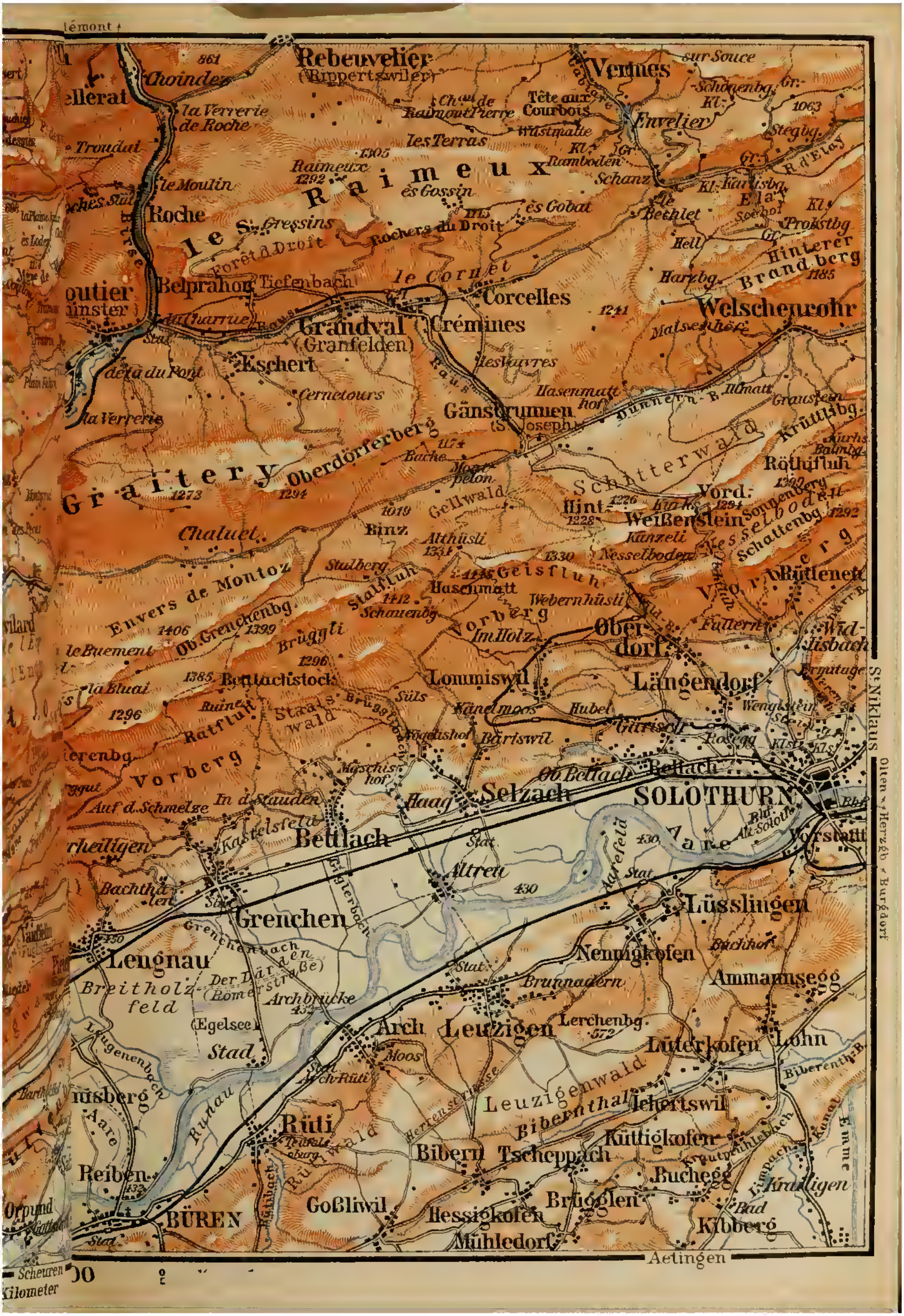

Délémont
Rebeuvelier
(Rippertswiler)
Vermes
Choindez
la Verrerie de Roche
Envelier
Raimeux
les Terras
Roche
le Moulin
Belprahon
Tiefenbach
le Cornet
Corcelles
Grandval
(Granfelden)
Crémines
Welschenrohr
Eschert
Moutier
Münster
Gänsbrunnen
(S. Joseph)
Graitery
Oberdörferberg
Schattenwald
Röthifluh
Weißenstein
Chaluet
Binz
Envers de Montoz
Geisfluh
Hasenmatt
Stallfluh
Schauenbg.
Vorberg
Ob. Grenchenbg.
Brüggli
Bettlachstock
Oberdorf
Lommiswil
Langendorf
Rüttenen
Widlisbach
St. Niklaus
Selzach
Bellach
SOLOTHURN
Bettlach
Altreu
Aare
Grenchen
Lüsslingen
Lengnau
Nennigkofen
Ammannsegg
Breitholz feld
Arch
Leuzigen
Lüterkofen
Lohn
Leuzigenwald
Ichertswil
Rüti
Biberen
Tschepppach
Küttigkofen
Bucheeg
Reiben
Büren
Goßliwil
Hessigkofen
Brügglen
Kibberg
Mühledorf
Aetingen
Kilometer
Olten, Herzgb., Burgdorf

right beyond the first tunnel is a fall of the Suze, and on the hill is the ruined château of *Rondchâtel* (1950′). Two more tunnels. Pleasant view of the green valley of *Orvin* to the right, with the industrial village of *Frinvilier* (see below) at its mouth. Beyond another long tunnel the train crosses the deep and wild ravine of the Suze (the *Taubenloch*, see below) by a lofty bridge, and quits the ravine. We now obtain a striking view of the rich plains of Bienne, with the whole of the Alpine chain from the Titlis to Mont Blanc in the distance. We then descend vine-clad slopes and thread a short tunnel.

56 M. **Bienne.** — **Hotels.** Near the station: *Hôtel de Bienne et Terminus, 70 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 9-12 fr.; Victoria, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ (incl. wine), S. 2, pens. 7½-10 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. Central; Hôt. National, R. from 2 fr. — In the town: *Couronne, R. from 2, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; Hôt. Suisse, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr. (incl. wine); Ours; Croix Blanche; Croix Bleue, R. 1½-2 fr., B. 80 c. — **Restaurants.** *Rail. Restaurant (D. 2¼ fr.); *Augustinerbräu*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Central-Halle*, Central-Str. (Munich beer at both); *Café Français*, Nidaugasse, with garden.

Bienne, Ger. *Biel* (1350′), an ancient and thriving town (25,000 inhab.) near the lake of the same name, has important watch-factories and is the seat of the *West Swiss Technical Institute*. In the *Ring*, in the N. part of the town, are some quaint mediæval buildings and fountains. The *Museum Schwab* (adm. 1 fr.; free on Sun. & Thurs., 2-4) is an interesting collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings, Celtic and Roman weapons, implements, coins; in the basement are two 'dug-outs' of the lacustrine period, 30′ and 46′ long. The beautiful avenues to the W. of the town stretch to the (½ M.) *Lake of Bienne* (p. 16; lake-baths and rowing-boats).

Electric Tramway from the station into the town, to *Nidau*, and to the N. to (20 min.) *Boujean*, Ger. *Bözingen* (Cerf; Cheval; Croix), a thriving place (2700 inhab.) with watch-factories. An attractive walk leads hence through the picturesque ***Taubenloch-Schlucht** (adm. 10 c.), watered by the Suze, which is usually scantily supplied with water in summer, to the (40 min.) hamlet of *Frinvilier* (Hôtel de la Truite and Restaurant des Gorges, good trout), and thence past the ruin of *Rondchâtel* to (¾ hr.) the station of *Reuchenette* (p. 14).

A Wire-Rope Railway (station ¾ M. to the W. of the federal station at Bienne) ascends every ½ hr. in ¼ hr. (80 c., return-fare 1 fr.) to the health-resort of **Macolin,** Ger. *Magglingen* (3116′; **Kurhaus*, open May 15st to Oct. 1st, 130 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, pens. 10-15 fr.; **Hôtel-Pens. Bellevue*, May 1st-Oct. 1st., 75 beds, R. 2-5, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Pens. Widmer*, unpretending, pens. 3½-5 fr.), splendidly situated on the slope of the Jura, 3 M. above Bienne, with a fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. English Church Service in July and August.

Another wire-rope railway ascends from Bienne (station in the Quellgasse, ¾ M. to the N. W. of the federal station) in 8 min. (50 c., return-fare 65 c.) to the village of **Evilard,** Ger. *Leubringen* (2275′; **Hôt.-Pens. Drei Tannen*, with garden and view, 80 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Site*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Giron* or *de la Gare*, 4½-5 fr.; *Restaurant Beaulieu*), prettily situated 2 M. to the N.E. of Macolin. Pleasant excursion hence from the station to the left (black

and white marks) through magnificent pine-woods past Lisser's spring to (3/4 hr.) *Frinvilier*, and by the *Taubenloch-Schlucht* to (35 min.) *Boujean* (see p. 15; tramway to Bienne). — The ascent of the **Chasseral** (p. 17) takes 4 3/4 hrs. from Macolin. A good path crosses the *Studmatten* hill (fine view) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Lamboing* (1 M. to the left is the Kurhaus *Twannberg*, see below); high-road thence viâ (1 M.) *Diesse* to (3 M.) *Nods*, at the S.E. foot of the mountain, which may be ascended hence by a shady path in 1 3/4 hr. (see p. 17). — The **Mont Sujet** or *Spitzberg* (4547'), with a view rivalling that from the Chasseral, may be ascended from Lamboing by a good and well-shaded road in 1 1/4 hr.

From Bienne to *Soleure*, see p. 23.

From Bienne to Bern, 21 M., railway in 50-70 min. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 80 c.). — The line crosses the broad *Aare Canal* beyond (2 M.) *Brügg* (Hôt. du Pont) and the former bed of the *Aare* before reaching (5 M.) *Busswil* (hotel at the station). — 6 1/4 M. **Lyss** (1466'; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant*, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 1 1/2-2 1/2 fr.; *Kreuz; Hirsch*) is the junction of the lines to *Payerne* on the S. (p. 273) and to *Soleure* on the N. (p. 23). — 8 1/2 M. *Suberg;* 11 M. *Schüpfen;* 15 M. *München-Buchsee* (Hôt. Käch; Krone; Bär). On the right the Bernese Alps from the Jungfrau to the Balmhorn become visible, but soon again disappear. — 16 1/2 M. *Zollikofen*, and thence to (21 M.) *Bern*, see p. 24.

The train now reaches the **Lake of Bienne** (1420'; 9 1/2 M. long, 2 1/2 M. broad) and skirts its W. bank, affording in clear weather a fine view of the Bernese Alps. — 59 M. *Tüscherz-Alfermée.* Beyond (61 1/2 M.) *Douanne*, Ger. *Twann* (1433'; Ours, fair; Restaurant Murset), we pass a fall of the *Twannbach.*

A road ascends hence (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; pedestrians follow the path through the picturesque gorge of the *Twannbach*) viâ *Lamboing* (see above) and *Diesse* to (5 M.) **Prêles,** Ger. *Prägelz* (2600'; **Hôt. Mont-Souhait*, 60 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.), situated on a terrace preceding the Chasseral (p. 17), with a splendid view of the Alps, the Lake of Bienne, etc. A good road leads also from Gléresse to Prêles in 1 1/4 hr. — Farther to the N., 1 1/2 hr. above Twann (carriage, ordered beforehand at the hotel, for 1 pers. 4, 2 pers. 6 fr.) is the **Kurhaus Twannberg*, or *Mont de Douanne* (2865'; May-Nov., 35 beds, pens. 4 1/2-6 fr.), also with a beautiful view. Hence to *Macolin* (p. 15), 1 3/4 hr.; to the top of the *Chasseral* (p. 17), 3 hrs.

62 1/2 M. *Gléresse*, Ger. *Ligerz* (Rail. Restaurant).

To the left, in the lake, lies the **Isle of St. Peter** (1430'), clothed with old oaks, vineyards, and fruit-trees, now connected on the S. side with the mainland near Cerlier. Boat from Gléresse in 20 min., there and back 4 fr.; steamboat from Neuveville in 15-25 min., there and back 1 fr. The former monastery is fitted up as an inn (R. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4 1/2-5 fr.). Rousseau spent two months here in 1765; his room is shown at the hotel, and his bronze bust was erected on the old landing-place in 1904.

65 M. **Neuveville,** Ger. *Neuenstadt* (**Faucon*, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Trois Poissons; Hôt. du Lac; Pens. Villa Carmen*, from 6 fr.), a pleasant little town (2500 inhab.), with several boarding-schools for boys and girls. The post-office, near the station, contains an interesting collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings and the Burgundian wars (adm. 50 c.). On the *Schlossberg* (1750'), 20 min. from the station, rises a conspicuous ruined castle of the Bishops of Bâle (fine view from the top and from the road below it). An erratic boulder near it bears an inscription to Lord Montagu, a benefactor of the town.

To the N. of Neuveville rises the ***Chasseral** or *Gestler* (5278'), covered on the S. side with wood and alpine pastures. Road (diligence to Lignières twice daily in 1½ hr.; to Nods in 2 hrs.) from Neuveville viâ (1½ M.) *Landeron* to (4½ M.) *Lignières* (2654'; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, pens. 4½-6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste; Pens. Bourguignon), a health-resort (fine view), whence a road ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Hôtel du Chasseral* (5100'; pens. 6 fr.). The route from Lignières viâ (2 M.) Nods (p. 16) is less recommended. — Pedestrians from Neuveville follow the road skirting the Schlossberg (p. 16; beyond the castle short-cut to the left) to (1¼ hr.) Lignières, then diverge to the left from the Nods road (see above) at (¾ hr.) *Le Moulin*. — The view from the Signal (5278') on the top of the Chasseral (20 min. from the hotel) embraces W. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Jura, and the High Alps. — The ascent may be made also from Macolin (p. 16) in 4¾ hrs., from St. Imier (easiest) in 2½-3 hrs. (see p. 258), or from Prêles or Twannberg (p. 16) in 3¼ hrs.

The old town of **Cerlier,** or *Erlach* (*Hôt. Erle*, R. 1½, D. 2-2½, pens. 4 fr.), with a château (now a reformatory for boys), lies opposite Neuveville (steamboat in 10 min.), at the N. base of the wooded *Jolimont* (1980'; ½ hr.), a charming point of view. On the top are the 'Heidensteine', a group of large erratic boulders of Arolla gneiss. — On the E. bank of the lake, at *Lüscherz*, and at *Mörigen*, farther to the N., many remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered.

Near (66 M.) *Landeron-Combes* (Hôt. de la Poste) we quit the Lake of Bienne; the little town lies on the left, near the influx of the *Thièle* (or *Zihl*) *Canal* into the lake; beyond the Thièle is the abbey of *St. Johannsen,* now a penitentiary. 67½ M. *Cressier;* 69 M. *Cornaux*. — Tunnel. Near (72 M.) *St. Blaise* the train reaches the *Lake of Neuchâtel* (p. 253). — 74 M. *Neuchâtel* (p. 253).

3. From Bâle to Bienne viâ Olten and Soleure.

62 M. Railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 70 c.).

Bâle, see p. 3. The train crosses the *Birs*. 3 M. *Muttenz*. On the Rhine, 1 M. to the N.W., are the well-equipped saline baths of *Schweizerhalle* (pens. 4-6 fr.). — 5¼ M. *Pratteln* (Railway Hotel), the junction for Brugg and Zurich (p. 26). The line quits the valley of the Rhine, enters the Jura Mts., and follows the left bank of the *Ergolz*. Near (8 M.) *Nieder-Schöntal,* on a hill to the right, lies *Frenkendorf* (1115'; Wilder Mann; Löwe), a pleasant health-resort.

9 M. **Liestal** (1082'; pop. 5500; **Falke,* with saline baths and garden, 70 beds, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Engel,* pens. 5-6 fr., very fair; *Sonne; Hôt. Bahnhof,* well spoken of), prettily situated on the Ergolz, is the seat of government of the canton of Basel-Land or Bâle-Campagne. In the town-hall is preserved the golden cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy (1477). The government-offices contain the *Cantonal Library* (20,000 vols.) and the *Cantonal Museum,* with collections of natural history, antiquities, and coins. At the end of the Rathaus-Str. is the old *Obere Tor*. On the *Schleifenberg* (1970'), 1 hr. above the town

to the N.E. (marked path; road-indicator at the station), is an iron view-tower 98′ in height, commanding a splendid panorama (inn on Sun.; adm. 20 c.).

About 4½ M. to the N.W. of Liestal is the ***Kurhaus Bienenberg** (1415′; 100 beds, pens. 4½-7 fr.), a pleasant summer-resort with salt-baths, and about 1½ M. beyond it is the ***Solbad Schauenburg** (1594′; 170 beds, pens. 4½-7 fr.), a frequented health-resort, with saline baths, in well-wooded environs, below the ruin of *Schauenburg* (1980′; *View). Road to Nieder-Schöntal, see p. 17.

To WALDENBURG, 8¼ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 hr., through the pretty *Frenken-Tal*. — 2 M. *Bubendorf* (1185′), with mineral and salt baths. (The village with its ruined castle lies 1 M. to the S.W.) — 3½ M. *Lampenberg*; 5 M. *Hölstein* (1410′), in a narrow part of the valley, with a manufactory of watches. — Passing *Niederdorf* and *Oberdorf*, we reach (8¼ M.) **Waldenburg** (1666′; *Löwe; Schlüssel*), a little town with a ruined castle. A good road leads hence (diligence 4 times daily in 50 min.) to (3 M.) **Langenbruck** (2340′; **Kurhaus*, May 1st-Oct. 31st, 120 beds, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½, pens. 6-8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Waldeck; Ochs*, pens. 5 fr.; *Bär*, pens. 4-4½ fr.; *Pensions Schneider, Erica, Linde, Post, Alt-Bechburg, Bachtalen, Dürstel*), situated on the *Obere Hauenstein*, a quiet and pleasant health-resort. Excursions: to the E. to the *Schwengifluh* (3215′; 1 hr.) and the **Bölchenfluh* (3695′; 1½ hr.), to the S.E. to the *Schlosshöhe* (2935′; 1¼ hr.), to the S.W. to the *Roggenfluh* (3274′; 2 hrs.), and to the N.W. to the **Passwang* (3960′; 2½ hrs.), all of which are fine points of view. To the S.E. there are roads descending viâ *Bärenwil* to (6 M.) *Hägendorf* (p. 19; footpath viâ the interesting *Devil's Gorge*), and viâ *Fridau* (p. 19) to (5½ M.) *Egerkingen* (p. 19). Another road (diligence twice daily in 50 min.) leads to the S.W. viâ *Holderbank* and the picturesque ruin of *Neu-Falkenstein* to (5 M.) *Balsthal* (1650′; Rössli; Kreuz), and a railway thence through the *Oensinger Klus*, a defile formerly fortified, with the baths of *Klus* and the ruined château of *Alt-Falkenstein*, to (2½ M., in 12 min.) *Oensingen* (p. 19; electric tramway to Langenthal, see p. 20). On a hill to the left is the restored château of *Bechburg*.

11 M. *Lausen*. — Near (13 M.) **Sissach** (1240′; **Löwe*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; *Bahnhof; Bär; Volkshaus zum Blauen Kreuz*, R. 1½, pens. 3½ fr., temperance), a thriving little town (3000 inhab.), we pass (r.) the small château and park of *Ebenrain*. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2305′), 1 hr. to the N.

FROM SISSACH OVER THE SCHAFMATT TO AARAU (4½ hrs.). Electric tramway viâ *Böckten* in ¼ hr. to (2 M.) *Gelterkinden* (1312′; *Rössli), a manufacturing village with 2030 inhab.; road thence (diligence to Oltingen twice daily in 1¾ hr.) through the peaceful valley of the *Eibach* to (1¾ M.) *Tecknau* (1440′), and to the left to (1¾ M.) *Wenslingen* (1860′) and (1¼ M.) *Oltingen* (1890′; Ochs), with a mineral spring. The path ascending the (¾ hr.) ***Schafmatt** (2615′) diverges close to the 'Ochs', and is easily found (finger-posts). The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura and the Alps (better from the *Geissfluh*, 3170′, ½ hr. to the N.E.). On the S. verge of the plateau we reach a point overlooking the deep valley of *Rohr*. Turning to the left here, we attain the upper part of a meadow, at the foot of which (½ hr. from the summit) lies the farm-house of *Barmelhof* (1985′; rfmts.). From the Barmelhof to *Aarau* (p. 29) by road in 1½ hr., viâ the *Klus* (in a side-valley to the left lies the *Laurenzenbad*, p. 30), *Ober-Erlinsbach*, and *Unter-Erlinsbach*.

To the S. of Sissach lies (6 M.; diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr.) **Eptingen** (1873′; **Kurhaus*, with saline and mineral baths, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Linde*), situated in a narrow valley at the base of the *Hauenstein* (footpath to *Läufelfingen*, p. 19, 1 hr.; to *Langenbruck*, see above, 1½ hr.).

The train turns to the S. into the narrow *Homburger-Tal*, and

beyond (16 M.) *Sommerau* passes through two tunnels. — 19 M. *Läufelfingen* (1840′; Sonne), at the foot of the *Hauenstein*.

From stat. Läufelfingen a road (one-horse carr. 5 fr.) ascends viâ *Wisen* to (2 M.) the ***Frohburg** (2700′; *Kurhaus*, 80 beds, R. 1-2, D. 2½-3, pens. 5½-6½ fr.), situated on the summit of the Hauenstein and commanding a beautiful view of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mont Blanc; in the foreground, the Sälischloss (see below) and the Wigger-Tal with the railway to Lucerne; on the right rises Pilatus, on the left the Rigi. About 10 min. from the inn are some scanty ruins of a castle (2770′). Descent viâ *Trimbach* in 1 hr. to *Olten*. — A road ascends from Läufelfingen to the N.E. to (1½ M.) **Bad Ramsach** (2433′; **Kurhaus*, with saline baths, open from May to Oct., 65 beds, pens. 5-6½ fr.), a charmingly situated health-resort. The (10 min.) *Hombergflühli* (2600′) commands a pretty view; a more extensive one is obtained from the (½ hr.) *Wiesenberg* (3293′).

Beyond the *Hauenstein Tunnel* (2970 yds.; 4-5 min.) on a hill to the left is the *Sälischloss* (see below), to the right of which, farther on, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn, with the Jungfrau in the middle (comp. Panorama, p. 177). The train descends by a long curve to the *Aare*, crosses it, and ascends on the right bank to —

24½ M. **Olten.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Suisse, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôtel Aarhof, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, pens. 7-10 fr.; St. Gotthard, R. 2-2½, B. 1 fr.; Hôt. Frohburg, R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr., all at the station; Halbmond, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½ fr., well spoken of; Löwe. — **Rail. Restaurant.*

Olten (1310′; 10,000 inhab.), prettily situated on the *Aare*, is the junction of the lines to Aarau and Brugg (R. 7), to Aarburg and Lucerne (R. 5), to Bern (R. 4), and to Soleure and Neuchâtel (see below). Extensive railway-workshops and large shoe-manufactories.

To the S.E. of Olten, on an isolated hill on the right bank of the Aare, rises the **Sälischloss** (2190′; *Restaurant*), a small château with a fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau. Good and shady paths from Olten and from Aarburg (p. 23) to the top in 1 hr. Beyond it is the ruined *Wartburg*.

About 4½ M. to the N.E. of Olten (diligence twice daily in summer in 1¼ hr.) are the sulphur-baths of **Lostorf** (1640′; **Kurhaus*, open in summer only, 70 beds, pens. 6-7 fr.), prettily situated at the foot of the Jura. On a cliff above (¼ hr.) rises the small château of *Wartenfels* (2060′), with a fine view.

The train crosses the Aare and traverses the plain watered by the *Dünnern*, at the base of the Jura. To the left the view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Altels is gradually unfolded. 25½ M. *Olten-Hammer;* 26½ M. *Wangen;* 28 M. *Hägendorf*, near which is the picturesque *Devil's Gorge* (see p. 18). — 30½ M. *Egerkingen* (Kreuz).

Diligence twice daily in ½ hr. (carriage from Olten 15 fr.) to **Fridau** (2200′; **Kurhaus*, open May 15th-Oct. 15th, 75 beds, pens. 7-9½ fr.), situated on the slope of the Jura and well fitted up. Beautiful view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. Shady grounds and extensive wood-walks. — The road leads on to *Langenbruck*, 3 M. farther (see p. 18; diligence daily in summer).

32 M. *Oberbuchsiten*, 35½ M. *Oensingen* (1520′; Rössli; Kreuz).

From Oensingen to Langenthal, 9 M., electric railway in 1½ hr. The trains start from the village of *Oensingen* (p. 18), 1 M. to the N.E. Stations: *Oensingen* (Federal Rail. Stat.), *Stumpfe*, *Dürrmühle*, and (2½ M.) ***Niederbipp*** (Hôt. Bahnhof; see below); thence to the S.E. viâ *Niederbipp Village*, *Scharnageln*, and *Holzhüsern* to (5½ M.) *Bannwil* (Rössli). We now cross the Aare to (7½ M.) *Aarwangen* (Wildemann; Bär), a pleasantly situated village with 1800 inhab. and a picturesque château, and proceed viâ (7½ M.) *Hard-Mumenthal* to (9 M.) *Langenthal* (p. 23).—From Oensingen to *Balsthal* (2½ M., in 12 min.), see p. 18.

36½ M. *Niederbipp* (Hôt. Bahnhof; to the right is *Oberbipp*, with a handsome château). At (39½ M.) ***Wangen*** we cross the Aare. 42 M. *Deitingen*. Near (43½ M.) *Luterbach*, on the left bank of the Aare, lies ***Bad Attisholz***, with chalybeate and sulphureous springs pens. 5-6 fr.). Farther on, we obtain a view of Soleure; to the right is the Weissenstein (p. 21). The train crosses the *Emme*, not far from its confluence with the Aare.—46 M. *Neu-Solothurn*.

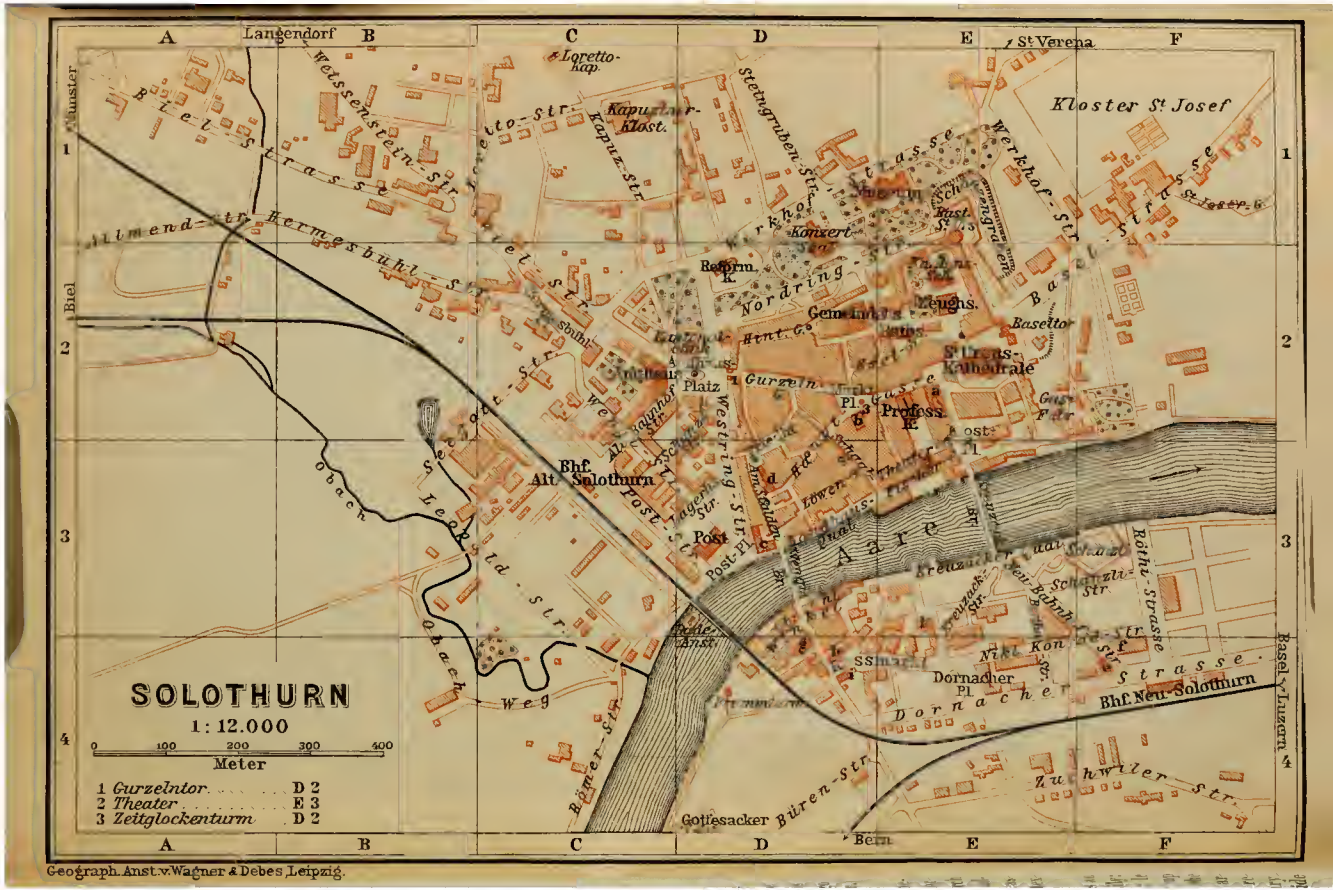
Soleure. — Soleure has two Railway Stations: *Neu-Solothurn* (Pl. F, 4), on the right bank of the Aare, for the lines to Olten, Herzogenbuchsee, Burgdorf, Moutier, Lyss, and Bienne; and *Alt-Solothurn* (Pl. C, 3), on the left bank, to the W. of the town, for the lines to Moutier and Bienne.

Hotels. In the town, on the left bank: *Krone (Pl. a; E, 2), 60 beds, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 8½-14 fr.; *Roter Turm (Pl. b; D, 2), in the Markt-Platz, R. 2-2½, D. 2, pens. 5-8 fr.; Storch (Pl. c; D, 3), on the Aare; Hirsch (Pl. d; D, 3).—At the Neu-Solothurn station: *Hôtel Métropole (Pl. e; F, 4), R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôtel Terminus (Pl. f; F, 4), R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, pens. 7-8 fr.; farther on, on the right bank, *Adler (Pl. g; D, 4), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3 fr.; Swan (Pl. h; D, 4), well spoken of; Falke (Pl. i; D, 4).—*River Baths* in the Aare (Pl. D, 3, 4).—*Enquiry Office* in the Kronen-Platz, near the Cathedral.

Soleure, or *Solothurn* (1430′; 12,000 inhab.), the capital of Canton Soleure, on the ***Aare***, the Roman *Salodurum*, claims to be the oldest town on this side of the Alps next to Trèves. ('In Celtis nihil est Salodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treveris, quarum ego dicta soror', is the inscription, by Glareanus, on the clock-tower.) It was incorporated with the Confederation in 1481.

The *Cathedral of St. Ours (St. Ursus; Pl. E, 2), the cathedral of the bishopric of Bâle (p. 5) since 1828, was built in the florid Italian style in 1762-73 by Pisoni, on the site of an older church that had collapsed. A flight of 33 steps leads to the façade, adjoined by fountains with statues of Moses and Gideon. The treasury, in the sacristy, contains good artistic work in metal and textile fabrics (10-18th cent.).

The *Arsenal (Pl. E, 2), not far from the cathedral, contains an interesting collection of ancient armour and weapons (open daily; small fee). Among the curiosities are the shield of Philippe le Bon and a mitrailleuse of the 15th century. A large plastic group represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans in 1481 by Brother Klaus (p. 163).—Near the arsenal is the Town Hall (Pl. C, 2), built in 1476 and recently rebuilt and enlarged, with a Renaissance façade of the 17th century. An ingenious winding staircase of 1632 in a tower on the N. side



Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

leads to the 'Stone Hall' on the first floor, with old stained glass and various curiosities. — In the neighbouring COMMON HALL (Pl. D, E, 2) is the *Municipal Library* (40,000 vols.), and in the CANTONAL SCHOOL (Pl. E, 2) is the *Cantonal Library* (30,000 vols.), both with interesting MSS.

The CLOCK TOWER (Pl. 1; D, 2), built about 1250 and recently restored, has a clock with figures and mechanism resembling those at Bern (p. 180). Below the dial is the above-mentioned Latin distich.

In the promenades on the N. side of the town is the MUNICIPAL MUSEUM (Pl. D, E, 1), built in 1898-1900 by Schlatter (open daily, except Wed. & Thurs., 9-12 and 1-5; adm. 50 c., Sun. 9-12, free; catalogue 60 c.).

On the ground-floor are the *Natural History Cabinet* (interesting fossils from the Jura) and the *Archaeological Collection*, with prehistoric, Roman, and Alemannian antiquities found in the environs of Soleure. — On the first floor is the PICTURE GALLERY. — ROOM XIV. Earlier Schools (15-18th cent.). *160. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Virgin and Child, with SS. Ursus and Martin of Tours, one of the master's chief works (1522); *201. *Cologne School* (about 1420), Madonna of the strawberries; 187, 188. *Alb. Mentz* (Soleure, 1479), Four saints, Crucifixion; 9. *Hans Asper*, Peter Füssly (1535); 161. *G. Honthorst*, Wine, women, and song; 220. *Ribera*, St. Mark; 186. *R. Mengs*, Portrait of his father; 246. *Turner*, Moonlight (sketch). — R. XV. Swiss masters of the 19th century. 127-135. *F. Dietler;* 144-151. *O. Frölicher;* 159, 159a. *F. Hodler;* 214-219. *J. Reinhard.* — R. XVI. Geographical Collection (views of old Soleure). — R. XVII. Drawings and engravings. — Crossing the corridor we enter R. VIII, containing the continuation of the archæological collection, including a beautiful carved cabinet (16th cent.). — Rooms IX and X are fitted up with furniture of the 17th and 18th centuries.

To the W. of the Museum are the *Concert Hall* (Pl. D, E, 1), built by Schlatter in 1900, and the *Protestant Church* (Pl. D, 2). — The old *Town Gates* (Bâle Gate, built by Gibelin in 1504-8), the *Bastions* of the 17th cent., and the *Public Fountains* of Soleure also deserve mention (comp. p. 178), such as the Mauritius-Brunnen, in the Zeughaus-Platz, the Fischbrunnen, with a statue of St. Ursus, in the Markt-Platz (both of the 16th cent.), and the Georgs-Brunnen, in the Börsen-Platz. A promenade on the ramparts is interesting.

The ***Weissenstein** (4220′; comp. Map, p. 14), 2½-3 hrs. to the N. of Soleure, is a very favourite point of view. It is reached by taking the Moutier railway (p. 14) to (20 min.) the station of *Oberdorf* (2118′), above the village, near the *Webernhüsli* (*Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, pens. 4-5 fr.), whence a road (diligence twice daily in summer in 1½ hr.) ascends viâ *Nesselboden* to the (2 hrs.) Kurhaus (carr. and pair from Soleure 20 fr. and fee). A preferable route for walkers is the footpath (3 hrs.; porter 3-4 fr.) ascending the Verena-Tal. Taking the latter, we pass the cathedral of St. Ours, quit the town by the Bâle gate (see above), and, diverging to the left from the Bâle road 2 min. farther on (numerous way-posts), proceed to (20 min.) the *Restaurant Wengistein*, at the S. end of the ***St. Verena-Tal**, a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, ½ M. in length. The path to the left, at the beginning of the gorge, leads to the Wengistein (p. 22). At the exit of the valley are quarries of Portland limestone, where interesting fossils are found. The blocks of granite on the neighbouring slopes are believed by geologists to have been

deposited by ancient Alpine glaciers. At the N. end of the ravine is the **Hermitage of St. Verena** (1620′). On the right are the hermit's dwelling and a chapel; on the left is a rock-hewn chapel containing a representation of the Holy Sepulchre with lifesize figures. [We may return hence to Soleure by ascending by the chapel to the crosses, passing near the large quarries (with 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the glaciers), and traversing the wood to the **Wengistein** (fine view). A huge granite boulder here bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.]

From the restaurant beyond the hermitage we take to the left, following the guide-posts (to the right the route to Ober-Balmberg viâ Widlisbach, see below) to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Fallern* (1827′; inn), at the foot of the Weissenstein. Above it we enter the wood to the left (red and yellow way-marks), ascend gradually, and then in steep zigzags, finally mounting an abrupt rocky gully, partly by steps, to the (1¼ hr.) *Nesselboden Alp* (3447′), where we regain the road. Following this for 10 min., we then take the path to the left and ascend to (¼ hr.) the ***Kurhaus** on the *Vordere Weissenstein* (4220′; open in winter also; 95 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; telephone to Soleure), a health-resort surrounded by woods and pastures, and much resorted to in summer (Engl. Church Service).

The *View is less picturesque but more extensive than that from the Rigi, and no spot commands a better view of the whole Alpine chain from Tyrol to Mont Blanc (good panorama by Imfeld, 2 fr.; Zeiss telescope on the terrace). To the E. are the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty saddle of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; beyond Soleure, the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and Doldenhorn; then the Balmhorn, Altels, Wildstrubel, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and to the S. Mont Blanc. To the S.W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains and the Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

Pleasant walk to the S.W. through wood to the (10 min.) *Känzeli* (4093′). — The ***Röthi** (4590′), ½ hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands an extensive view to the N. and E. of the Black Forest and Vosges, which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura (below it, to the E., is the Kurhaus Balmberg, see below). — Towards the W. the view is concealed by the ***Hasenmatt** (4745′), 1½ hr. from the hotel, whence an uninterrupted panorama may be enjoyed. Carriage-road from the Kurhaus across pastures to (25 min.) the *Hintere Weissenstein* (4027′; inn), 5 min. short of which a path (guide-post; red and yellow marks) diverges to the left and ascends, finally through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) broad grassy summit of the Hasenmatt. On the W. side a path descends to the (8 min.) *Althüsli* (4375′; rfmts.), whence we may return to the Hintere Weissenstein in 50 minutes. Or from the Althüsli we may proceed to the W. over the (20 min.) *Stahlberg* (4327′; fine view from the *Stahlfluh*, 4596′, 10 min. to the S. of the chalet) to the (¾ hr.) inn on the *Upper Grenchenberg* (4468′), and thence descend by the Lower Grenchenberg and the *Stierenberg* (3717′) to (1¼ hr.) *Grenchen* (p. 23). — Travellers returning from the Kurhaus to Soleure follow the road from Fallern (see above) to (½ M.) a guide-post with four arms, whence a path between pine-woods and large quarries brings them in ½ hr. to the N.W. gate of Soleure. Carriages may also be directed to return by a route affording an opportunity of visiting the St. Verena gorge.

About 7 M. to the N.E. of Soleure, on the N.E. slope of the Weissenstein (diligence to Balm twice daily in 1¼ hr.), is the ***Kurhaus Ober-Balmberg** (3540′; May 1st-Oct. 1st; 74 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.), a health-resort in a well-sheltered site. Road from Soleure viâ *Widlisbach*, *Gallmoos*, and *Balm* (2165′) to the cement-mills in the gorge of the *Niggeren-Bach*, and bridle-path thence to the hotel. From Balmberg a shady path leads past the *Röthi* (see above) to the (1 hr.) *Kurhaus Weissenstein*.

About 4½ M. to the E. of Soleure (carriage-road viâ *Balm*, p. 22, to the village of *Günsberg*) is the *Kurhaus Glutzenberg* (2460′; plain, pens. 3½-4½ fr.), finely situated at the foot of the *Stierenberg* (4035′).

From Soleure to Herzogenbuchsee, see below.

From Soleure to Burgdorf (13 M.) by railway in 40-50 minutes. The principal station is (7 M.) *Utzenstorf*, the largest village in the lower Emmen-Tal. *Burgdorf*, see below.

From Soleure to Lyss (15 M.) by railway, skirting the right bank of the Aare, in about 50 minutes. The chief intermediate station is (10 M.) *Büren* (Krone), a small town with an old château, 3 M. to the E. of which are the baths of *Lüterswil* (2100′; pens. 4-4½ fr.), with mineral springs and pleasant wood-walks.—*Lyss*, see p. 16.

The Bienne line crosses the Aare. 46½ M. *Alt-Solothurn* (p. 20); 50 M. *Selzach* (Kreuz), where passion-plays are performed every third summer (in 1909 every Sun. from June 20th to Sept. 19th); 52 M. *Grenchen* or *Granges* (Kurhaus Bachtelen, 120 beds, pens. 5-8 fr.), with 5198 inhab. and large watch-factories; 54 M. *Lengnau;* 56 M. *Pieterlen* (Pens. Schlœssli, 3½-5 fr.); 59½ M. *Mett-Bötzingen.*—62 M. *Bienne*, see p. 15.

4. From Bâle to Bern viâ Aarburg.

66 M. Railway in 2¼-4½ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 15, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 60 c.).

To (24½ M.) *Olten*, see pp. 17-19. The line skirts the right bank of the Aare and passes through a tunnel under the castle.

26½ M. **Aarburg** (1285′; *Krone*, very fair; *Falke; Bär*), a picturesquely situated little town (2500 inhab.), on the Aare (junction for Lucerne, p. 25). The old *Castle* on a steep rocky hill, built in 1661-73, is now a reformatory.

As we proceed we have glimpses of the Alps, right and left. 28½ M. *Rothrist;* 32½ M. *Murgenthal*, where we cross the *Murg;* 34 M. *Roggwil.*—36½ M. **Langenthal** (1558′; **Bär*, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. Jura; Löwe; Kreuz*), a prosperous village (5000 inhab.) with a busy trade (branch-line to *Oensingen*, see p. 20; to *Wolhusen*, p. 170).—39½ M. *Bützberg.*

41½ M. **Herzogenbuchsee** (1532′; *Sonne*, good; *Hôt. de la Gare*), with 2600 inhab. and a loftily situated church.

To Soleure (9½ M.) railway in 40 minutes. 2½ M. *Inkwil;* 5½ M. *Subigen;* 7 M. *Derendingen;* then across the *Emme* to *Neu-Solothurn* (p. 20).

44½ M. *Riedtwil.* Beyond (47½ M.) *Wynigen* the train threads a tunnel (560 yds.) and crosses the *Emme* to—

51 M. **Burgdorf**, Fr. *Berthoud* (1758′; pop. 8500; **Hôt. Guggisberg*, with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*, pens. 3½-5 fr., these two at the station; *Park-Hotel*, with garden-restaurant; *Maison de Ville; Ours*), a busy town, picturesquely situated. The houses are flanked with arcades, as at Bern. The public buildings, the hospital, schools, orphanage, and technical institute are highly creditable. The Gothic church dates

from 1471-87. In the *Château* (1940′) Pestalozzi established in 1798 his famous school, which he removed to Yverdon in 1804; in the court is a memorial tablet with his portrait in relief. The Knights' Hall contains a *Historical Collection*, mainly of local interest (adm. 40 c.). Beautiful views from the château and from the *Philosophen-Weg* on the Gsteig; finer from the *Rachisberg* (2770′), 1½ hr. to the S.E. (see below).

FROM BURGDORF TO LANGNAU, 14 M., railway in ¾-1 hr. The line ascends the fertile *Emmen-Tal*. — 2½ M. *Oberburg;* 4½ M. *Hasle-Rüegsau* (1880′), whence the *Rachisberg* (see above) may be ascended viâ *Rüegsau* in 1¼ hr. — 6 M. *Lützelflüh-Goldbach* (1920′). *Lützelflüh* (Ochs) was the home of the pastor Albert Bitzius (d. 1854), a popular author well known as Jeremias Gotthelf, to whom a monument was recently erected here. Near Lützelflüh, to the N.W., is the *Britternbad* (1640′), with chalybeate springs. — 7½ M. *Ramsey* (see below); 10 M. *Zollbrück;* 14 M. *Langnau* (p. 172). — FROM RAMSEY TO HUTTWIL, 12 M., railway in 1 hr. viâ (2½ M.) *Sumiswald* (Bär, Kreuz), a thriving town with 6000 inhab. (branch to *Wasen*, 3 M. in 18 min.). — *Huttwil*, see p. 170.

FROM BURGDORF TO THUN, 25 M., electric railway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 5 c.). The line follows the Emmen-Tal Railway viâ (1¼ M.) *Steinhof* (Park-Hotel, see p. 23) and (2½ M.) *Oberburg* to (4½ M.) *Hasle-Rüegsau* (see above) and then diverges to the right into the peaceful *Bigen-Tal*, with its woods and meadows. 6½ M. *Schafhausen;* 8½ M. *Bigental*. 10 M. *Walkringen* (2276′; Bär; Pens. Sonnegg); hence to the (25 min.) *Rüttihubelbad*, see p. 172. From (12½ M.) *Biglen* (2435′; *Hôtel Bahnhof; Bär) we may ascend the (¾ hr.) *Gummegg* (3190′), a fine point of view. The line threads two short tunnels. — From (14 M.) *Gross-Höchstetten* (2445′; Löwe; Stern), an interesting type of an Emmen-Tal village, a good footpath ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the **Wacht* (3000′), affording an extensive view of the Alps. — At (16 M.) *Konolfingen-Stalden* (2180′) we intersect the railway from Lucerne to Bern (p. 172). Farther on we descend the *Kiesenbach-Tal* to (17 M.) *Stalden-Dorf* and (19½ M.) *Ober-Diesbach* (2015′; *Löwe, pens. 4-6 fr.; Bär), a pretty village with an old castle, at the E. base of the *Falkenfluh* (p. 185; diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr. to the *Schlegweg-Bad*, p. 188). The next stations are (21 M.) *Brenzikofen* and the scattered village of (23 M.) *Heimberg*, with its potteries. 24 M. *Steffisburg* (p. 188) lies to the left of the line. — 25 M. *Thun*, see p. 186.

From Burgdorf to *Soleure*, see p. 23.

53½ M. *Lissach*. Beyond (56 M.) *Hindelbank* a monument, to the left of the railway, commemorates the battle between the Bernese and the French in the *Grauholz*, 5th March, 1798. — 59 M. *Schönbühl*. Beyond (61½ M.) *Zollikofen* (junction for *Bienne*, p. 16) the train crosses the iron *Worblaufen Bridge* (below, to the right, the handsome Tiefenau Bridge over the Aare) and then ascends through a cutting to the *Wyler Feld*, where, to the left, we obtain a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps. To the right is the suburb of *Lorraine*, beyond which we cross the Aare by a bridge 200 yds. long and 142′ high. To the right is the imposing *Kornhaus Bridge* (p. 181).

66 M. *Bern*, see p. 176.

5. From Bâle to Lucerne viâ Olten.

58 M. Railway in 2-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 5, 7 fr. 5, 5 fr. 5).

To *Olten* and (26½ M.) *Aarburg*, the junction for *Bern* (R. 4), see p. 23. The Lucerne line traverses the broad grassy *Wigger-Tal*.

29½ M. **Zofingen** (1430′; pop. 5000; *Krone*, R. 1½-2, D. 2½ fr.; *Ochs; Rössli; Stern; St. Urbanhof; Pens. Römerbad*, 4½-5 fr.), a busy little town. The *Museum Straehl* contains the municipal library, with autographs of Swiss reformers, coins, an artists' album, antiquities, and natural history collections. The high-lying *Heitere Platz*, with its venerable lime-trees, and the adjoining *Deer Park* command charming views of the Jura and the Bernese Alps.

From Zofingen to Suhr, railway in ½ hour. Stations: *Safenwil*, *Küttiken*, *Entfelden*, well-to-do villages, and (10½ M.) *Suhr*, the junction for Aarau and Baden (p. 31).

33 M. *Reiden*, an old lodge of the Knights of Malta, now a parsonage (diligence twice daily in ¾ hr. to the health-resort and hydropathic of *Richenthal;* pens. 4-5½ fr.). — 34½ M. *Dagmersellen;* 36½ M. *Nebikon*. To the right appear the Bernese Alps, from the Wetterhorn to the Altels. Beyond (39 M.) *Wauwil* the little *Manensee*, with its island and castle, lies on the right.

43 M. **Sursee** (1663′; pop. 2650; *Hirsch; Weinhof; Sonne*), an old town, over whose gates the double eagle of Hapsburg is still enthroned. — About 3½ M. to the N.E. (omnibus, 3 fr.) are the chalybeate baths of *Knutwil* (pens. 4½-5½ fr.).

Near (46 M.) *Nottwil* we approach the *Lake of Sempach* (1663′), 5 M. long, 1½ M. broad, and abounding in fish. On a hill to the right rises *Schloss Wartensee*. — 49 M. *Sempach-Neuenkirch*. The small town of **Sempach** (pop. 1500; *Krone; Kreuz; Adler*, moderate) lies 1½ M. to the N., on the S.E. bank. Near Sempach Duke Leopold III. of Austria was signally defeated on 9th July, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing, as the story goes, to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried (p. 156). The duke and 263 of his knights were slain. A column surmounted by a lion was erected near the church in 1886 on the 500th anniversary of the victory.

A Chapel (2064′), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Sempach, marks the spot where Leopold fell. His uncle, another Duke Leopold, had been defeated by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 103). The anniversary is still kept.

On the right appear the bold cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the Titlis and the long crest of the Rigi; between them tower the snowy Alps (see p. 108). 52 M. *Rothenburg;* 55 M. *Emmenbrücke* (1443′; Hôtel Emmenbrücke; Restaurant Seetal), junction of the 'Seetal' line to Lenzburg (p. 174; electric tramway to Lucerne, see p. 106). The line crosses the *Emme*, above its confluence with the *Reuss*, and follows the latter, being joined on the left by the

Zürich and Lucerne line (p. 103), on the right by the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 170), and on the left by the Gotthard line (p. 135). Lastly it passes through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* (p. 110) and another under the hill of *Schönheim*, and, describing a wide curve, enters the station of (58 M.) *Lucerne* (p. 104).

6. From Bâle to Zürich viâ Brugg.

55 M. Railway in $1^2/_3$-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 25, 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 65 c.).

To ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Pratteln*, see p. 17. Near ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Augst*, the Roman *Augusta Rauracorum* (p. 5), we cross the *Ergolz* and approach the Rhine, on which, to the left, is *Kaiser-Augst;* to the right, 8 min. to the S. of the station, is *Basel-Augst*, where considerable remains of a Roman theatre were recently discovered.

$10^1/_2$ M. **Rheinfelden.** — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel des Salines, 5 min. above the town, open from May 1st to Oct. 15th, 280 beds, R. 3-8, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, S. $3^1/_2$, pens. $9^1/_2$-15, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôtel Dietschy & Krone, with terrace on the Rhine, 100 beds, 80 R. 2-4, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3-$3^1/_2$, S. $2^1/_4$, pens. 7-9, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôtel Soolbad Schützen, with garden, April 1st-Nov. 1st, 96 beds, R. $1^1/_2$-3, B. 1, D. 3, S. $2^1/_2$, pens. $6^1/_2$-8, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Engel, 45 beds, pens. 5-6 fr.; Schiff, 48 beds, pens. $5^1/_2$-7 fr., all with saline baths; Drei Könige, with garden, pens. 5 fr.; Hôt. Bahnhof, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 5-6 fr. — On the right bank of the Rhine (p. 32): *Bellevue, well situated, with garden, pens. 4-5 *M*; Oberrheinischer Hof, moderate. — **Restaurants.** *Rheinlust*, prettily situated near the salt-works, about 1 M. from the town; *Salmen; Feldschlösschen*, Haupt-Str. — English Church Service in summer.

Rheinfelden (940′; pop. 3500), an old town, once strongly fortified, with walls and towers partly preserved, was one of the outposts of the Holy Roman Empire. Since 1802 it has belonged to Switzerland. The river here dashes over the rocks, forming the *Höllenhaken* rapids. On a rocky islet, now supporting a wooden bridge, formerly stood the castle of *Stein*, razed by the French in 1744. Above the town, on the Rhine, are extensive salt-works, the strong brine of which is much used for baths in summer.

We quit the Rhine, which here bends to the N. 13 M. *Möhlin*, with the salt-works of *Rybury* (at Möhlin: Sonne, pens. 5-7 fr.; Sonnenberg, pens. 4-5 fr.; at Ryburg: Schiff, pens. 4-$4^1/_2$ fr.; all with saline baths). — 17 M. *Mumpf* (1025′; Sonne, with saline baths, pens. 5-7 fr.; Anker, pens. from 4 fr.; Pens. Schœnegg, plain). We then return to the river for a short time. — $18^1/_2$ M. *Stein* (1025′; Löwe), connected by a bridge with *Säckingen* (p. 32).

From Stein to Coblenz, 16 M., railway in $^3/_4$ hr. The line skirts the left bank of the Rhine; stations: *Sisseln, Laufenburg* (p. 32), *Sulz, Etzgen, Schwaderloch, Leibstatt, Felsenau;* then across the Aare to *Coblenz* (p. 32).

We quit the Rhine and at ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Eiken* enter the fertile *Sisseln-Tal*. 23 M. *Frick* (1190′; Adler; Engel), a large village. The train ascends in a long curve to (26 M.) *Hornussen* (1364′). 29 M. *Effingen* (1522′), the highest point on the line. Then a

tunnel (2697 yds.; 4 min.) under the **Bötzberg** (1945′), the Roman *Mons Vocetius*. 31 M. *Schinznach-Dorf* (1456′). The train descends, affording a magnificent view of the valley of the Aare with the Hapsburg to the right, and, in clear weather, of the St. Gall, Glarus, and Schwyz Alps, threads a short tunnel, and crosses the *Aare* by a bridge 104′ high.

36 M. **Brugg** (1160′; *Rotes Haus; Hôt. Central; Rössli; Hôt. Bahnhof*, with restaurant and garden, well spoken of), a quaint little town (3000 inhab.), the junction of lines to Aarau and to Wohlen-Bremgarten (R. 7), is best surveyed from the bridge over the Aare (1/2 M. from the rail. station), here hemmed in by rocks. The *'Schwarze Turm'*, by the bridge, is of early Romanesque origin, with Roman stones immured; the upper part was rebuilt in the 16th century.

The ancient **Abbey of Königsfelden** (1/2 M. to the S.E. of Brugg; from the station to the right, across the railway), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Emp. Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularized in 1523; the building was converted into a hospital, and in 1872 into a lunatic asylum (now installed in a large new building; ca. 700 patients). Of the old buildings there now remain the S. part only, the church, and the dwelling of Queen Agnes (no adm.). The *Church* (tickets of adm. 50 c., obtained from the porter of the asylum; ring at the church-door), in the Gothic style, with fine stained glass of the 14th cent. in the eleven windows of the choir, was thoroughly restored in 1890-98. Along the inside walls are 35 tombstones with the armorial bearings of Bernese bailiffs who died at Königsfelden. On the E. wall are 27 modern and artistically insignificant portraits of the chief knights who fell at Sempach (p. 25). The tomb in the centre of the church is now empty. Near it, on a stone platform, rest the skulls of four Austrian knights and that of Agnes of Hapsburg (d. 1352). The Roman antiquities discovered in the last few years at Vindonissa are provisionally stored in the church.

On the tongue of land between the Reuss and the Aare once stood the considerable Helvetian town of **Vindonissa**, which in the early centuries of the Christian era was the headquarters of a Roman legion with its Rhætian cohorts, as is proved by inscriptions. About 1/2 M. to the S. of Königsfelden the foundation-walls of the amphitheatre, which could contain 10,000 persons, were laid bare by excavation in 1897. The external diameters measured 344 ft. and 325 ft.; those of the arena were 221 ft. and 177 ft. The well of the Abbey of Königsfelden is still fed by a subterranean Roman conduit, which has been repaired in modern days. Vindonissa was destroyed in the 5th cent., but its name still survives in that of the village of *Windisch*, 1/2 M. to the E. of Königsfelden.

The **Hapsburg** (p. 31) also is often visited from Brugg. The road leads, partly through wood, to (3 M.) the village of *Habsburg* (1545′; carr. from Brugg 6, with two horses 10 fr.), whence a footpath ascends to (8 min.) the castle.

From Brugg to Wohlen, 11 M., railway in 40 minutes. — A little to the W. of (3 M.) *Birrfeld* is the village of *Birr*, with the grave of Pestalozzi; and about 1/2 M. to the S.E. of Birr is the manor of *Neuhof*, where he long lived and worked. — 5 1/2 M. *Othmarsingen* (junction for Wettingen and Aarau, p. 31); 7 1/2 M. *Hendschikon* (p. 30); 8 1/2 M. *Dintikon* (p. 30); 11 M. *Wohlen-Villmergen*. (To *Rothkreuz*, see p. 30.)

Beyond Brugg the lunatic asylum of *Königsfelden* (see above)

is seen on the right. We cross the *Reuss* near its union with the Aare, and reach the *Limmat* beyond (38 M.) *Turgi* (1128′; buffet), the junction of the lines to Aarau and Waldshut (p. 32).

A good path leads hence to the S., chiefly through wood, to the (¾ hr.) ***Gebenstorfer Horn** (1696′), which commands a fine view of the Jura, the Black Forest, and the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat.

41 M. **Baden.** — **Hotels.** On the left bank of the Limmat, ¼ M. from the station, are the 'Great Baths'; *Grand Hôtel, with shady grounds, 200 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, D. 5, S. 3½, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Verenahof, 90 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Limmathof, May 1st-Oct. 30th, 80 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Bär, 60 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Quellenhof, open in summer only, 60 beds, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Blume, 48 beds, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Schweizerhof, 45 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.; Ochs, 45 beds, pens. 6½-8 fr. — At *Ennetbaden* (right bank of the Limmat) are the less pretentious 'Small Baths': Schwan, R. 2-3, pens. 7½-8½ fr., well spoken of; Adler, Hirsch, Rebstock, Stern (at these pens. 5-7 fr.); Engel, 20 R., pens. 5-6 fr., Balance, 25 R., these two unpretending but good. — Near the station: Hôt. de la Gare, plain. — *Visitors' Tax* 50 c. per day. — *Enquiry Office* at the Casino.

English Church Service in summer at the Grand Hôtel.

Baden (1256′), a much frequented bathing resort (7500 inhab.), was much visited even in Roman times for its mineral springs *(Aquae Helvetiae)*. In the middle ages it was a fortress, and down to the 15th cent. often the residence of the Counts of Hapsburg. The extensive ruins of the castle of *Stein zu Baden* (1505′), destroyed in 1415 and again in 1712, rise above the town (¼ hr. from the station); pretty view from the top and from the adjacent *Café Belvedere*.

The hot mineral springs (98°-126° Fahr.) are in the narrow valley of the Limmat to the N. of the town. The Park-Strasse and Bad-Strasse lead from the station to the *Casino* with its pleasant grounds (*Restaurant; music several times daily) and to the (8 min.) Grand Hôtel (see above). On the right bank of the Limmat are shady promenades. Good view from the lower Limmat bridge (1175′). From the *Café Brunner*, on the right bank, a footpath ascends to the (25 min.) *Restaurant Scharfenfels* (1538′), on the W. spur of the Lägernberg, affording a fine view of Baden, the valley of the Limmat, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Scheerhorn.

Excursions. **Hertenstein** (1580′), 1 M. to the N. of Baden, has a popular restaurant and affords a good view (finer still from the *Geissfluh*, ¼ hr. farther on). — Another good point is the *Martinsberg* (1640′), 35 min. to the W. — From the *Kreuzliberg* (1683′), ¾ hr. to the S., we may proceed to (¼ hr.) the *Züri-Eich* (1715′; view) and descend to (10 min.) the *Teufelskeller*, a cave in which snow is often found in midsummer. — To the *Gebenstorfer Horn* (1¼ hr.), see above. — The ***Baldegg** (1875′; 1¼ hr.) is a deservedly popular point. At the cross-roads (finger-post), ¼ M. beyond the Café Belvedere (see above), we take the narrow road to the left (blue marks), which ascends through wood to (50 min.) the *Baldegg*, a small plateau with a view-tower and restaurant, affording a fine survey from the Sentis to the Bernese Alps. — The *Lägernberg* or *Lägern*, a projecting spur of the Jura chain, forms a ridge about 7½ M. long from E. to W. The ***Burghorn** (2830′), its E. and highest point, affording a grand view of the High Alps from the Sentis to the Wildstrubel, of the Jura and

Black Forest, and of the lower hills, may be ascended from Baden in 2½ hrs.; a road leads to the N.E. viâ the *Höhtal* to (3½ M.) the village of *Ehrendingen*, short of which we diverge to the right and ascend through wood (steep at places).

We pass under the Stein zu Baden (p. 28) and cross the Limmat to (42 M.) *Wettingen* (1280′). The village lies on the left, at the foot of the vine-clad *Lägernberg* (p. 28); on the right, enclosed by the Limmat, are the extensive buildings and gardens of the Cistercian Abbey of **Wettingen,** now a seminary for teachers. The church (adm. 50 c.) contains a sarcophagus in which the remains of Emp. Albert (see p. 27) lay for 15 months before their removal to Speyer, and carved stalls of the 17th century. The cloisters contain good stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th centuries.

From Wettingen to Oerlikon, 13 M., electric railway in 1 hr.— 2½ M. *Würenlos;* 4½ M. *Otelfingen* (branch-line by *Buchs* and *Niederglatt* to *Bülach*, p. 43); 6 M. *Buchs-Dällikon;* 8½ M. *Regensdorf-Watt*, a little to the E. of which is the small *Katzensee* (*Inn); 10½ M. *Affoltern;* 12 M. *Seebach.* — 13 M. *Oerlikon* (p. 64).

From Wettingen to *Aarau*, see p. 31.

The train again crosses the deep bed of the Limmat and follows its left bank to Zürich. — 44½ M. *Killwangen.* — 47½ M. **Dietikon** (1280′; *Löwe; Hecht; Krone*). It was here that Masséna effected his famous passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. — 50 M. *Schlieren* (Krone); 52 M. *Altstetten* (p. 103). To the right stretches the long ridge of the Uetli, with its hotel (p. 53). We cross the *Sihl* and enter the station of —

55 M. *Zürich,* see p. 43.

7. From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Turgi.

33 M. Railway in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60 c., 4 fr., 3 fr. 85 c.).

Olten, see p. 19. The train runs near the *Aare* as far as Brugg. To the left rise the picturesque Jura Mts. — 4½ M. *Däniken.* — 5½ M. *Schönenwerd* (Storch); on the opposite bank of the Aare is *Schloss Falkenstein,* now a Roman Catholic church. A tunnel carries us under the E. extremity of the loftily situated town of Aarau.

8½ M. **Aarau.** — **Hotels.** *Gerber's Terminus Hotel, at the station, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; Ochs, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; Löwe, pens. 5-7 fr.; Krone; Sauvage, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; all very fair.

Aarau (1285′; pop. 8115), a manufacturing place and the capital of Canton Aargau, lies on the *Aare,* at the foot of the Jura, on whose lower slopes vineyards appear. The *Church* (13th cent.), the *Rathaus* with the *Rore Tower,* the *Obere Tor,* the *Schlössli,* and the projecting eaves of the gable-roofed houses, some of which are painted, give it a picturesque air. The *Industrial Museum,* in the

promenades to the N.E. of the station (adm. from Tues. to Frid. 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 10-12, free), contains important industrial, ethnographical, and antiquarian collections, fine stained glass of the 16th and 17th cent. from the abbey of Muri, a picture gallery (mainly of Swiss masters), and a collection of coins. Adjacent is the well-equipped *Cantonal School*. The *Government Offices* contain the cantonal archives; behind it, in the *Gross-Rats-Saal*, is the *Cantonal Library*, with 80,000 vols. and 500 MSS., comprising beautiful missals from the abbeys of Muri and Wettingen, Zwingli's Bible with marginal notes by his own hand, etc. In the grounds is a monument to *Augustin Keller* (d. 1883), a well-known Swiss educationalist. The *Natural History Museum* in the Casino-Platz contains a complete series of the Aargovian flora and fauna, as well as important geological and mineralogical collections. Near it a bronze statue, designed by Lanz, was erected in 1894 to the author *Heinrich Zschokke* (d. 1848), who once lived here; his house, the '*Blumenhalde*', is passed on the way from the suspension-bridge to the (¼ hr.) **Alpenzeiger* on the *Hungerberg* (1490'; fine view), below which, on the shady 'Meyer Promenade', is the Kuranstalt Alpenzeiger (pens. 4½-5½ fr.). To the S. of the town is the *Kurhaus Binsenhof*, with summer-restaurant.

Above the town, to the N., rises the *Wasserfluh* (2850'), easily ascended in 1½ hr. viâ *Küttigen*, and to the N.E. the *Gisulafluh* (2540'), reached viâ *Biberstein* in 1½ hr. (mountain-indicator on the top), both of which command beautiful and extensive views. — Pleasant road (diligence to Ober-Erlinsbach thrice daily in ¾ hr.) from Aarau by *Erlinsbach* (p. 18) to the (4½ M.) **Laurenzenbad* (1690'; pens. 5-7 fr.; good trout), prettily situated in the Jura, with a mineral spring. — About 6 M. to the W. of Aarau are the sulphur-baths of *Lostorf* (p. 19), the road to which passes Unter-Erlinsbach and *Stüsslingen*. — From Aarau to *Sissach* over the *Schafmatt*, see p. 18.

Electric tramway from Aarau to *Schöftland* (7 M., in 42 min.) viâ *Unter-Entfelden*, *Ober-Entfelden*, *Muhen*, and *Hirschtal*.

From Aarau to Rothkreuz, 29½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — 4 M. *Rupperswil* (p. 31); 6 M. *Lenzburg* (p. 174); 8 M. *Hendschiken;* 10 M. *Dottikon-Dintikon*. — 12½ M. *Wohlen-Villmergen* (junction for *Brugg* and Bâle, p. 27). Branch-line hence to the E. to (4¼ M.) *Bremgarten* (Drei Könige; Adler), a small town on the Reuss, with a château. To *Fahrwangen*, see p. 174. — Then (16 M.) *Boswil-Bünzen* and the (18 M.) charmingly situated **Muri** (1590'; **Löwe*, with salt and mineral baths, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Adler*, pens. 4½-6 fr.), with a former Benedictine Abbey (burned down in 1889). Near the town is the picturesque wooded *Mühltobel*, with several waterfalls. On the *Lindenberg*, 1½ hr. to the S.E. (one-horse carriage 3, there and back 4¼ fr.), is **Schloss Horben* (2625'; pens. 5-8 fr.), a health-resort with extensive wood-walks and a beautiful view. — 20½ M. *Benzenschwil;* 22½ M. *Mühlau*, on the Reuss; 25 M. *Sins;* 27 M. *Oberrüti*. We then cross the Reuss to (29½ M.) *Rothkreuz* (p. 103).

From Aarau to Menziken, 14 M., electric tramway in 1¼ hr. The line crosses the Suhr near (2 M.) *Suhr* and ascends the smiling *Winental* viâ *Gränichen*, *Teufenthal-Dürrenaesch*, *Unterkulm*, and *Oberkulm* to (9½ M.) *Gontenschwil* (¾ M. to the S. are the baths of *Schwarzenberg* with a mineral spring, frequented by neuropathics). — 13 M. *Reinach;* 14 M. *Menziken* (p. 174).

FROM AARAU TO WETTINGEN, 18 M., railway in 1¹/₃ hr. — 3 M. *Suhr* (branch-line to *Zofingen*, p. 25); 5¹/₂ M. *Hunzenschwil* (on the right rises the *Staufberg*, p. 174). 7¹/₂ M. *Lenzburg* (p. 174; 'Seetalbahn' to Lucerne, see R. 41), where the *Aa* is crossed. 10¹/₂ M. *Othmarsingen*, junction for Brugg and Wohlen (p. 27). Near (11 M.) *Mägenwil*, on a spur of the *Kestenberg*, to the left, rises *Schloss Brunnegg*. The train crosses the *Reuss*. 13¹/₂ M. *Mellingen* (Krone), a quaint little town, the church of which contains fine old stained glass (14th cent.); 15¹/₂ M. *Dättwil;* 17¹/₂ M. *Baden* (the station lies to the S.W. of the upper town, ³/₄ M. from the Bâle station, see p. 25). — 18 M. *Wettingen* (p. 29).

On the left, beyond the Aare, at the foot of the Gisulafluh, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle. 13 M. *Rupperswil;* to the right, the *Staufberg* and the château of *Lenzburg* (p. 174). — 15 M. *Wildegg* (1170′; Aarhof), at the foot of the *Kestenberg*, has mineral springs containing iodine and bromine, the water of which is exported. To the N. above the village rises *Schloss Wildegg* (1480′); farther down, beyond the Aare, is *Schloss Wildenstein*. To *Lenzburg*, see p. 174.

17 M. Stat. *Schinznach-Bad* (Restaurant) lies ¹/₂ M. to the S. of **Bad Schinznach** (1203′), on the right bank of the Aare, with sulphur-baths, open May 1st-Sept. 30th (300 beds; R. in the **Grand Hot. Habsburg* from 2¹/₂, board 8¹/₂, bath 2, visitor's tax weekly 5 fr.; in the 'dépendance' *Pens. Habsburg*, frequented by Swiss visitors, R. from 1¹/₂, board 5, bath 1 fr.). Engl. Ch. Service in summer.

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg* (1682′), on the top of which (¹/₂ hr.) are the ruins of the **Hapsburg** or *Habsburg*, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Wernher von Altenburg, Bishop of Strassburg, about 1020. The tower, with walls 8′ thick, is the only part now standing; the room said to have been occupied by Rudolph of Hapsburg is still shown. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer (rfmts.). The view embraces the entire dominions of the ancient Counts of Hapsburg, the valleys of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, and the High Alps from the Glärnisch to the Uri-Rotstock and from the Wetterhörner to the Wildhorn. — Another fine point of view is the *Vier Linden*, on the *Bötzberg* (1690′; ³/₄ hr.), above Schinznach-Dorf station (p. 27). — From the rail. station of *Brugg* Schinznach may be reached by carriage (ordered previously) in ¹/₂ hr.

20 M. **Brugg**, and thence to (22¹/₂ M.) *Turgi*, see pp. 27, 28. The train crosses the *Limmat* near its influx into the Aare. 24 M. *Siggental;* 28¹/₂ M. *Döttingen-Klingnau*. It then describes a wide curve, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Rhine near (31 M.) *Coblenz*, above the mouth of the Aare.

33 M. *Waldshut*, see p. 32.

8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

F 90 M. BADEN RAILWAY in 2³/₄-5 hrs. (to Schaffhausen 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 15 c.; to Constance 14 fr. 50, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 20 c.). *Neuhausen* (p. 32) is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (R. 9). Views to the *right*. — STEAMER from Schaffhausen to Constance in 4 hrs. (descending in 3¹/₄ hrs.), pleasant if time and weather permit (see p. 34: fares 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 15 c.).

Bâle (Baden station), see p. 3. We traverse the plain between the spurs of the Black Forest and the Rhine. 3 M. *Grenzach;* 5 M. *Wihlen* (Hôtel Bilmaier): 7½ M. *Herthen.* At (9½ M.) *Rheinfelden in Baden* (Bellevue; Rail. Restaurant), opposite Rheinfelden (p. 26), the line approaches the *Rhine*, which here dashes over rocks. The left bank is steep and wooded. — 12 M. *Beuggen;* 15 M. *Nieder-Schwörstadt.* To the left of (17 M.) *Brennet* opens the *Wehra-Tal* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

20 M. **Säckingen** (957′: *Bad-Hotel*, R. 1½-2, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; *Schützen: Goldener Knopf*, with terrace on the Rhine), a considerable town (4050 inhab.), has a large abbey-church with two towers. The castle of *Schönau* on the Rhine is well known from Scheffel's poem 'Der Trompeter von Säckingen'.

24 M. *Murg* (Zum Murgtal), where we cross the Murg. Opposite (25½ M.) *Klein-Laufenburg* (Post) is the Swiss town of **Laufenburg** (1040′; *Hôt. Rhein-Soolbad*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Adler*), very picturesquely placed on the left bank, with a lofty church, ruined castle, and old watch-towers (rail. stat., see p. 26). The Rhine here forms foaming rapids called the '*Laufen*'.

A long tunnel; then, beyond (29 M.) *Albert-Hauenstein*, a lofty viaduct. At intervals we approach the river. Near (30 M.) *Albbruck* (Hôt. Albtal) the *Alb* is crossed. 32 M. *Dogern.*

35 M. **Waldshut** (1125′; *Railway Hotel; *Hôtel Blume; Rebstock*, in the town) lies high above the Rhine. — Railway to *Turgi* (for Zürich), see p. 31; to *Winterthur*, see p. 64.

Beyond Waldshut a tunnel; to the right, glimpses of the Alps. Before (38 M.) *Thiengen* we cross the *Schlücht*, and at (40½ M.) *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach.* To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of *Küssenberg.* 44½ M. *Griessen;* 47½ M. *Erzingen;* 49½ M. *Wilchingen-Hallau;* 51½ M. *Neunkirch* (1407′; Hirsch); 55 M. *Beringen;* 57½ M. *Neuhausen* (1453′), the station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 35).

59 M. **Schaffhausen.** — *Plan*, p. 35. — **Hotels.** Hôt. Müller (Pl. a; A, 1), R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 9-12 fr.; Hôtel National (Pl. b; A, 1), R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, pens. 7-9 fr.; Riesen (Pl. c; A, 1), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Rheinischer Hof (Pl. d; A, 1), R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 6-8 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. Bahnhof (Pl. e; B, 1), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. from 6 fr.; Swan (Pl. f; B, 2), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 fr., well spoken of; Tanne (Pl. g; A, 2), R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr., plain; Löwe (Pl. h; B, 1), pens. 6-7 fr.; Schiff (Pl. i; B, 2), on the Rhine, R. 1½, B. 1 fr. — *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2½ fr.; *Cafe Rebmann.* — Baths in the Rhine, below the bridge, open 6-1 and 5-8, for ladies 2-5. — Electric Tramway to *Neuhausen* (Falls of the Rhine) every 10 min., see p. 35. — Post Office, opposite the station.

Schaffhausen (1295′; pop. 17,000), a free imperial town down to 1501 and now capital of the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, retains some of the features of a Swabian town of the empire. It is most picturesque when seen from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine, or from *Villa Charlottenfels* (1385′), on the

right bank, $1^1/_4$ M. to the W. (electric tramway from the station). Hr. Moser (d. 1874), the late owner of the villa, originated the great *Water Works* in the Rhine (outside the Mühlentor), for the supply of the factories of the town. The numerous oriel-windows of the old patrician houses in the inner town and the public fountains (comp. p. 178) should be noticed.

The Minster (Pl. B, 2), once an abbey-church, an early-Romanesque basilica, was erected in 1052-1101 and is now a Protestant parish church. Interior lately restored. The Gothic cloisters are in fair preservation (restored in 1903-4). The old bell, cast in 1486, the inscription of which *(Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango)* suggested Schiller's beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke', was replaced in 1898 by a new one with the same inscription, and is now preserved in the church. — In the Vordergasse is the *Haus zum Ritter*, a picturesque building with oriel-windows, decorated with paintings on the façade by Tobias Stimmer (1570). — The *Rathaus* (Pl. 6; B, 2) has a large porch and a fine panelled room of 1625, with a carved door. In the cantonal archives is a large antique onyx, representing a goddess of peace, in a rich Renaissance frame (adm. 11-12 gratis; at other times 1 fr.).

In the Fronwag-Platz (Pl. A, B, 2) is the *Grosse Haus*, an interesting patrician mansion, erected in the 14th cent. and rebuilt in the 16th and 17th centuries. — To the W., in the direction of the Herrenacker, stands the *Gewerbehalle* (Pl. 2; B, 2), a handsome Renaissance structure of 1617. — The *Imthurneum* (Pl. 3; A, 2), in the Herrenacker, erected and presented to the town by J. C. Imthurn (d. 1881), a native of Schaffhausen and a London banker, contains a theatre, a picture-gallery, a music-school, and concert-rooms. Opposite is the *Museum* (Pl. 5; A, 2), with antiquities (including those found at the Schweizersbild, in the Kesslerloch near Thayngen, etc.), natural history specimens, and the town-library.

The castle of Munot (Pl. B, 2; properly *Unnot;* 1564-82; recently restored), above the town, consists of a round tower, 165′ in diameter, with walls 16′ thick and bomb-proof vaulting. A winding inclined plane ascends to the platform (restaurant); the tower affords a fine view (adm. 50 c.).

In the pretty *Casino Promenade* (Pl. A, 2) is a bust of the Swiss historian Johannes von Müller (b. at Schaffhausen, 1752; d. 1809). The lofty terrace affords a view of the Rhine and the Alps.

From Schaffhausen to the *Falls of the Rhine* (2 M.), see p. 35. Tramway and carriages, see p. 35. — Electric tramway from the railway station in 6 min. viâ *Steigbrunnen* to the *Schützenhaus* on the *Breite;* thence by a pleasant path to the (20 min.) *Seckelamtshüsli*, a hill with a fine view of the Alps (panorama by Imfeld). — To the N. a road leads to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Schweizersbild*, well-known for its prehistoric antiquities. — Fine views may be obtained from the *Beringer Randen* (belvedere), $1^1/_4$ hr. to the W., and from the *Hohe Randen* (2955′), $3^1/_2$ hrs. to the N.W., reached viâ *Hemmental* or *Merishausen*. — From Schaffhausen to *Zürich*,

see R. 12; via *Etzwilen* to *Constance* and *Rorschach*, see R. 11. Steamboat on the Rhine and Untersee to Constance (preferable in the reverse direction), see below.

61½ M. *Herblingen;* 64 M. *Thayngen;* 67 M. *Gottmadingen.* — 71 M. **Singen** *(Schweizerhof; Krone; Adler; Ekkehard,* all very fair; *Rail. Restaurant),* junction for the Black Forest Railway. About 3 M. to the N.W. rises the **Hohentwiel* (2265′), with grand ruins and a noble view (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

From Singen to Etzwilen, 8 M., railway in ½ hr. (1 fr. 30, 90, 65 c.). 2½ M. *Arlen-Rielasingen;* 5 M. *Ramsen.* We cross the Rhine beyond (7½ M.) *Hemishofen* (see below). — 8 M. *Etzwilen* (p. 40).

75½ M. *Rickelshausen.* — 77½ M. **Radolfzell** *(Schiff; Krone; Sonne,* all very fair), an old town on the *Untersee,* with a Gothic church of 1436. Near it, on the lake, is the *Villa Seehalde,* with a monument to the poet Victor von Scheffel (d. 1886). — 78 M. *Markelfingen;* 82 M. *Allensbach;* 84 M. *Hegne.* — 86 M. *Reichenau,* station for the island of that name.

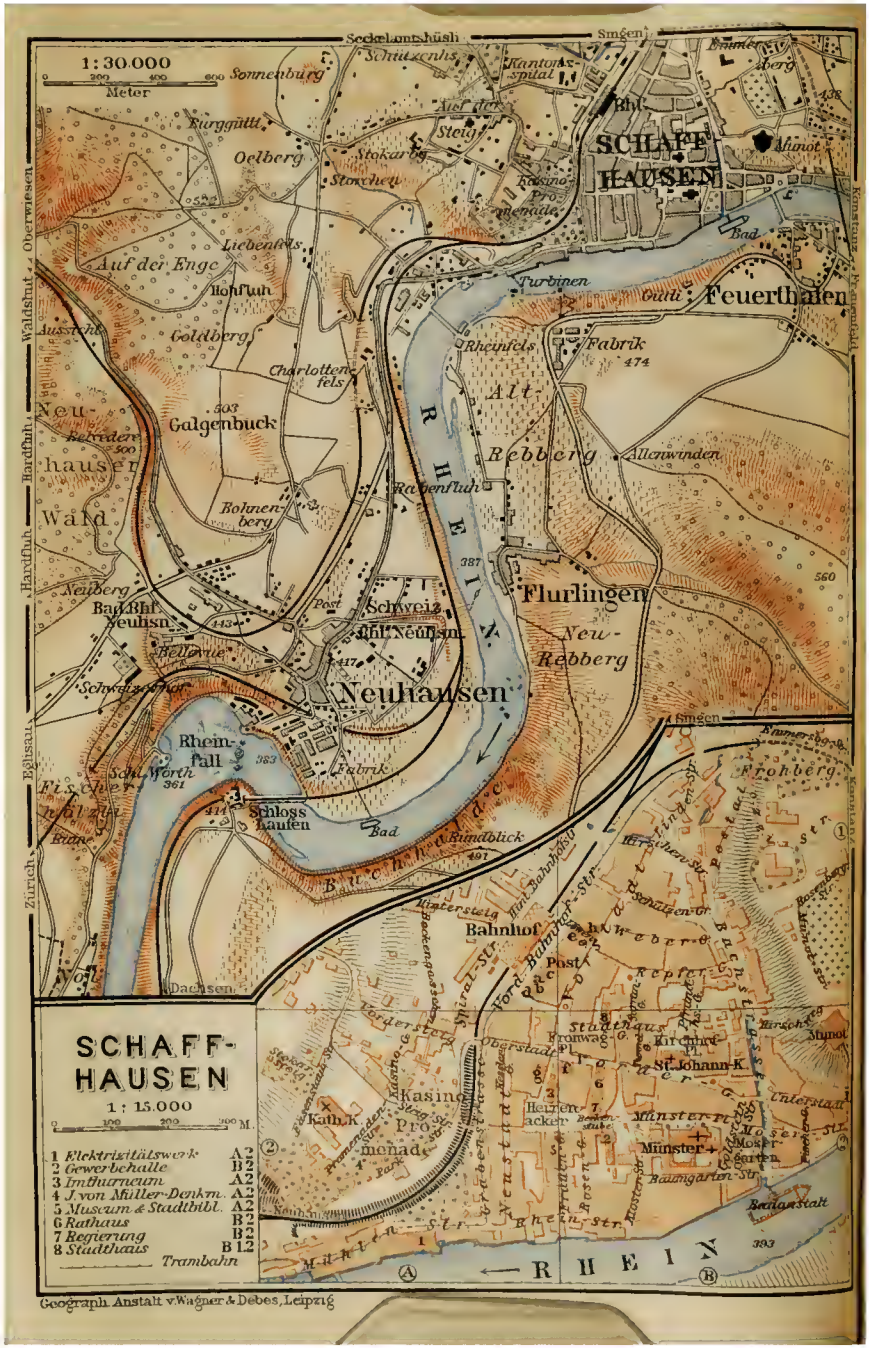
The island of **Reichenau** (3 M. long, 1 M. wide), now belonging to Baden, was formerly the seat of a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 724 and secularized in 1799. The Schaffhausen and Constance steamers touch at the island five times daily (see p. 35). The road from the shore to the island crosses a long embankment and then leads past the ruined tower of the castle of *Schöpfeln,* which was destroyed as early as 1384, to (3½ M.) Mittelzell (boat from stat. Allenshach to Mittelzell in ¼ hr.). The former collegiate church of St. George, near the houses of *Oberzell,* is a Romanesque basilica of the 9th and 10th cent., with interesting frescoes of the 10th century. — In the centre of the island lies its chief village, *Mittelzell* (Mohren; Bär), with 1000 inhabitants. The parish church, or Münster, is the former abbey-church, which was consecrated in 806, and contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. The present edifice is a basilica of the 11th and 12th cent., horne by columns, with two transepts and a late-Gothic choir of 1448-51; the treasury, in the sacristy, contains several fine reliquaries. — The church of *Unterzell,* on the N.W. side of the island, is another basilica of the 9-12th centuries.

The train passes the large barracks of *Petershausen* and crosses the Rhine to (90 M.) *Constance* (p. 38), by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

Steamboat from Schaffhausen to Constance. Charts of the journey are sold for 30 c. on board the steamboats. The stations are indicated below by daggers. Pier above the bridge, near *Schloss Munot* (p. 33), opposite *Feuerthalen.* The boat passes below the railway-bridge (p. 40). — Right: *Paradies,* formerly a nunnery. — † Left: *Büsingen,* with an old church.

R. *Katharinental,* formerly a nunnery, now a hospital for incurables; opposite (left) *Villa Rheinburg* (girls' boarding-school). — † R. *Diessenhofen* (p. 40). The Rhine is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its funnel. — R. *Rheinklingen:* left, *Bibern.* We now pass under a handsome railway-bridge (see above). L. *Hemishofen,* with the pavilion of *Wolkenstein* above (p. 41). R. *Wagenhausen.*

† L. **Stein am Rhein** (p. 40), commanded by the château of *Hohenklingen* (p. 41) and connected with the village of *Burg* (p. 40) by a wooden bridge.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3 Imthurneum A2
4 J. von Müller-Denkm. A2
5 Museum & Stadtbibl. A2
6 Rathaus B2
7 Regierung B2
8 Stadthaus B1,2
Trambahn
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
RHEIN
Feuerthalen
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Neuhausen
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Rheinfall
Bahnhof
Post
Münster
Kasino
Promenade
Fronberg
Galgenbuck
Neuhausen Wald
Alt-Rebberg
Neu-Rebberg
Oelberg
Auf der Enge
Goldberg
Charlottenfels
Rheinfels
Fabrik
Allenwinden
Schweiz. Rhf. Neuhsn.
Bad Rhf. Neuhsn.
Schweizerbild
Bellevue
Rundblick
Bad
Dachsen
Zürich
Waldshut
Oberwiesen
Konstanz
Bülisau
Hardthuh
Hardthuh
Munot
Frohberg
Bahnhofstr.
Rheinstr.
Moserstr.
Münsterstr.
Baumgartenstr.
Badanstalt
Kath. K.
St. Johann-K.
Kirchhof
Stadtgut
Fronwag-Pl.
Heuried-acker
Münster-garten
Moser-garten
Oberstadt
Unterstadt
Turbinen
Gasth.
Bad
Schmen
Schmen
Sonnenburg
Schützenhs.
Kantons-Spital
Auf der Steig
Stockarb
Stockenhof
Kasino-Promenade
Liebenfels
Hohfluh
Ausschk.
Ravenfluh
Bohnenberg
Neuberg
Schaffhausen
Rhf.
Bahnhofstr.
Vordere Vorstadt
Hintere Vorstadt
Beckengasse
Kirchgasse
Webergasse
Repfergasse
Schalfen-G.
Hirschengasse
Postgasse
Stadtgraben
Promenade-Str.
Kasino-Str.
Neustadtgasse
Mühlen-Str.
Rhein-Str.
Kanal
Park
Schwimmbad
Turnhalle
Schulhaus
Fabrik
Brücke
Bahnhof
Post
Kath. K.
St. Johann-K.
Kirchhof
Munot
Kasino
Promenade
Münster
Fronberg
Rheinfall
Schloss Laufen
Bad
Rundblick
Dachsen
Zürich
Flurlingen
Neuhausen
Rheinfels
Fabrik
Allenwinden
Schweiz. Rhf. Neuhsn.
Bad Rhf. Neuhsn.
Schweizerbild
Bellevue
Neuberg
Galgenbuck
Neuhausen Wald
Alt-Rebberg
Neu-Rebberg
Oelberg
Auf der Enge
Goldberg
Charlottenfels
Ravenfluh
Bohnenberg
Liebenfels
Hohfluh
Ausschk.
Turbinen
Gasth.
Bad
Feuerthalen
Schmen
Schmen
Sonnenburg
Schützenhs.
Kantons-Spital
Auf der Steig
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Stockenhof
Kasino-Promenade
Rhf.
Munot
Fronberg
Konstanz
Oberwiesen
Waldshut
Hardthuh
Hardthuh
Bülisau
Zürich
Bahnhofstr.
Rheinstr.
Moserstr.
Münsterstr.
Baumgartenstr.
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Kath. K.
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Heuried-acker
Münster-garten
Moser-garten
Oberstadt
Unterstadt
Kasino
Promenade
Münster
Webergasse
Repfergasse
Schalfen-G.
Hirschengasse
Postgasse
Stadtgraben
Promenade-Str.
Kasino-Str.
Neustadtgasse
Mühlen-Str.
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Dachsen
Zürich
Flurlingen
Neuhausen
Rheinfels
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Allenwinden
Schweiz. Rhf. Neuhsn.
Bad Rhf. Neuhsn.
Schweizerbild
Bellevue
Neuberg
Galgenbuck
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Alt-Rebberg
Neu-Rebberg
Oelberg
Auf der Enge
Goldberg
Charlottenfels
Ravenfluh
Bohnenberg
Liebenfels
Hohfluh
Ausschk.
Turbinen
Gasth.
Bad
Feuerthalen
Schmen
Schmen
Sonnenburg
Schützenhs.
Kantons-Spital
Auf der Steig
Stockarb
Stockenhof
Kasino-Promenade
Rhf.
Munot
Fronberg
Konstanz
Oberwiesen
Waldshut
Hardthuh
Hardthuh
Bülisau
Zürich

Above Stein is the island of *St. Othmar*, with the chapel of that name. The Rhine widens, the steamer enters the **Untersee.** — R. *Eschenz* (p. 41). — † L. *Oberstaad*, an old mansion with a square tower, now occupied by a factory; beyond it is the suppressed monastery of *Oehningen*. — † R. *Mammern* (p. 41); in the wood, the ruin of *Neuburg;* on the bank, the mansion of *Glarisegg* (now a school for boys). — † L. *Wangen* (Hotel & Restaurant zum Frieden). A road leads to (1¼ M.) the château of *Marbach* (now a sanatorium; fine view and garden), on a hill about 160′ above the Untersee.

† R. *Steckborn* (p. 41). Below it, the former nunnery of *Feldbach* (now a foundry). — L. *Gaienhofen*.

† R. *Berlingen* (p. 41). The lake expands, and we now see the island of Reichenau. On the hill to the right is the château of *Eugensberg* (p. 41). — † R. *Mannenbach* (p. 41), charmingly situated, above which is the château of *Salenstein* and farther on *Arenenberg* (p. 41).

† L. **Reichenau,** on the island of Reichenau (p. 34). — † R. *Ermatingen* (p. 41); on the hill above it, *Schloss Wolfsberg* (p. 41). — We now enter the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting the Untersee with the Lake of Constance. — † R. *Gottlieben* (Krone), with a château in which Huss and afterwards Pope John XXII. were confined in 1415. The château of *Castel*, on the hill at the back of the village, is sumptuously fitted up, but visitors are admitted to the tower and park only. Beautiful retrospect of the Untersee, with the peaks of the Höhgau in the distance.

The banks now become flat and at places marshy. We thread our way through reedy shallows (l. *Petershausen*, with large barracks), and at length pass under the handsome railway-bridge of **Constance** (p. 38). Passengers are landed at the pier with a lighthouse at its E. end.

9. The Falls of the Rhine.

Hotels. On the hill on the *right* bank, near the Baden stat. *Neuhausen* (p. 32): *Schweizerhof, 5 min. from the railway-station, open from May to Oct., 180 beds, R. 3½-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5-7, pens. 10-16 fr., with grounds extending down to the river and the finest view of the Falls and the Alps; *Bellevue, at the rail. station, 70 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr. — In the village of *Neuhausen:* Hôtel-Pension Germania, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-10 fr., good; Hôt. Oberberg, 3 min. from the Baden station, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair; Hôt. Badischer Bahnhof; Hôtel Rheinfall, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. Schweizer-Bahnhof, 3 min. from the Swiss stat. Neuhausen (p. 42), R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair. — On the *left* bank: Hôt. Schloss Laufen, ¾ M. from *Dachsen* station (p. 43), R. 1½-2½, L. 2, D. 3-3½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt. Witzig, at stat. Dachsen, R. 2-2½ fr. — Illumination of the Falls with electric and Bengal lights every evening in August and on certain days in July, for which ¾-1 fr. is charged in the hotel-hill. — *English Church* in the 'Schweizerhof' grounds.

The stations for the Falls on the right bank are *Neuhausen* (p. 32) on the Baden Railway and the station of the same name on the Swiss Railway (p. 42); that on the left bank is *Dachsen* (p. 43), on the Winterthur and Zürich line. The best way to see the Falls is to start from Neuhausen and follow the route described below (cross the bridge to *Schloss Laufen*, descend to the *Fischetz*, cross to the *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return along the right bank, 1½ hr. in all). This round is often taken in the reverse direction, but as the Fischetz, the most striking point of all, is then visited first, the other points lose much of their impressiveness. — From *Dachsen* we walk or drive to (¾ M.) *Schloss Laufen*, make the round above indicated, and return across the Rheinfall-Brücke. — From *Schaffhausen* (p. 32) electric tramway to Neuhausen every 10 min. (after 8 p.m. every ¼ hr.) in 13 min. (20 c.); carriage with one horse for 1 pers.

1 fr. 40, there and back 2 fr. 40 c., 2 persons 2 and 3 fr., etc.; to Schloss Laufen 1-2 pers. 4 fr., each addit. pers. 2 fr. Waiting is charged 1 fr. per hour. — All the points of view should be visited by those who desire an adequate impression of the Falls.

The ****Falls of the Rhine** are in point of volume the grandest in Central Europe. The Rhine takes three leaps over an irregular rocky ledge, which next to the left bank is about 60′ high, and on the right bank about 48′. Above the Falls the river is 125 yds. broad. If the rapids and the cataracts a few hundred paces farther up are included, the total height of the Falls is nearly 100′. (Level of the Rhine below the falls 1180′.) In June and July the river is swollen with melting snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. rainbows are formed by the sun in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight.

Of the four limestone rocks which rise above the Falls, that nearest the left bank has been worn by the action of the water to one-third of its original thickness, but has lately been buttressed with masonry. When viewed from a boat below the rocks seem to tremble. The central and highest rock, surmounted by a small pavilion, may be reached by boat, and ascended by a path protected by a railing. The Falls are seen here to the best advantage. The passage, which takes only a few minutes, is free from danger (1-2 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr.). — It is curious that no mention of these Falls occurs in history before 960. It has therefore been supposed that they did not exist until about a thousand years ago, and that, while the bed of the river below the falls has been hollowed by erosion, the deepening process above the falls has been retarded by the hardness of the rocky barrier above mentioned.

Neuhausen Station of the Baden Railway (1453′), see p. 32. We take the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the (5 min.) village. From the *Swiss Station Neuhausen* (1312′; p. 42) we follow the footpath to the left (the carriage-road ascends straight on), which leads past the Hôtel Schweizer-Bahnhof to (10 min.) the village, where the two paths unite. We now descend across the Eglisau and Zürich railway (p. 42) and follow the road for about 100 yds. The path to the left (guide-post) here leads to the Rheinfall-Brücke; in the middle and to the right are the direct routes to the Falls as described on p. 35. Those who wish to make the round indicated above take the shady path to the left, passing the *Gun and Waggon Factory*, to the (8 min.) ***Rheinfall-Brücke** (210 yds.), which carries the Winterthur line over the Rhine a little above the Falls (p. 43). The nine arches vary in span (42-66′), as it was difficult to find foundations for the piers. The footway over the bridge affords a view of the rocky bed of the river and of the rapids above the Falls.

On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 5 min. to the **Schloss Laufen** (1360′), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock immediately above the Falls (adm. 1 fr.). The balcony and a jutting pavilion with stained-glass windows command a good survey of the Falls and the environs. Camera obscura, 50 c.

Paths descend through the grounds to the chief points of view:

BADEN
WÜRTTEMBERG
BAYERN
BODENSEE
ÜBERLINGER SEE
UNTERSEE
ÜBERLINGEN
MEERSBURG
KONSTANZ
IMMENSTAAD
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN
MARKDORF
TETTNANG
ROMANSHORN
ARBON
RORSCHACH
BISCHOFSZELL
WEINFELDEN
LINDAU
BREGENZ
Bregenzer Bucht
Langenargen
Nonnenhorn
Wasserburg
Kreuzlingen
Münsterlingen
Reichenau
I. Mainau
Ludwigshafen
Heiligenberg
Wangen
Dornbirn
St. Gallen
Gossau
Rheinspitz
Rohrspitz
Altenrhein
Steinach
Horn
Kesswil
Uttwil
Hagnau
Ober Ailingen
Seemoos
preussisch
LINDAU 1:15.000
Meter
Hafen
Bahnhof
Rathaus
Hospital
Theater
Post
Lindenschanze
Sternschanze
Ludwigsbastion
Luitpold Kaserne
Römerschanze
Frauenbad
Leuchtturm
Bad Schachen
1:250.000
Kilometer
English Miles

an iron *Pavilion*, the wooden *Känzeli*, and the **Fischetz*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. The scene is stupendous. The huge emerald-green volume of water thunders down at our very feet and bedews us with its spray. (Waterproofs on hire; 20 c.)

Boats are ready to ferry us across (50 c., return-fare 80 c.) to **Schlösschen Wörth** (*Inn*, R. 2½ fr.; camera obscura), on an island opposite the Falls, which is connected with the right bank by a bridge. This point commands the finest general *View of the Falls. (Boat to the central rock, see p. 36.) We may now follow the path on the right bank, ascending the river (benches; splendid views) and passing an *Aluminium Factory* (left), to the road (p. 36). Or we may follow the river beyond the factory and ascend by the flight of steps to the left (protected by a hand-rail), which affords fine views of the tossing waters and leads to (10 min.) the village.

A pleasant walk may also be taken from the Schlösschen Wörth down the right bank of the Rhine. The grounds of the *Fischerhölzli*, to the W. of the Schweizerhof garden, afford picturesque glimpses. Numerous fossils are found among the rocks of the Falls and among the loose deposits near the Schlösschen Wörth. — Pleasant excursions may be made from Neuhausen to the (1 M.) *Hohfluh* and the (2 M.) *Seckelamtshüsli* (p. 33); to the (1 M.) *Hardfluh* in the Neuhausen forest; and to (3 M.) the convent of *Rheinau* (either by land or water; comp. p. 42).

10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance.

Steamboat eight times daily in summer (thrice direct in 1¼ hr.; five times viâ Meersburg in 1½-1¾ hr.). Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, the steamers (about 26 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance 1½ hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn 50 min., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach 1 hr., Lindau-Romanshorn 1¼ hr., Rorschach-Lindau 1 hr., Constance-Lindau 3 hrs.) 2-6 times daily. Good restaurants on board (D. 2½-3 fr.). The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to custom-house examination on arriving in Germany or Austria from Switzerland, and nominally in the reverse case also. Passengers from one German port to another may avoid these formalities by obtaining before embarkation a custom-house ticket for their luggage (gratis).

The **Lake of Constance** (1305′; Ger. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 207 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 40 M. long, about 7½ M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Uttwil 825′ deep. In beauty of scenery the Bodensee cannot vie with the other Swiss lakes; but its broad expanse of water, its well-peopled banks and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and several peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, present a very pleasing scene. In rough weather sea-sickness is not uncommon. The best fish are '*Felchen*' (a kind of salmon) and trout, and the best wine grown on the banks is the '*Meersburger*'.

Friedrichshafen (**Deutsches Haus; Drei Könige; Sonne; Seehof; Seehotel*), the S. terminus of the Würtemberg Railway (to Stuttgart 3½-4 hrs.), with 5500 inhab., is a busy place in summer.

Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it boasts of a *Kurhalle*, with pleasant grounds on the lake. The *Harbour* with its *Lighthouse* is 1 M. from the railway-station.

Travellers going on by steamer keep their seats until the train reaches the terminus near the quay (restaurant, with terrace). Those arriving by steamer may take tickets on landing, and enter the train at once.

The Constance steamer steers to the W. On the N. bank are *Manzell*, with the balloon-station of Count Zeppelin, the village of *Immenstaad*, the châteaux of *Herrsberg* and *Kirchberg*, and the village of *Hagnau*. On the N.W. arm of the lake, the *Ueberlinger See*, we see the picturesque little town of *Meersburg;* then the island of *Mainau* (p. 40), and in the distance *Ueberlingen*. The steamer passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches (1 1/2 hr.) —

Constance. — **Hotels.** *Insel-Hôtel (Pl. a; C, 3), formerly a monastery (p. 39), on the lake, with garden and fine view, April 15th to Oct. 1st, 300 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2, S. 3 1/2, pens. 8-12 ℳ; *See-Hôtel (Pl. b; C, 3), See-Str. 1, 50 beds, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1 1/5, D. 3-4, pens. 8-12 ℳ; *Hôtel Halm (Pl. c; C, 5), opposite the railway-station, 90 beds, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1, D. 3 ℳ; *Hecht (Pl. e; C, 4), R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1, D. 3 ℳ; *Hôtel Schönebeck (Pl. d; C, 5), opposite the railway-station, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1, D. 3 ℳ; *Hôt. Schnetzer (Pl. g; B, C, 5), Marktstätte 15, R. 2-2 1/2 ℳ; Badischer Hof (Pl. h; B, 5); *Krone (Pl. f; C, 5), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 ℳ; Barbarossa (Pl. i; B, 4), Falke (Pl. k; B, 6), Schlüssel (Pl. l; C, 5), Bayrischer Hof (Pl. m; B, 5); Hohes Haus (Pl. n; C, 4), Hohenzollern-Str. 29. — **Restaurants.** **Schönebeck*, *Victoria*, both opposite the station; *Schnetzer* (see above); *Hohenzoller*, near the Stadt-Garten; *Stephans-Keller; Café Maximilian*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Café Hieber* (also confectioner), Paradies-Str. 5. — *Post Office* (Pl. C, 5), near the station. — *Baths* in the lake (Pl. D, 5, 6), well fitted up (bath 40 pf.; ferry 10 pf.). — *English Church Service* in summer.

Constance (1335′; pop. 24,800), a free town of the Empire down to 1548, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the *Rhine*. The episcopal see, founded in 781, and held by 87 bishops in succession, was made an archbishopric and removed to Freiburg in 1827.

The *Minster (Pl. C, 4), founded in 1052, originally a cruciform Romanesque edifice, was rebuilt in its present form in 1435 and 1680. The Gothic tower (250′ high), designed by Hübsch, was erected in 1850-57; the open spire, with a platform on each side, commands an excellent survey of the town and lake (mountain-indicator at the top; adm. 20 pf.).

Interior. On the doors of the chief portal are *Reliefs in 20 sections, from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Simon Haider and Nicholas Lerch in 1470. *Choir-stalls, with satirical sculptures, of the same date. The organ-loft was enriched in the Renaissance style in 1680. In the nave, which is borne by 16 monolith columns (28′ high, 3′ thick), sixteen paces from the entrance, is a large stone slab, with a white spot on which Huss is said to have stood on 6th July, 1415, when the Council sentenced him to be burned at the stake. The N. chapel adjoining the choir contains a *Death of the Virgin, in painted stone, date 1460. Beside it is a tasteful spiral staircase.

The Treasury (verger 1/2-1 ℳ) contains two missals of 1170 and 1510,

KONSTANZ
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 m
Petershausen
Petershauser Kasernen
RHEIN
Rheinbrücke
BODENSEE
Stadt-Garten
Hafen
Bahnhof
Münster
Regierung
Land gericht
Stephans K.
Luther-Platz
Evang. K.
Ob. Markt
Raths.
Marktstätte
Post
Konzilium (Kaufhaus)
Leuchtturm
Pegelhaus
Bootshafen
Bade-Anstalten
Konstanzer Hof
Schnetztor
Dreifalt. K.
Synag.
Bodans-Pl.
Emmishofen
Landesgrenze
Radolfzell
Kreuzlingen 1 km
Etzweilen
Romanshorn
Mainau
Staad
Trichter
Kreuzlingen
Bottighofen
1 : 150.000
3 km
Engl. M.
1 Haus z. Hoh. Hafen B 4 5
2 Kaiserbrunnen C 5
3 Mariensäule C 4
4 Rosgarten-Museum C 5
5 Siegesdenkmal C 5
6 Wessenberg-Haus C 4
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

with miniatures. On the E. side of the church is a CRYPT, containing the *Chapel of the Sepulchre*, a reproduction of the Holy Sepulchre in stone, 20′ high (13th cent.). Adjoining the church on the N. stand two sides of the once handsome CLOISTERS, erected about 1480 in the Gothic style.

The WESSENBERG HAUS (Pl. 6; C, 4), now the property of the town, contains the collections of J. H. von Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was chancellor of the diocese, and the town-library (adm. daily 9-12 and 2-5).

The late-Gothic church of ST. STEPHEN (Pl. B, C, 4), of the 15th cent., with its slender tower, but disfigured externally, contains interesting reliefs by H. Morink (16th cent.; in the choir). — The STADT-KANZLEI or town-hall (Pl. B, 5), erected in 1592-94 in the Renaissance style, and embellished in 1864 on the façade with frescoes by *F. Wagner*, relating to the history of Constance, contains the *Municipal Archives* (2800 charters, chiefly from the Reformation period). The vestibule on the second floor has mural paintings by Hæberlin (1898). Handsome inner court.

The ROSGARTEN (Pl. 4; C, 5), the old guildhouse of the butchers, contains the **Rosgarten Museum* of laeustrine remains, antiquities of Constance, and natural history specimens (open free on Wed., 2-5, and Sun., 10.30-12; at other times 50 pf.). — In the market-place stands the *Kaiser-Brunnen* (Pl. 2, C, 5; 1897) and a *Victory*, by Baur (Pl. 5; C, 5), erected in memory of the war of 1870-71.

The KAUFHAUS (Pl. C, 4, 5), on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the large hall, 52 yds. long, 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall was adorned in 1875-85 with frescoes by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* from the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.). Upstairs is a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities (20 pf.). — The DOMINICAN MONASTERY (Pl. a; C, 3, 4), in which Huss was confined, on an island, has been partly converted into a hotel ('Insel-Hôtel', p. 38). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters (with frescoes by Hæberlin, illustrating the history of the monastery) are worthy of a visit; the former church is now the dining-room of the hotel.

Pleasant promenade in the *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. C, D, 4) on the lake, with a marble bust of Emp. William I., a music-pavilion (band every evening in summer), and a charming view (mountain-indicator).

The house in which Huss was arrested in 1414, Husen-Strasse 64, near the Schnetztor (Pl. B, 5), is indicated by a tablet with a portrait of the Reformer in relief, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, of 1415, with derisive verses. Behind it, in the 'Obere Laube', a bronze tablet with an inscription designates the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. — In the *Brühl*, $^1/_2$ M. to the W. of the town, a large boulder with inscriptions ('Husenstein') marks the spot where the Reformers suffered martyrdom.

Fine view of the lake and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps from the **Allmannsdorfer Aussichts-Turm* (1 hr. to the N.), 5 min. above the village of *Allmannsdorf* (Adler), on the road to the Mainau. — Pleasant walks to the *Loretto-Kapelle* (1/2 hr.); the *Jakob* (Hôtel-Pension Waldhaus, pens. 5-6 *M*; 1/2 hr.); the *Tabor* (view-tower; 1 hr.); and the *Kleine Rigi*, above Münsterlingen (1 1/4 hr.).

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (*Ueberlinger See*, p. 38), 4 1/2 M. from Constance, lies the charming island of **Mainau**, formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic Order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the château, which was built in 1746. The island, 1 1/2 M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 650 paces long. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand-Duke of Baden, and is laid out in pleasure-grounds, where cypresses and other semi-tropical plants flourish in the open air. Near the château is a small restaurant. Steamboat from Constance viâ Meersburg in 1 hr.; small boat (a pleasant trip of 1 hr.) 5 *M* and fee; one-horse carr. 5-6, two-horse 10 *M*. Walkers may take a shorter route, partly through pleasant woods (1 1/4 hr.).

Railway from Constance to *Romanshorn* and *Rorschach*, see pp. 41, 42; to *Schaffhausen* and *Bâle*, RR. 8, 11. Steamer to Schaffhausen recommended if time permit; see p. 34 and comp. R. 11.

11. From Schaffhausen viâ Etzwilen to Constance, Romanshorn, and Rorschach.

50 M. Railway in 2-3 1/2 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 70 c., 6 fr., 4 fr.).

Schaffhausen, see p. 32. The railway, threading a tunnel 1/2 M. long, describes a wide curve to the S., crosses the *Rhine*, and beyond (1 1/4 M.) *Feuerthalen* (p. 32; fine view of Schaffhausen from the bridge) follows the left bank of that river. — 2 1/2 M. *Langwiesen* (above, the former convent of *Paradies*); 4 M. *Schlatt*; 7 M. *Diessenhofen* (1364′; Adler; Löwe; Hirsch), a picturesque old place (1412 inhab.), a free town of the Empire in the middle ages.

The railway leaves the Rhine, turns to the S.E. at the foot of the wooded *Rodelberg*, and proceeds viâ *Schlattingen* to (10 1/2 M.) **Etzwilen** (1446′; *Hôtel & Restaurant zur Eisenbahn*), the junction of the railway from Singen (Stuttgart, p. 34) to Winterthur and Zürich.

From Etzwilen to Winterthur, 20 M., railway in 1 hr. — 3 M. *Stammheim*, at the foot of the vine-clad and wooded *Stammheimer Berg* (2043′). At (7 1/2 M.) *Ossingen* we cross the Thur. 12 1/2 M. *Thalheim-Altikon*; 15 M. *Seuzach*; 17 M. *Oberwinterthur*, the *Vitodurum* of the Romans (p. 65). — 20 M. *Winterthur* and thence to (36 M.) *Zürich*, see pp. 64, 65.

The railway approaches the Rhine again, and follows its left bank and farther on the *Untersee* (p. 41) to Constance.

12 1/2 M. **Stein am Rhein** (1364′). The station is on the left bank, in the village of *Burg* (Hôt. Steinerhof; Hôtel Bahnhof), where the walls of a Roman castrum with four towers have lately been uncovered. A wooden bridge crosses the Rhine to the picturesque old town (Hôtel Rheinfels, with terrace on the river, R. 2-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Sonne; Dr. Böhni's Sanatorium, pens. 5-7 fr.), with 1800 inhab. and many quaint old houses adorned with paintings. In the *Rathaus* are frescoes by Hæberlin, stained glass, and old

standards and armour. Above the Rhine bridge is the interesting *Convent Museum of St. George* (adm. 1 fr., printed guide 1 fr.), an old Benedictine monastery in excellent preservation, with interior decorations of the 14-16th centuries.

The neighbouring woods afford pleasant walks. To the N. of the town (40 min. by road) rises the old castle of **Hohenklingen** (1945′; inn, pens. 4½-5½ fr.), restored in 1897, commanding a fine *View of the Alps from Vorarlberg to the Jungfrau, and of the Untersee and the picturesque valley of the Rhine. — Another good point of view is the **Wolkenstein** (1922′), a rocky hill with a pavilion, 1¼ hr. to the N.W. of Stein; we follow the road to (20 min.) a finger-post at the W. base of the Hohenklingen hill, and then take the path through the woods.

In the Rhine is the island of *St. Othmar*, with a chapel. At (13½ M.) *Eschenz* the river widens to form the **Untersee.** Fine view from the pilgrimage church of *Klingenzell*, ¾ hr. to the S.E. — 15½ M. *Mammern* (Oehs, at the station), with a château used as a hydropathic (110 beds, pens. 10-12 fr.) and a large park on the lake.

19 M. **Steckborn** *(Krone*, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Sonne)*, a small town (3500 inhab.) with an old staple-house, resembling a château. — At (21 M.) *Berlingen* (Krone) the Untersee attains its greatest width (5 M.). Before us lies the island of *Reichenau* (p. 34); on a hill to the right is *Schloss Eugensberg*, built by Eugène Beauharnais, the former viceroy of Italy, and now the property of Countess Reichenbach-Lessonitz. — 22½ M. *Mannenbach* (*Hôt.-Pens. Schiff, pens. 5-5½ fr.) is charmingly situated below the handsome château of *Salenstein;* on a wooded terrace is the **Hôtel-Pension Wartburg* (May 1st-Oct. 15th; pens. 5½-7 fr.).

A good road ascends from Mannenbach to (¼ hr.) the château of **Arenenberg** (1502′), situated on a wooded hill, with a beautiful park and garden (view). The château (adm. 1 fr., 2 pers. 1.50, 3 pers. 2 fr., each addit. pers. 50 c.), presented by the ex-Empress Eugénie to the canton of Thurgau in 1906, contains pictures, sculptures, and other reminiscences of the Napoleonic family.

On the height to the right is the château of *Hard* (now a sanatorium for neuropathics). 24 M. **Ermatingen** (**Adler*, with garden, 100 beds, pens. 5-6 fr.) is prettily situated on a headland; above it is *Schloss Wolfsberg* (1692′; *Hôtel-Pension, May 1st to Oct. 15th, 70 beds, pens. 5½-7½ fr.), with a park and fine view. — The Untersee ends here, and the railway follows the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting it with the Lake of Constance. 26½ M. *Tägerwilen.* On the Rhine, to the left, lies *Gottlieben* (p. 35).

28 M. *Emmishofen-Egelshofen;* 29 M. **Constance** (a terminal station), see p. 38.

Between Constance and Rorschach the line skirts the *Lake of Constance* (views to the left). 30 M. **Kreuzlingen** (*Löwe; Schweizerhof; Bellevue*, a sanatorium for neuropathies), a pleasant little town (5600 inhab.) with the old Augustine abbey of that

name, now an agricultural school and seminary for teachers. The church contains a 'Mount of Olives', with about 2000 small figures, carved in wood in the 18th cent. by a Tyrolese sculptor.

32½ M. *Münsterlingen* (Pens. Schelling, 3½-5 fr.), with a lunatic asylum. 34 M. *Altnau* (Krone, pens. 4-6 fr.); 36 M. *Güttingen* (Lamm), with a château; 37½ M. *Kesswil* (Bär; Pens. Seethal); to the left, on the lake, the *Moosburg*. 38½ M. *Uttwil* (Hôtel du Lac, 80 beds, pens. 4½-6 fr.), pleasantly situated.

41 M. **Romanshorn** *(*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Bodan,* with garden, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2¾, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Falke, Hirsch,* R. 1½-2½ fr., plain but good; *Hecht; Jäger),* a small town with 4577 inhab., is the junction of the railway to Winterthur and Zürich (pp. 65, 64). Steamers to Friedrichshafen and Lindau see p. 64.

The Lake of Constance now attains its greatest breadth (8 M.). 43 M. *Egnach.* — 46 M. **Arbon** *(*Bär,* R. 2-3, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Lindenhof,* R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2-3 fr.; *Kreuz; Pens. Seebad),* an industrial town with 10 000 inhab., on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix.* — 48 M. *Horn* (*Hôtel Bad Horn, pens. 5½-6 fr.), with a château of the Landgrave of Hesse-Philippsthal.

50 M. *Rorschach,* see p. 68.

12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

a. Viâ Eglisau.

29 M. Railway in 1-1¾ hr.; fares 5 fr., 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 50 c. (To Eglisau, 13 M., in 28-45 min.; 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 5 c.)

Schaffhausen, see p. 32. The line skirts the lofty Casino Promenade (p. 33) and passes below the *Villa Charlottenfels* (p. 32). 1¼ M. *Swiss Station Neuhausen* (Restaurant Terminus; Hôt. Bahnhof), the station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 35). The line then threads a tunnel below the village of Neuhausen and traverses the grounds of the Schweizerhof (p. 35), affording a fine *View of the Falls to the left. Beyond the *Fischerhölzli* tunnel (p. 37) the train quits the river and traverses a hilly and partially wooded region. — 4 M. *Altenburg-Rheinau* (1413′).

A road leads hence viâ *Altenburg* to (1½ M.) **Rheinau** *(Löwe,* unpretending; *Salm),* a Swiss village with 1300 inhab. and an important wine-trade, on a peninsula formed by the Rhine. On an island in the river is the former Benedictine Abbey of *Rheinau,* founded in 778 by the Alemannian Duke Wolfhart, secularized in 1862, and now a hospital. The church is in the baroque style (1710); the library contains some ancient MSS.

5 M. *Jestetten* (Löwe) and (7½ M.) *Lottstetten* (Engel) are both in the Duchy of Baden. Crossing the Swiss frontier, we descend to (9½ M.) *Rafz* (Kreuz) and (11 M.) *Hüntwangen-Wil,* pass the little town of **Eglisau** (1290′; *Hirsch; Krone*) on the right bank, and cross the Rhine by a great viaduct (500 yds. long; central span 98 yds.; height 194′) to (12½ M.) stat. *Eglisau* (Rail. Restaurant;

to Waldshut, p. 64). 14¼ M. *Glattfelden;* then through the *Hardwald* to (16½ M.) **Bülach** (1787′; pop. 2177; *Kopf; Kreuz; Heimgarten Sanatorium, Villa Trautheim,* both for vegetarians), a little town, once fortified (to Winterthur, p. 64). — 19 M. *Niederglatt* (junction for Wettingen, p. 29). — 20½ M. *Oberglatt.*

Branch-line to (7 M., in ½ hr.) *Niederweningen*, viâ (3 M.) *Dielsdorf* (1410′; Sonne; Post), 1½ M. below the prettily situated old town of **Regensberg** (2025′; **Krone*, pens. 4-5 fr.), on the E. spur of the *Lägernberg* (p. 28). Fine view from the tower of the old castle (now an institution for boys of weak intellect); still more extensive from the *Hochwacht* (2830′), 1 hr. farther on.

The line skirts the *Glatt.* 22½ M. *Rümlang;* 24 M. *Glattbrugg;* 26½ M. *Oerlikon.* Thence to (29 M.) *Zürich*, see p. 64.

b. Viâ Winterthur.

35½ M. Railway in 1¾-2⅓ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.). Views on the *right.*

From Schaffhausen to (2 M.) *Swiss Neuhausen,* see p. 42. The line diverges to the left from that viâ Eglisau (see above), passes through a long cutting and crosses the *Rheinfall-Brücke* (p. 36), affording a glimpse of the falls to the right. It then threads a tunnel, 71 yds. long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 36).

3 M. **Dachsen** (1295′; *Hôtel Witzig,* R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr.) lies ¾ M. to the S. of Schloss Laufen (comp. p. 35). As the train proceeds it affords pleasing views of the bluish-green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel, enclosed by wooded banks.

5½ M. *Marthalen.* Before (10½ M.) **Andelfingen** (1328′; *Löwe*), with its lofty church-tower, we cross the *Thur* by an iron bridge 113′ high. — 13 M. *Henggart,* ½ M. to the N.W. of which is the château of *Goldenberg* (pension). 14 M. *Hettlingen.* The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach,* to the right, produce the best wines in N. Switzerland. Near Winterthur opens the broad valley of the *Töss.*

18½ M. *Winterthur,* and thence to (35½ M.) *Zürich,* see p. 64.

13. Zürich and its Environs.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* (Pl. H, I, 3, 4; *Restaurant), at the N. end of the town, ¾ M. from the lake (hotel-omnibus ¾-1 fr., each box 20 c.; cab for 1-2 pers. 80 c.). The hotel-servants, who are not admitted to the platform, deposit luggage in the waiting-rooms, whence it is conveyed to the train by the railway-porters. — *Wiedikon, Enge* (Pl. D, 2; p. 48), and *Wollishofen*, stations of the railway on the left bank of the lake (p. 55). — *Letten* (for Unterstrass and Wipkingen), *Stadelhofen* (Pl. E, 5), and *Tiefenbrunnen* (p. 61), stations of the railway on the right bank to Meilen and Rapperswil (p. 61). — *Selnau* (Pl. F, 1), for the *Uetliberg* and the *Sihltal Line* (p. 53). — **Steamboats** (see pp. 46, 54) start from the Bürkli-Platz (Pl. E, 4) and the Theater-Platz (Pl. E, 5).

Hotels. *Hôtel Baur au Lac (Pl. a; E, 3), with a pretty garden and delightful view, 300 beds, R. 6-20, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, pens. (except in July and August) from 12, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue au Lac (Pl. b; E, 4),

with fine view, 175 beds, R. 4½-10, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-18 fr.; *Dolder Grand Hôtel, on the Zürichberg (2050′), 2 M. to the S.E. (see p. 53; electric and cable tramway; omnibus from the central station in 20 min., 2½ fr.; motor-cab in 10 min.), 15th May-15th Oct., 210 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 12½-20 fr.; *Grand-Hôt. National (Pl. d; H, 3), 130 beds, R. 5-8, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, pens. from 11 fr., *Hôt. Victoria (Pl. c; H, 3), 120 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1¾, D. 5, pens. 12-18 fr., *Hôt. Royal Habis (Pl. g; H, 3), 180 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 10-12 fr., these three opposite the station; *St. Gotthard (Pl. k; H, 3), 200 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 10 fr., near the station; *Hôtel Bair en Ville (Pl. f; F, 3), 190 beds, R. 3½-8, D. 5-6, pens. 10-20 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Eden au Lac, near the theatre (p. 48), 95 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt. Pelikan (Pl. pa; G, 3), Pelikan-Str., 90 beds, R. 3½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 10-12 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Epée (Pl. e; G, 4), Weinplatz 3, 70 beds, R. 2½-4, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. Central (Pl. o; H, 4), on the right bank of the Limmat, near the station, 120 beds, R. 3-5, D. 3½, pens. 9-12 fr.; Hôt. Beatus, Beatengasse 9, R. 2½-3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. Merkur, corner of Schützengasse and Beatengasse, R. 2½-4, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr., very fair; *Hôt. Simplon, Schützengasse 16, R. 3-4, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. Linth-Escher, Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. H, 3), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôtel Monopole, Linth-Escher-Gasse 22, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2-3 fr.; Stadthof (Pl. n; H, 3, 4), R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Brünig (Pl. i; H, 4), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 fr., good; Hôt. de la Poste (Pl. m; H, 4), R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 1½-2½ fr.; Münchner Hof, Stampfenbach-Str. 8 (Pl. H, I, 4), R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; Bernerhof (Pl. h; G, 2), Kasernen-Str. 23, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôtel garni Wanner (Pl. l; H, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 80, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼ fr.; Hôtel Centralpost, in the Centralhof (Pl. F, 3, 4), R. from 2½ fr.; *Schweizerhof (Pl. p; G, 4), R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-8 fr., *Limmathof (Pl. q; H, 4), 98 beds, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr., Hôtel du Jura, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. 6-7 fr., these three on the Limmat-Quai; Hôt. Continental, near the theatre, R. 3, D. 3½, peus. 7 fr.; *Croix Blanche, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. zur Henne, Rüden-Platz 1, R. 2-3, B. 1 fr.; Bauer's Hôtel Garni, Beatengasse 13, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼ fr.,; Swan, Rennweg; Schwarzer Adler, Niederdorf-Str. 9; Rotes Haus (Pl. r; F, 4), Marktgasse 17; Seehof (Pl. s; F, 4, 5), Sonnen-Quai; Hôt.-Pens. Bodan, Usteri-Str. 19 (Pl. H, 3); Augustinerhof *(Evangelisches Hospiz)*, Peter-Str. 8, R. 2-3½, pens. 5-5½ fr.; Goldner Stern, Freieckgasse 1, R. 2-3 fr., well spoken of; Krone, Hirsch, Lamm, Löwe, unpretending; *Pfauen (Pl. t; F, 6), Heim-Platz, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. 5 fr.; Hôt. Phoenix, at *Fluntern* (p. 46); *Hôt. Mythen (Pl. u; C, 2), R. 2½-4, pens. 6-9 fr., near the Enge station (p. 55).

Pensions. Neptun, Seefeld-Str. 15 (pens. 6-8 fr.); Tiefenau, at Hottingen, Steinwies-Str. 8 (pens. 5-6 fr.); Beau-Site, Dufour-Str. 40, near the Alpen-Quai (pens. 6-12 fr.); Schanzenberg *(Frau Hepp)*, Schönberg-Str. 1-5 (7-10 fr.); Hohenlinden, Clausius-Str. 36 (5-7 fr.); Fortuna, Mühlebach-Str. 55, near the theatre (6-8 fr.); Bad-Hôtel & Pens. Mühlebach, Mühlebach-Str. 70 (pens. 6-8 fr.); Palmyra (for ladies), Neptun-Str. 44 (4½-6 fr.); Stadt München, Stüssihofstatt; Pens. Schellino-Pfister, Zürichberg, Gloria-Str. 70 (4½-5½ fr.); Plattenhof, Zürichberg-Str. 15 (4½-5 fr.); Villa Montana, Zürichberg-Str. 16 (5-6 fr.); Häoele, Platten-Str. 19 (4½-6 fr.); Hohenstein, Platten-Str. 33 (6-7 fr.); Bærwolff, Rämi-Str. 33 (5-6½ fr.); Villa Belmont, Rämi-Str. 67 (6½-10 fr.); Weber, Weinberg-Str. 152 (5 fr.); Schmelzberg, Schmelzberg-Str. 18 (4½-6 fr.); Sternwarte, Hoch-Str. 37 (6-8 fr.); Jakobsberg and Sonnenberg, Zürichberg, with restaurant and fine view (from 5 fr.). — *Dolder Grand Hôtel, see above; *Hôt.-Pens. Waldhaus Dolder (p. 53), 90 beds, pens. 8-14 fr. — Sanatorium Lebendige Kraft, near the Waldhaus, 45 beds, pens. 9-11 fr. — Kurhaus Zürichberg (2100′), a temperance hotel, finely situated about ¾ M. from the church of Fluntern (tramway, p. 45), frequented by the Swiss, plain, R. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4 fr. — Kuranstalt Albisrieden, 20 min. from tramway-station Henried, at the foot of the Uetliberg, 80 beds, pens.

ZÜRICH
1:14000
ZÜRICHSEE
409 m
ENGE
SELNAU
AUSSERSIHL
UNTERSTRASS
OBERSTRASS
Stock
Belvoir-Park
Hafen
Bäder
Tonhalle
Dampfschwalben
Dampfschiffl.
Limmat
Post
Börse
Stadthaus-Quai
Stadelhofen
Theater
Panorama
Seefeld-Quai
Zürichhorn
Zoolog. Museum
Kasino
Bellerive-Str.
Klausius-Str.
Mühlebach-Str.
Pourtalès-Str.
Mythen-Quai
Mythenstrasse
Alpenstrasse
Claridenstrasse
Bahnhofstrasse
Bahnhofquai
Bahnhofplatz
Paradeplatz
Fraumünster
Grossmünster
Predig.
Rathhaus
Fleischhalle
Lindenhof
Central
Kappelerhof
Kaufleuten
Schauspielhaus
Kantonalbank
Eidgen. Bank
Credit-Anst.
Bank in Zürich
Synagoge
Stadthaus
Botan. Garten
Gewerbe-Mus.
Kaserne
Exerzierplatz
Zeughaus
Hauptbahnhof
Landes-Museum
Polytechnikum
Universität
Kantonsspital
Frauenklinik
Chem. Laborat.
Pathol. Inst.
Physik. Geb.
Irrenanstalt
Sternwarte
Rosenberg
Hohe Promenade
Culmann-Strasse
Schönberg-Str.
Rämistrasse
Freiestrasse
Platte
Sonnenbühl
Sternwies
Kirchhof
Friedhof
Enge
Wollishofen
Tiefenbrunnen
Mutschellen
Römerhof
Hottingen
Fluntern
Witikon
Riesbach
Seefeld
Aussersihl
Unterstrass
Oberstrass
Strassenbahn
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes

7-9 fr. — SANATORIUM WAIDBERG (1900'), pens. 6½-7 fr., in well-wooded environs about 5 min. above the Waid (p. 46). — *HÔTEL UETLIBERG, HÔT. UTO-STAFFEL, and HÔT.-PENS. ANNABURG, see p. 53.

Restaurants (beer and wine). *Victoria, Royal*, and *St. Gotthard*, at the hotels (p. 44); *Urania* (p. 46); *Kronenhalle*, Rämi-Str., near the Quai-Brücke; *Café-Restaurant du Nord, Restaur. du Pont*, both opposite the rail. station; *Grill Restaurant Börse*, at the Hôtel Baur au Lac, Talgasse 1; *Café-Restaurant Bristol*, Bahnhof-Str. 81; *Café-Restaurant Métropole*, Stadthaus-Quai 13; *Palmengarten*, Bahnhof-Platz 14 (concerts in the evening); *Automatic Restaurants*, Bahnhof-Str. 83 and 106; *Orsini* (Munich and Pilsen beer), *Zunfthaus zur Waag*, both in the Frau-Münster-Platz; *Käshütte*, Rathaus-Quai; *Saffran*, opposite the Rathaus; *Zimmerleuten*, D. incl. wine 2 fr., well spoken of; *Sandalp*, Ankengasse (fish-dinners); *Strohhof*, Augustinergasse, D. with wine 2 fr. — **Beer** also at the *Kropf*, in Gassen (Pl. F, 3, 4), Munich beer; *Blaue Fahne*, Münstergasse; *Metzgerbräu*, Beatengasse; *Stadtkeller*, Zähringer-Str. 42; *Franziskaner*, corner of Stüssihofstatt and Niederdorf-Str.; *Drahtschmidli*, with garden on the Limmat, opposite the Platzspitz (p. 51). — **Wine.** Val Tellina wine at the *Veltliner Keller*, Schlüsselgasse 8, near St. Peter's; *Walliser Weinstube*, Weingasse 5, Limmat-Quai; *Wanner* (see p. 44); *Gorgot*, Münstergasse 15 (Spanish wines); *Bodega*, Bahnhof-Str. 22 (Spanish and other wines). — **Vegetarian Restaurants.** *Vegetarierheim*, Sihl-Str. 26; *Thalysia*, Neuenhof-Str. 14; *Pomona*, Neumarkt 7. — **Temperance Restaurants.** *Karl der Grosse*, Kirchgasse 14; *Blauer Seidenhof*, Seidengasse 7; *Kurhaus Zürichberg* (p. 44).

Cafés. *Urania* (p. 46; on the ground-floor and in the tower, with lift and fine view); *Café Bristol*, Bahnhof-Str. 81; *Café Central*, in the Hôt. Central (p. 44); *Café-Bar*, in the Hôt. Baur au Lac. — **Confectioners.** *Sprüngli*, Parade-Platz; *Rupp*, Waaggasse 5; *Lieber*, Untere Kirchgasse, on the Sonnen-Quai; *Schurter-Rickli*, Bahnhof-Platz; *Bourry*, Sonnen-Quai.

Baths in the lake at the Bürkli-Platz (Pl. E, 4), the suburb of Enge (Pl. C, 3), at the Uto-Quai (Pl. C, 5), and, for ladies, at the Myten-Quai (Pl. B, 3), and in the Limmat below the Bausehanze (Pl. E, F, 4). *Neumünster Baths*, at the S. end of the town. — WARM BATHS (vapour, etc.): **Central-Bad*, Waldmann-Str. 9 (Pl. E, F, 5); **Mühlebach Baths* (p. 44), Mühlebach-Str. 70; *Baurlac Baths*, Börsen-Str. 27; *Mühlegasse Baths*, opposite the Prediger-Kirche (Pl. G, 5); *Adlerburg*, Stadelhofer-Platz (Pl. E, 5).

Central Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. F, 4), Kapplergasse, at the Stadthaus-Quai (p. 48). Several branch-offices. All post-offices are closed on Sun. except the 'poste restante' department at the head-office, from 10 to 12 a.m., and the post-office at the Central Station, from 5 to 7 p.m.

Cabs. Drive within the town, or not exceeding ½ hr., 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 50 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 90 c.; for 1 hr., 2 fr. 50, 3 fr. 30 c.; each addit. ¼ hr. 50, 70 c. Each trunk 25 c., small articles free. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares. Also *Motor Cabs*.

Tramways. The ELECTRIC TRAMWAY SYSTEM is divided into the following lines (cars during the day every 5 min.). No. 1 (white boards): Tiefenbrunnen (station), Bellevue, Central Station, Parade-Platz, Tunnel-Strasse, Brunau-Strasse, Wollishofen (Hirsch), Morgental. — 2 (red boards): Burgwies, Kreuzplatz, Bellevue, Parade-Platz, Sihlbrücke, Marien-Strasse, Hardau. — 3 (green boards): Henried, Freya-Strasse, Sihlbrücke, Central Station, Pfauen, Kreuzplatz, Römerhof, Bellevue-Platz, Bürkli-Platz, Enge Station. — 4 (violet boards): Tiefenbrunnen, Bellevue-Platz, Leonhards-Platz, Central Station, Limmat-Str. and through the Industrial Quarter to the Hard-Str., Hönger-Str., and Nord-Brücke (to Höngg yellow cars direct from the central station; p. 46). — 5 (brown boards): from the Parade-Platz to the Bellevue, Platte, and the church of Fluntern; from Platte branch to the Polytechnicum. — 6 (yellow boards): from the Marien-Str. to the Polytechnicum and the *Rigi Quarter ('Rigiviertel') Cable Tramway* (see p. 46). — 7 (black bords): from the Schaffhauser-Str. viâ the Weinberg-Str., Leonhards-Platz, Central Station, Parade-Platz, Tunnel-Str.,

Uto bridge, and Allmend to the *Albisgütli Line* (cars in summer only). — 8 (under construction): from the Helmhaus viâ the Parade-Platz, Stocker-Str., Selnau station (Uetli and Sihl valley lines), Stauffacher-Str., Feld-Str., and Militair-Str. to the Central Station. — Fare for one section 10 c., two sections 15 c., three or more sections 20 c. — **Cable Tramway** *(Zürichberg-Drahtseilbahn)* from the Limmat-Quai to the *Polytechnic* (Pl. H, 4, 5), every 5-6 min. from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. (in summer from 6 a.m. to 9.30 or 10 p.m.; fare, in either direction, 10 c.; journey 2½ min.). — — **Dolder Cable Tramway** from Römerhof-Station (see p. 45) in 5 min. to the Waldhaus Dolder Restaurant (p. 53) and electric tramway thence (in summer only) in 3 min. to the Dolder Grand Hôtel (fares to the Waldhaus, up 40, down 30, return 60 c.; Waldhaus to Grand Hôtel 20, return 30; Römerhof to Grand Hôtel 60, down 50, return 90 c.). — **Zürich and Seebach Electric Tramway** from the Hôt. Central (Leonhard-Platz) viâ Unterstrass to Oerlikon (p. 64), Seebach, and Glattbrugg (or Schwanendingen), 10-30 c. — **Limmat Valley Electric Tramway** from Zürich, Marien-Str. (p. 45) to Altstetten, Schlieren (branch to Unter-Engstringen and Weiningen), and Dietikon (to Altstetten every ¼ hr., Schlieren every ½ hr., Dietikon every hour; yellow cars).

Steam Launches ('Dampfschwalben') ply on the lake-front of the town about every ¼ hr. in the inner 'rayon', and hourly in the outer 'rayon' (fares 10-50 c.; circular trips ½-1 fr.). Stations on the right bank: *Bürkli-Platz* (Pl. E, 4); *Theatre* (Pl. D, 5); *Mainau-Strasse; Zürichhorn; Tiefenbrunnen; Zollikon;* and *Küsnacht.* Stations on the left bank: *Bürkli-Platz (Bahnhof-Str.); Alpen-Quai; Myten-Quai (Enge* and *Belvoir Park); Wollishofen; Mönchhof; Bendlikon; Rüschlikon; Ludretikon;* and *Thalwil* (p. 55).

Motor Launches (near the Hôtel Bellevue, etc.), 4 fr. per hour. — **Rowing Boats** for 1-2 pers. 50 c. per hour; for 3 or more pers. 20 c. each per hour. Sailing Boats 1 fr. per hour; boatman 1 fr. per hour.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater,* Uto-Quai (Pl. D, 5); performances from Sept. 15th to May 1st. — *Pfauen-Theater,* Heimplatz (Pl. F, 6), comedies and dramas, open all the year round. — *Corso-Theater,* Theater-Strasse (Pl. E, 5), for variety performances, with restaurant and concert rooms. — *Central-Theater,* Weinberg-Strasse (Pl. J, 4), comedies and farces, for gentlemen only. — **Panorama** (Battle of Morat), on the Uto-Quai (Pl. C, 5; open daily, from 7 a.m. till dusk; adm. 1 fr.). — **Urania,** Urania-Str. (Pl. G, 3), a public observatory, with a tower 130' in height (lift) and a large telescope, adm. 1 fr., at night 1½ fr. Café-Restaurant, see p. 45.

Popular Resorts. *Tonhalle* (Pl. E, 3; p. 48), Alpen-Quai, with restaurant, concerts daily at 8 p.m., in the cupola hall or (in fine weather) in the garden (50 c.-1 fr.). — *Belvoir Park,* at the S. extremity of the Alpen-Quai (Pl. D, 3; p. 48), with restaurant; entrances in the Seestrasse (tramway-station), in the Lavater-Str., and on the Myten-Quai (station of the steam-launches). — *Waldhaus Dolder,* on the Zürichberg (p. 53), with restaurant, fine view, and shady promenades (cable-tramway from Römerhof, see above). — *Restaurant Rigiblick,* on the Zürichberg, see p. 53; electric tramway, yellow boards, from the Parade-Platz in 20 min. to the Geissbergweg (20 c.), where we join the Rigi Quarter Cable Tramway to the Germania-Str. (in 3½ min.; 20 c.), 3 min. below the restaurant. — The *Waid* on the *Käferberg,* 3 M. to the N.W. of the town; pleasant route viâ Drahtschmidli (p. 45), or by tramway (Hard-Str. to Höngg, p. 45) to the station of *Waidstrasse,* thence to the right on foot in 20 min. to the restaurant, with charming view of the town, the lake, and the Alps (5 min. farther up is the Waidberg Sanatorium, p. 45). — *Zürichhorn Park* (Pl. A, 6), with restaurant and the municipal Museum of Stuffed Alpine Animals (20 c.), station of the steam-launches (see above). — The *Uetliberg* (railway in ½ hr.), see p. 53.

Money Changers. At the Central Station (p. 43); *Thos. Cook & Son* (see p. 47); *Zürcher Cantonal-Bank,* Bahnhof-Str. 9; *Schweizer. Credit-Anstalt,* Bahnhof-Str. 23; *Kugler & Co.,* Post-Str. 2. — Information as to

excursions, objects of interest, etc., at the *Enquiry Office*, Stadthaus-Quai 1 (Pl. E, 3; week-days 8-12 and 2-6, Sun. 10-12). — Office of *Thomas Cook & Son*, Fraumünster-Str. 2, Bürkli-Platz.

Permanent Exhibition of the Zürich Art Society in the *Künstlerhaus*, Talgasse 5, next door to the Hôt. Baur au Lac (Swiss and foreign works of art), daily, 10-7, 1 fr.; afternoon 50 c. — *Anglo-American Pharmacy*, Dr. C. Dünnenberg, Theater-Str.

English Church Service in the *Church of St. Andrew*, Hohe Promenade (tramway-station Pfauen, Pl. E, 6), on Sun. at 8 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m.; chaplain, *Rev. E. T. Bird.*

British Consul-General, *Sir Henry Angst, K. C. M. G.*, Alfred Escher-Platz 15; office-hours 9-12. Vice-Consul, *J. C. Milligan.* — **American Consul-General,** *Hector de Castro*, Garten-Str. 12 (9-12 and 2-4); Vice & Deputy Consul-General, *Jos. Simon.*

Zürich (1350′), the capital of the canton and the largest and most important town in Switzerland, with 187,000 inhab., lies at the N. end of the lake, on the rapid green *Limmat*, which divides it into the *'Grosse Stadt'* on the right, and the *'Kleine Stadt'* on the left bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl*, unimportant except in spring, which falls into the Limmat at the Platzspitz (p. 51), below the town. Zürich is one of the busiest manufacturing towns in the country; silk is the staple product, but the cotton-mills, machine-works, and iron-foundries are also important.

Lacustrine remains prove that the site of Zürich was occupied in prehistoric times. In 58 B.C. Zürich *(Turicum)*, with the other towns of the Helvetii, fell under the sway of the Romans. It owed its prosperity in the middle ages to the favour of the Carlovingians. In 1292 it joined Uri and Schwyz, and in 1351 it became a member of the Swiss Confederation. From an early date Zürich was the intellectual leader of Switzerland. As the home of Zwingli (1519-31) it was the focus of the Reformation, and its schools have for centuries sent forth men of distinction — Bodmer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Heidegger, Horner, Hirzel, Henry Meyer, the friend of Goethe, and many others.

The Situation of Zürich is very beautiful. Both banks of the clear, pale-green lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country. In the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the left is the crest of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Griesetstock* (9200′), near it on the right the *Pfannenstock*, and farther on, the *Drusberg*, the ice-clad *Bifertenstock*, and the *Tödi* (the highest of the group, the last two rising above the Linthtal); in front of these the *Clariden*, with their westernmost point the *Kammlistock* (10,624′); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* lies the *Gries Glacier;* then on the N. side of the *Schächen-Tal* the long *Rosstock Chain* with its fantastic peaks; the broad *Windgälle;* between this and the Scheerhorn appears the dark summit of the *Mythen* near Schwyz; above the depression between the wooded *Kaiserstock* and the *Rossberg* towers the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard route; then, if we occupy a commanding position, the *Blackenstock* and *Uri-Rotstock*, and part of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger-Tal*, appearing above the *Albis*, to the right, the northernmost point of which is the *Uetliberg*, with the hotel on its summit.

In the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. H, 3) a fountain with a bronze *Statue of Alfred Escher* (d. 1882), the statesman, by Kissling, was erected in 1889. The Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. H-E, 3), about $^3/_4$ M. long, leads to the S. to the lake. It passes, on the right, the Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. H, 3), with a *Statue of Pestalozzi* by Siegwart

(1899) and the *Lindh-Escher-School*, and, farther on, the *Credit Anstalt* (Pl. F, 3); on the left, the *Urania* (p. 46), and farther on, to the right, the *Federal Bank (Eidgenössische Bank)*, the *Zürich Cantonal Bank*, and the *Exchange* (Pl. E, 3). — Side-streets lead to the left to the shady *Lindenhof* (Pl. G, 3, 4), 123′ above the Limmat, which was fortified at an early period and afterwards became an imperial palace; to the late-Gothic *Augustine Church* (Pl. G, 3), now used by the Old Catholics, with paintings by Deschwanden; and to *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 4), with its massive tower and large electric clock (dials 29′ in diameter), where Lavater (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years (grave on the N. side).

The Bürkli-Platz (band in summer on Sun. 10.15-11.45 a.m., week-days 8 p.m.) is adjoined by a *Terrace* on the lake (Pl. E, 4), commanding a beautiful view; to the right is the steamboat-quay, to the left are lake-baths (p. 45). — The broad ***See-Quai** *(Alpen-Quai* and *Mythen-Quai)*, with its pleasant promenades, skirts the lake to the right, extending to the public *Belvoir Park*, to the S. of the station of *Enge* (see p. 43). Near the beginning of the quay is the **Tonhalle** (Pl. D, E, 3), an effective building with café-restaurant, open-air terraces, and large concert-rooms (see p. 46). In the promenades is a marble relief of *Dr. A. Bürkli* (1833-94), the engineer of the quays. Above the Enge station rises the *Church of Enge*, erected in 1892-94 by Bluntschli in the Italian style, with a dome and a tall campanile (adm. 50 c.).

To the E. of the Bürkli-Platz the handsome **Quai-Brücke** (Pl. E, 4; 180 yds. long), constructed in 1882-83, crosses the Limmat near its issue from the lake. Below the bridge, on the left bank of the Limmat, is the *Bauschanze* (restaurant), a small pentagonal island, shaded with trees, and connected by a bridge with the Stadthaus-Quai, where stands the large *Central Post Office*, with its high clock-tower. Opposite is the *Town Hall* (Pl. F, 4), adjoining the old Frau-Münster-Kirche (see below). — On the right bank of the lake also promenades *(Uto-Quai* and *Seefeld-Quai)*, with charming views, lead past the handsome *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 5) to the park of *Zürichhorn* (Pl. A, 6; 20 min.; p. 46).

The next bridge below the Quai-Brücke is the four-arched **Münster-Brücke** (Pl. F, 4). Adjacent are the *Frau-Münster-Kirche* of the 12-13th cent., with its high red-roofed tower, on the left bank, and the former *Wasser-Kirche* (1479-84), on the right bank. The latter now contains the **Town Library** (Pl. F, 4), with 160,000 vols. and over 4500 MSS. (week-days 10-12 and 2-6, fee 60 c.; to the Zwingli and Gottfried Keller rooms alone, week-days 11-12, 20 c.; entrance in the open vestibule adjoining the bridge).

The *Zwingli Museum* contains a letter of *Zwingli* (p. 49) to his wife;

Zwingli's Greek Bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; an autograph letter of Henri IV. of France and a cast of his features; three autograph Latin letters of Lady Jane Grey to Antistes Bullinger; a letter of Frederick the Great, dated 1784, to Prof. Müller. — The *Gottfried Keller Room* is devoted to reminiscences of that poet (d. 1890). — The other treasures of the library comprise numerous incunabula, a Greek Psalter of the 7th cent., and portraits of burgomasters and scholars of Zürich.

The steps opposite the E. end of the Münster-Brücke lead to the Romanesque **Gross-Münster** (Pl. F, 4), erected in the 11-13th centuries. The upper stories of the towers are Gothic, and in 1799 they were crowned with helmet-shaped tops with gilded flowers. On the W. tower is enthroned Charlemagne with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of his donations to the church. The interior contains pillars with interesting Romanesque capitals and three large modern stained-glass windows in the choir. The church is open daily in summer 6-12 and 2-6 (adm. 20 c., tower 30 c.; organ-recital on Mon., 6-7 p.m., 1 fr.; sacristan, Kirchgasse 13). The restored cloisters (early 13th cent.) are shown by the porter of the minster-school.

On the quay to the S. of the choir of the Wasser-Kirche is a bronze statue, by Natter, of *Zwingli*, pastor of the Gross-Münster from 1519 till his death in 1531. — At the *Rathaus-Brücke* (Pl. G, 4) we see on one side the old *Rathaus* (Pl. F, G, 4), a massive building of 1698 (in the vestibule a marble bust of Gottfried Keller, by Kissling), on the other the *Fleischhalle*, or meat-market. Opposite are the *Museum* (with a reading-room) and the *Schneggen Club*. — Farther on, at the Wollenhof, by the upper Mühlesteg (Pl. G, H, 4), is the *Pestalozzianum*, containing the Swiss educational exhibition and the Pestalozzi cabinet (open free on weekdays, 8-12 and 1.30-6, on Sun. 10-12).

From the Quai-Brücke we ascend the Rämi-Strasse (Pl. E-H, 5, 6) to the E., then to the right to the **Hohe Promenade** (Pl. E, 5, 6), a loftily situated avenue of limes, with the bust of *Nägeli* (d. 1836), the vocal composer. Beautiful view (best by morning-light) from the little temple at the end. Adjacent is the *Old Cemetery*, with the *English Church* (p. 47). — From the Hohe Promenade a road passing the N. side of the cemetery rejoins the Rämi-Strasse, where (to the left) is the monument of *Ignaz Heim* (d. 1880), the composer. The street ascends to the *Cantonal School* (Pl. G, 6), where it bends to the N. To the left are the *Physiological Institute* of the University and the *Ophthalmic Institute* (Pl. H, 5); to the right the *Cantonal Hospital* (Pl. H, 6); beyond it the *Physical Institute* of the Polytechnic, the *Observatory*, the *School of Forestry and Agriculture*, the *Chemical Laboratory* of the Polytechnic (Pl. I, 5), and the *Physical and Chemical Institute* of the University.

To the N. below the Physiological Institute, in the Künstler-

gasse, is the **Künstlergut** (Pl. G, 5), containing the *Picture Gallery of the Zürich Artists' Union* (open in summer on Sat. 2-4, Sun. 10-12, free; at other times 50 c.; catalogue 50 c.).

In the vestibule: 181. *F. Hodler*, Processiou of gymnasts, Lancers; 266. *Konrad Meyer* (Zürich, 17th cent.), Portrait. — Rooms I-III. Landscapes and animal pieces by *R. Koller*, of Zürich (1828-1905). Also, in R. I, *Baisch*, Herring-fishery. — R. IV. To the left: *A. Welti*, Double portrait; *Zünd*, Oak forest; *Anker*, Pestalozzi; *Stuck*, Wine; *Böcklin*, War; *Piglhein*, Pair of Centaurs; *W. Füssli*, Portrait of bimself, Roman woman; *Diaz*, Landscapc; *Gottfr. Keller*, River scene; *Lenbach*, H. Leutbold; *Thoma*, Lute player. — R. V. To tbe left: *Sandreuter*, *Charmey; *Böcklin*, Arbour; *Spitzweg*, Moonligbt scene, *Hermitage; *Stäbli*, Woodland scene; *Sandreuter*, Woodland brook; *Defregger*, Cbild playing; *Böcklin*, *Awakening of spring; *Sandreuter*, Landscape with deer. Bronzcs: *F. Stuck*, Amazou, Athlete, Centaur; *Stauffer-Bern*, Adriau von Bubenberg. — R. VI. To the left: *Grob*, The artist on his travels; *Stückelberg*, Duke John of Swabia (p. 27); *Vautier*, The gallant professor; *Volz*, Legend of dance; *Lehmann*, Glacier-lake; *Al. Calame*, Near Brunnen. Ground-floor. R. I. Drawings and water-colours. *Böcklin*, The shepherd's complaint; *Segantini*, The orphans. — R. II. *Stauffer-Bern*, Portrait of a lady; *Baldovinetti*, Double portrait; *Brescianino*, La bella Visconti; *Lucidel of Neuchâtel*, Portrait; *Franc. da Napoli*, Madonna enthroned.

The handsome ***Polytechnic** (Pl. H, 5), to the left, designed by *G. Semper* (d. 1879) and erected in 1860-64, is the seat of the *University of Zürich* (1300 students, 129 profcssors and lecturers) and of the federal *Polytechnic School* (930 students, 107 professors and lecturers). The sgraffito decorations of the N. façade were executed from Semper's designs.

Main entrance on the W. side. On the Ground Floor are the *Archaeological Collection* (casts, Greek vases, *Terracottas from Tauagra, etc.; opeu free, Sun. 10-12, Tues. and Frid. 2-5; at other times 50 c.), and the fine *Collection of Engravings* (ca. 60,000; open free, Wed. aud Sat. 2-5). — On the First Floor, busts of *G. Semper* (see above) and *C. Culmann* (d. 1861), the engineer, and the *Mineralogical*, *Geological*, and *Palaeontological Collections* (Thurs. 8-12 and 2-6, free; at other times 50 c.). — On the Second Floor are the *Zoological Collection* (open as above) and the *Aula*, richly decorated, with mytbological ceiling-paintings by Bin of Paris and a marble bust of Orelli (d. 1849), the philologist, by Meili. Splendid view from the balcony. — The custodian shows the Aula and conducts visitors to the Terrace on the top of the building (best survey of the town and environs).

On the S. side is the entrance to the *University*. On tbe second floor are busts of *Fr. Horner*, the oculist, and *Al. Schweizer*, the theologiau. — The *Collection illustrating Industrial Hygiene* is open free daily, 9-11 aud 2-4.

We may now return to the station by the *Cable Tramway* (Pl. H, 5, 4; p. 46), which ends opposite the *Bahnhof-Brücke;* or we may descend from the Künstlergut by the Sempersteig to the Limmat-Quai, passing the handsome *Girls' School*, the *Ethnographical Museum* in the Seilergraben (adm. 50 c.; free on Sun., 10.30-12, and Wed., 2-4), and the *Prediger-Kirche*.

The **Platz Promenade** (Pl. I, K, 3, 4), an avenue of fine trees to the N. of the railway-station, between the Sihl and Limmat, affords pleasant walks (band on Sun. morning). In this pro-

menade are the *Swiss National Museum* (see below) and the simple monuments of the idyllic poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788), the minnesinger *Joh. Hadlaub*, and the composer *W. Baumgartner* (d. 1867). It terminates in the 'Platzspitz', a point of land formed by the junction of the Sihl with the Limmat.

The ***Swiss National Museum**, an extensive building in the mediæval style by *G. Gull* (1898), contains historical and art-industrial objects from prehistoric days down to the 19th century and is the most important collection of the kind in Switzerland. A series of rooms fitted up with mediæval and Renaissance furniture is especially noteworthy, but there are also many large special collections, while various old architectural details, either originals or reproductions, have been most successfully made use of. The collection of stained glass, distributed throughout the various rooms, is the best in the world. The museum is open daily (except Mon. and on great festivals) from June 15th to Sept. 14th, 10-5 (other months 10-4); adm. 1 fr. (children 50 c.), free in the afternoon and on Sun., 10-12. Guide (1908), 1 fr.

We enter by the portal in the great tower, to the left. In the corridor are three old terrestrial globes. Room 1. **Prehistoric Antiquities.* Remains from caves and lake-dwellings. Graves of the bronze and iron periods. — Room 2. *Roman Remains* found in Switzerland (vases, ornaments, bronze statuettes, utensils, stone monuments). Model of a ruined Roman villa at Pfäffikon. — R. 3. Roman weapons and implements. Alemannian, Burgundian, and Lombard remains. Objects of the Merovingian and Carlovingian periods. — *Mediæval and Modern Section.* R. 4. Painted ceiling, with scenes from the New Testament (original in the church of Zillis; 13th cent.). Fragments of altars. Three carved Gothic beams from the Valais (15th cent.). Stove tiles (14-16th cent.). We now return and ascend the staircase to the right. — R. 5. Reconstruction of a brick arcade from St. Urban (Lucerne; 13-14th cent.). Gothic door from the Supersaxo house at Sion (early 16th cent.; p. 372). — R. 6. Brick windows and doorways from St. Urban and Beromünster. Architectural fragments from Zofingen, Alt-Büron, etc. (13-14th cent.). — R. 7. Reconstruction of a room from the *Haus zum Loch* in Zürich (ca. 1306). Heraldic antiquities. The glass-case by the window contains the Zürich armorial roll (ca. 1318) and leathern caskets. In the large glass-case are bridal coffers. Shield of Arnold von Brienz from Scedorf (13th cent.). — 8. *Gothic Chapel*, with architectural fragments and tombstones. Carved altars. Funeral hatchments. Two 'Palmesel'. — 9. Cloister Court. Gothic tombs. — 10. *Treasury* (crypt, lighted with electricity; adm. 11-12 and 2-4 only). Prehistoric golden bowl with figures of animals. Silver vessels, Guild goblets, etc. Chain of Burgomaster Waldmann (15th cent.). Goblet of Antistes Bullinger, presented by Queen Elizabeth of England in 1560. Mug of Cologne ware that belonged to Zwingli. Medals and tokens. — 11, 12, 13. Old sleighs, litters, chariots, and fire-engines. Large carved cask (1745). Instruments of torture. Kitchen (17th & 18th cent.). — 14. Council Chamber of the town of *Mellingen* on the Reuss (1467). Two views of Zürich in the early 16th century. — 15. Cloisters. Arcades of the old Dominican convent in Zürich (13th cent.). *Stained glass of the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century. — 16, 17, 18. Three Gothic *Rooms from the former *Abbey of Fraumünster*, at Zürich (1489-1507). In R. 17 is a carved altar with the monogram A. H. (1521). Panel with the Legend of St. John by Hans Fries. — 19. Corridor. Furniture; paintings by *Hans Leu* and others. — 20. Loggia (with view of the park). Reproduction of an early-

Renaissance ceiling from the Casa de' Negromanti at Locarno. — 21. Corridor, with late-Gothic coffered ceiling from Arbon. Gothic wood-carvings. Fine stained glass. — 22. *Distillery* of the old Benedictine convent of Muri. — We now ascend to the —

First Floor. 23. *Arbon Room*, with late-Gothic ceiling (medallions) from the Château of Arbon (1515). Collection of textiles. Tapestry representing woman's wiles (1522). Antependium from Lachen (1480). *Table with designs by *Hans Holbein* (1514; formerly in the Town Library). Coffers, etc. — R. 24. Late-Gothic alcove from the Lower Valais (15th cent.). — 25. Room from the Dominican nunnery of *Oetenbach* at Zürich (1521). — *26. Renaissance room from the *Casa Pestalozzi* in Chiavenna (1585). — 27. Room from the *Rosenburg* at Stans, with a stove in coloured tiles (1566). — 28. Bedroom ('Winter Room') from the château of *Wiggen* near Rorschach (1582). — *29. State room from the *Seidenhof* at Zürich, with stove by L. Pfau of Winterthur (1620). — 30, 31. Corridor. Stained glass from the *Convent of Rathhausen*, Lucerne. Renaissance furniture. *Large diece of Gobelins tapestry, representing the Treaty of Alliance between Louis XIV. and the deputies of the Swiss Confederation (1663). Vessels of bronze, copper, and tin (16-18th cent.). — 32. Court. Carved ceiling from Nennkirch (1555). Tiled pavement from Stans (1566).

Second Floor. — 33. Gallery. Furniture of the 16-17th centuries. — 34. Room from the *Winkelried House* at Stans, with coffered ceiling (1600). — 35. Attic room. Antiquities from the Grisons (17-18th cent.). — 36. Small room from the convent at *Münster* (Grisons; 1630). — RR. 37, 38. Furniture. — 39. Room from the *Palazzo Pellanda* at Biasca (1587). — RR. 40, 41. Old furniture, coffers, and musical instruments. The steps ascend to the rich collection of costumes. — We now descend again to the court and to the right enter the —

First Floor. — 42. Gallery of the chapel. Doors from the old Music Room of Zürich (18th cent.). — *43. Baroque room from the *Lochmann House* at Zürich (end of the 17th cent.), with mythological ceiling-paintings and portraits of French kings, statesmen, and generals. Model of the fortifications of Zürich (17th cent.). — 44. *Upper Chapel.* Ecclesiastical antiquities of the 17-18th centuries. Hammered iron choir railing from Killwangen. — 45. *Rococo Room* (18th cent.). Collection of Zürich porcelain from the old factory of Schoren, near Bendlikon. — 46, 47. Corridor. Glass, porcelain, and fayence of the 16-19th centuries. — 48. *Ceramic Collection.* Cabinet 1: Stove-tiles, majolica plaques, and vessels from Winterthur (16-17th cent.). Cab. 2 & 3: Majolica plates, fayence from Beromünster, Lenzburg, Zürich, and elsewhere. — 49. Military uniforms of the 17th and 18th centuries. — *50. *Armoury.* Fine hall with an extensive and well-arranged collection of weapons, chiefly from the Zürich Arsenal, forming a brilliant illustration of the martial prowess of the Swiss in the 16th century. Sword, ducal hat, and banner presented to the Swiss Federation by Pope Julius II. in 1512. Zwingli's arms (p. 49). On the wall, a fresco by *Hodler*, Retreat of Swiss soldiers after the battle of Marignano. — 51. Military uniforms of the 19th century. — 52. Corridor. Stained glass, etchings on glass, and designs for stained-glass windows.

The court opening on the Platz-Promenade contains some old pieces of ordnance of heavy calibre. — To the right of the main tower is the *School of Industrial Art*, containing the *Industrial Museum* (exhibition of modern works of art, changing monthly; open 9-12 and 2-6; closed on Tues.), the *Library*, and *Reading Room*.

On the right bank of the Limmat, in the Weinberg-Strasse, rises the Roman Catholic **Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. I, 4, 5), a handsome basilica in the Romanesque style, with an isolated tower (adm. 50 c.; the gallery commands a good survey of the town).

In **Aussersihl** (Pl. G, H, I, 1, 2), a quarter on the left bank of the *Sihl* mainly occupied by engine-works and silk-factories

ZÜRICH
Zürichberg
ZÜRICHSEE
Uetliberg
Winterthur, Schaffh.
Seebach
Käferberg
Wipkingen
Altstetten
Albisrieden
Aussersihl
Unterstrass
Oberstrass
Hottingen
Hirslanden
Riesbach
Enge
Wollishofen
Wiedikon
Friesenberg
Hohenstein
Altstetten
Herdern
Kappeli
Algier
Pulverhaus
Stettbach
Gockhausen
Tobelhof
Dreiwiesen
Hirslanderberg
Loorenkopf
Witikon
Balgrist
Zollikon
Zürichhorn
Stat. Tiefenbrunnen
Seefeld
Wettswil
Annaburg
Albisgütli
Sihl
Gstad
Am Bach
Zug, Glarus
Meilen
1 : 70 000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile

(electric tramway, p. 46), are the *Military Establishments* of Canton Zürich, including barracks and an arsenal, and the *Sihlfeld Cemetery*, with a crematory (adm. 1 fr.).

The **Botanic Garden** (Pl. F, 2; entrance in the Pelikan-Strasse), stocked with Alpine and other plants, contains bronze busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841) and C. Gessner (d. 1565), and marble busts of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. in Java, 1859), and Oswald Heer (d. 1883), the naturalist. The *Katz*, an old bastion, forms a lofty platform planted with trees. — To the W. and E. of the Botanic Garden bridges cross the Schanzengraben to the *Selnau Station* for the *Uetliberg* and *Sihltal Railways* (Pl. F, 1; see below).

On the *Zürichberg*, 2 M. to the S.E. of Zürich (electric and cable tramway, see p. 46), are the *Waldhaus Dolder* (p. 44) and (8 min. farther up) the *Dolder Grand Hotel* (2050′; p. 44), with extensive grounds (adm. 20 c. for strangers) and charming view of the lake and the Alps. Golf course of nine holes.

Attractive walks may be taken through the woods to the (1/2 hr.) forester's house of *Adlisberg* (2100′; restaurant), the (3/4 hr.) *Loorenkopf* (2305′; view), and other points.

Farther to the N. on the Zürichberg, above the new *Rigi Quarter*, is the *Rigiblick Restaurant* (1950′), reached from the Parade-Platz by electric and cable tramway in 1/2 hr. (pp. 45, 46). In the vicinity are woodland walks and points commanding beautiful views of the town, the lake, and the Alps.

The Uetliberg.

Railway to the top in 1/2 hr. (fare, 2nd class 3 fr. 50 c., 3rd cl. 2 fr., return-ticket 5 and 3 fr.; on Sun. and holidays by excursion-trains 1 fr., return-fare 1 1/2 fr.; season-tickets at reduced fares; ticket including railway-fare, room, supper, and breakfast at the Hôtel Uetliberg, 8 fr.). This line, 5 1/2 M. long, with a maximum gradient of 7: 100, is constructed in the ordinary way, but, as on the Rigi Railway, the locomotives are placed behind the trains. Trains start from the *Selnau Station* (Pl. F, 1; see above), 3/4 M. from the Central Station (guide-posts).

The train (best views to the right) skirts the Sihl for a short way and crosses it to (5 min.) stat. *Zürich-Binz* (1390′), where the ascent begins. At first we traverse an open slope, with a pleasant view of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; then ascend through wood to (17 min.) stat. *Waldegg* (2040′; inn). The train describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and reaches the terminus (2677′). About 5 min. above the station is the large **Hôt.-Pens. Uetliberg* (95 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in Aug.), and 3 min. higher, at the top, are the *Restaurant Uto-Kulm* and a view-tower 100′ high (167 steps; adm. 20 c.). Pleasant shady walks near the hotel. On the S. side, 1/4 hr. from the top, are the *Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (R. 1 1/2-2, D. 2-3, pens. from 5 fr.) and the *Hôtel-Pension Annaburg* (pens. 5-7 fr.), with a restaurant.

The ***Uetliberg** (2865′), the northernmost height of the Albis range, is the finest point near Zürich. The view, though less grand than those from summits nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces the Lake of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground; to the W. the Jura; to the N. the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Höhgau. Zeiss telescope; good panorama by Keller. — On the Uto-Kulm is a marble obelisk with a bust of the Swiss president *Jakob Dubs* (d. 1879).

From the Uetliberg to the Albis-Hochwacht, a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through wood. From the Hôtel Uto-Staffel (p. 53), at the fork, we follow the road to the right, past the Hôt. Annaburg, and viâ the *Manegg* (2580′) and *Baldern* (inn) to (1¼ hr.) the *Felsenegg* (restaurant), with charming view. To the left is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the right the pretty Türler See, and farther off a fertile hilly tract, with the Alps rising in the distance. — 1 hr. *Nieder-Albis* (2600′; Hirsch; Windegg Restaurant); 20 min. *Albis-Hochwacht* (2887′), with a pavilion and a splendid view of the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. At (¼ hr.) the fork we may ascend to the right to the (¾ hr.) *Albishorn* (p. 101), or descend to the left, through wood, to (¾ hr.) the forester's house of *Sihlwald* (good quarters), on the Sihl, whence we may return to Zürich by the Sihltal Line in ¾ hr.

Sihltal Railway from Zürich (Selnau Station, see p. 53) to *Sihlbrugg*, 11 M., in 52 min., viâ *Sood*, *Adliswil*, *Gontenbach*, *Langnau-Gattikon*, and *Sihlwald*. Near the station of (5½ M.) *Gontenbach* (1510′) is the *Langenberg*, a park 1½ M. in length, belonging to the town of Zürich and stocked with deer, chamois, etc. (restaurant). From (9 M.) *Sihlwald* a footpath leads to the (1 hr.) *Albishorn* (see above). *Sihlbrugg*, and thence to *Zug*, see p. 101.

14. From Zürich to Sargans (Coire). Lake of Zürich and Wallensee.

Railways. — *Railway on the Left Bank* viâ Thalwil, Richterswil, Ziegelbrücke, and Sargans to Coire, 72½ M. in 2⅔ hrs. (Engadine Express, see p. 472) to 4½ hrs., shortest connection with Coire (fares to Weesen 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 40, 3 fr. 15 c., to Coire 12 fr. 30, 8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 15 c.). — *Railway on the Right Bank* from Zürich viâ Meilen and Rapperswil to Ziegelbrücke, 38 M. in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.). — *Railway* from Zürich viâ Uster and Rapperswil to Ziegelbrücke, 42 M. in 1⅔-2¼ hrs. (express to Coire in 3⅓-3⅔ hrs.). This line does not approach the Lake of Zürich till it reaches Rapperswil. Fares as viâ Thalwil (see above). At Ziegelbrücke or Weesen junction for Glarus and Linthal (R. 21).

Steamboat from Zürich viâ Horgen to Wädenswil 10 times daily in summer in 1⅓ hr., to Rapperswil 6 times daily in 1½-2 hrs. — Extra trips are made on Sun. and also 4-6 times weekly, in fine weather, to Horgen or Rapperswil and back (in 2 or 3½ hrs.).

The **Lake of Zürich** (1340′), 25 M. long, 2½ M. broad at its widest part, and 470′ deep, is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. The banks rise in gentle slopes; at their base are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and

Winterthur
Brüttisellen
Wangen
Affoltern
Kiferberg
Oerlikon
Dübendorf
Zürichberg
ZÜRICH
Altstetten
Uitikon
Albisrieden
Fällanden
Schwerzenbach
Greifensee
Loorenkopf
Witikon
Uster
Wollishofen
Zollikon
Zumikon
Maur
Uetliberg
Wettswil
Stallikon
Albis
Kilchberg
Küsnacht
Bonstetten
Adliswil
Erlenbach
Mönchaltorf
Egg
Langnau
Talwil
Herrliberg
Pfannenstiel
Affoltern
Oberrieden
Oetwil
Albis-Hochwacht
Horgen
Meilen
Albishorn
Uetikon
Männedorf
Mettmenstetten
Hausen
Stäfa
Wädenswil
Zimmerberg
Hirzel
Richterswil
Schönenberg
Baar
Menzingen
Hütten
Cham
ZUG
Dreiländerstein
Hohe Ronen
Zuger See
Rotenturm
Grossmatt
Kohler Höhe
Ägerisee
Arth-Goldau
Kilometer

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Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

orchards; and on the E. side the hills, about 2500′ high, are wooded. Sprinkled for a long way with houses, villages, and manufactories, the banks may not inaptly be termed suburbs of Zürich. In the background rises the long chain of the snow-clad Alps (see p. 47).

a. Railway on the Left Bank from Zürich viâ Thalwil to Weesen and Sargans. The train describes a wide curve round the town, crossing the *Sihl* twice, passes under the Uetliberg line, and at (2½ M.) *Zürich-Enge* (p. 48) approaches the lake. — 3½ M. *Zürich-Wollishofen* (Hirsch; Restaurant & Pension Frohalp, ½ M. higher up, pens. 5-7 fr.). — 5 M. *Kilchberg*. Above (6½ M.) *Rüschlikon* are the *Kurhaus Nidelbad* (½ M. by road; Dr. Wiel's Kuranstalt, pens. 6-10 fr.) and the **Hôt.-Pens. Belvoir* (¾ M.; pens. 6-7½ fr.), both with pleasant walks and charming views. — 7½ M. **Thalwil** (1436′; *Adler*, near the church, unpretending; *Krone*, on the lake, with garden, R. 1-2, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Hôt. Katharinenhof*, at the station, with restaurant and view-terrace, plain), a well-to-do village of 7800 inhab., with large factories, is charmingly situated at the junction of the *Zug* and *Lucerne* line (p. 101). — 8¾ M. *Oberrieden*.

10½ M. **Horgen** (1348′; *Meierhof*, with view, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 5 fr.; *Löwe; Schützenhaus*, a café on the lake), a thriving place with 6900 inhab., pleasantly situated amidst vineyards and orchards. In the church are two large frescoes by Barzaghi.

Steamboat to *Meilen* (p. 61) 8 times daily in 12 min.; to *Herrliberg* 8 times in 10 min. — About 1½ M. above Horgen is the *Kurhaus Bocken* (pens. 4½-6 fr.), beautifully situated. — Fine view from the **Zimmerberg* (2535′; 1 hr.); see p. 101.

Near (13 M.) *Au* the grassy peninsula of that name projects far into the lake (*Hôtel-Pension Au, 10 min. above the station, with fine view, pens. 5-6 fr.). — 15 M. **Wädenswil** (1345′; **Engel*, facing the quay, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Hôtel du Lac*, with garden-restaurant; *Bellevue Restaurant*) is the largest village on the lake (8000 inhab.). A visit may be paid to the intercantonal experimental station for viticulture and fruit-growing, established in the old castle.

Railway to *Einsiedeln*, see R. 31; diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr. viâ *Schönenberg* to *Hütten* (p. 132).

17 M. **Richterswil** (pop. 4100; *Drei Könige*, with garden, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Engel*, on the lake, R. 2, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; both good), another thriving village, prettily situated.

The lake attains its greatest width here; the Toggenburg mountains appear on the E. 18 M. *Bäch*. To the left are the islands of *Ufenau* and *Lützelau* (p. 61) — 22. M. *Pfäffikon* (1374′; Hôt. Höfe).

Railway across the lake to *Rapperswil*, see p. 62; railway viâ *Wollerau* to *Samstagern* (Einsiedeln, etc.), see p. 131. — Pleasant walk viâ the

health-resort of (½ hr.) *Lugeten* (2130′; *Hôtel-Pension, 4-5 fr.) to (½ hr.) *Feusisberg* (p. 131) and (1 hr.) *Schindellegi* (p. 131). Ascent of the *Etzel*, see p. 131.

The line now reaches the *Upper Lake*. On the slope to the right, above *Altendorf*, are the chapel of *St. Johann* (1656′) and the *Pension Johannesburg* (pens. 4-5 fr.), with a fine view.

24½ M. **Lachen** (1350′; *Bär*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Ochs*, moderate; *Hôtel Bahnhof*, all very fair), a considerable village with a pretty rococo church, on a bay near the mouth of the *Wäggitaler Aa*. About 2 M. to the N.E. is the small *Bad Nuolen*, pleasantly situated at the base of the *Untere Buchberg*, with mineral and lake baths (pens. 4½-6 fr.). — The train leaves the lake and near (27½ M.) *Siebnen-Wangen* crosses the Aa.

Wäggi-Tal. The road (diligence to Innertal twice daily in 2¼ hrs.) from (¾ M.) *Siebnen* (*Rabe) follows first the left and then the right bank of the deep bed of the *Aa* to (4 M.) *Vordertal* (2400′; Schweizerhof; Bär; Post; Rössli, plain), pleasantly situated in a green basin. It then leads through the defile of *Stockerli*, between the *Grosse Auberg* (5570′) on the right and the *Gugelberg* (3780′) on the left, to (4 M.) **Innertal** (2800′; *Schäfli*, pens. 3½-5 fr., unpretending; **Bad Wäggital*, ¾ M. farther on, R. 2, D. 3, pens. from 4½ fr.). Pleasant excursions to the *Au* (20 min.); E. to the *Fläschenloch-Quelle* (¼ hr.); to the *Aaberli Alp* (3545′), ¾ hr.; *Hohfläschen Alp* (4725′), 1¾ hr. — The *Grosse Auberg* (5570′), ascended viâ the *Bärlaui Alp* in 3 hrs., and the *Fluhberg* or *Diethelm* (6873′), viâ the *Fläschli Alp* in 4½ hrs., are fine points (no difficulty; guide desirable). — From Innertal to the *Klöntal*, pleasant (to Richisau 3½ hrs.; guide advisable). Skirting the *Aabach*, the path ascends, past the *Aabern Alp* (3565′), to the (2½ hrs.) *Schweinalp Pass* (5150′), and then descends by the *Brüsch Alp* and the *Schwein Alp* to (1 hr.) *Richisau* (p. 96).

We traverse a marshy plain to (31 M.) *Reichenburg*. — 33¾ M. *Bilten* (Hirsch). One of the houses contains the 'Herrenstube', a handsome room in the Renaissance style (1616-18). The *Hirzli* (5385′), which rises to the S., may be ascended in 3½ hrs. (guide 5-6 fr.). — We cross the *Linth Canal* (p. 63) to —

35½ M. **Ziegelbrücke** *(Hotel)*, the junction of the Rapperswil and Zürich railway (p. 63) and of the Glarus line (p. 87). The Weesen line rounds the *Biberlikopf* (p. 57), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg. To the right tower the beautiful Rautispitz and the Glärnisch.

37 M. **Weesen.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* — **Hotels.** At the station, *Hôtel Speer, with fine view, 50 beds, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Bahnhof, well spoken of. On the lake, ⅓ M. from the station (omn. 50-70 c.): *Grand Hôtel Weesen-Schwert, with grounds on the lake, April 1st-Nov. 30th, 100 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1.30, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-14 fr.; *Hôt. Mariahalden, in an elevated situation, with terrace, 40 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Lac, 60 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Rössli, 80 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Hirsch; Pens. Bethania (temperance), 20 R. at 1½-2, pens. 3½-5 fr. — *English Church Service* in summer. — *Rowing-boats:* 80 c. for the first hour, 60 c. each addit. hr.; with rower, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 40 c. Boat to Betlis 3½, Mühlehorn 4, Murg 5½, Quinten 6, Unter-Terzen 8, Mols 3, Wallenstadt 10 fr. there and back (incl. 1 hr's. stay in each case).

Weesen (1404′; 800 inhab.), a favourite summer-resort, lies in a sheltered site at the W. end of the *Wallensee*. A shady promenade skirts the lake, affording charming views.

Excursions. Shady paths ascend to the (20 min.) *Jakobstrasse* and the (25 min.) *Kapfenberg*, which affords a charming survey. — Pleasant walk (from the station 3/4 hr.) to the top of the **Biberlikopf** (1895′); fine view of the Wallensee and of the Linthtal up to Netstal and down to the Buchberg. — A very attractive excursion may be made by boat (3 1/2 fr.) across the lake to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Betlis*, prettily situated beside the ruin of *Stralegg*, at the foot of the Leistkamm. We row thence to the ruined *Seren-Mühle* and walk to the *Falls of the Serenbach* (see below; two restaurants), and thence return by a picturesque new road viâ the *Muslen Fall* to (1 1/4 hr.) *Weesen*. — The *Durchschlägi* (3687′), on the Mattstock (1 3/4 hr., viâ *Brand* and *Eschen*) also affords a fine view. We may return viâ (1/2 hr.) Amden (see below).

A road (diligence from the rail. station twice daily in 1 3/4 hr., 80 c.; one-horse carr. 10 fr.), with fine views of the lake (shady in the evening), ascends from Weesen to (4 1/2 M.) **Amden** (3080′; *Kurhaus Amden*, pens. 4 1/2-5 1/2 fr.; *Rössli*, pens. 4-4 1/2 fr.; *Stern; Löwe: Hirsch*), loftily situated on sunny pastures. Beautiful view of the lake, the Mürtschenstock, etc., from the *Giregärtli*, on the roadside, 1 1/2 M. from Weesen. — From Amden to the *Leistkamm* (6905′), 4 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), easy and interesting. — From Amden to *Starkenbach* or *Stein* in the Toggenburg (p. 82) over the *Amdener Höhe* (4660′), 3 1/2-4 hrs. (no guide required), a route affording beautiful views, or over the pass *Auf der Höhe* (5060′), 4 1/2 hrs. (guide advisable).

The ***Speer** (6415′), an admirable point of view, 4 1/2 hrs. (guide, 8 fr., not indispensable). By the finger-post at the N.E. end of Weesen we turn to the left, and ascend for the first 1/2 hr. over rough pavement of conglomerate (pleasant retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows viâ the *Weesenermatt Alp* and the *Untere Bütz Alp* to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Ober-Käsern Alp* (5425′; Inn zum Hohen Speer, plain but good, bed 1-2 fr.). Thence to the left to the top, in 1 hr. more. Beautiful view over E. and N.E. Switzerland. An easy descent leads from the Ober-Käsern Alp viâ the *Durchschlägi* (see above) to Amden. — Ascent of the Speer from the Toggenburg, see p. 81.

The ***Wallensee**, or **Walensee** (1387′), 9 1/2 M. long, 1 1/4 M. wide, 495′ deep, is not much inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in grandeur. The N. bank consists of precipices, 2000′ to 3000′ high, above which rise the barren peaks of the *Curfirsten* (*Selun* 7245′, *Frümsel* 7440′, *Brisi* 7480′, *Zustoll* 7345′, *Scheibenstoll* 7342′, *Hinterruck* 7575′, and *Käserruck* 7435′). With the exception of Betlis (see above), the hamlet of *Quinten* alone has found a site on the N. bank. On the S. bank also the rocks, pierced by nine tunnels, are very precipitous at places. At the mouths of the small torrents which descend from the Mürtschenstock lie several villages.

Beyond Weesen we cross the *Linth Canal* (p. 63; to the right the Glarus line, see R. 21), and, farther on, the *Escher Canal* near its influx into the Wallensee, and pass through two tunnels. Beyond them we see the *Muslenbach* waterfall on the opposite bank, and the village of *Amden* on the hill above; then the falls of the *Serenbach*, which sometimes dry up in summer. Three more tunnels, between which we obtain pleasant glimpses of the lake and the

waterfalls opposite. — 41 M. **Mühlehorn** (*Zur Mühle, Pens. Wallensee,* $^1/_2$ M. to the **E.**, both unpretending).

A fine road (recommended to pedestrians) leads from Mühlehorn viâ ($^2/_3$ M.) *Tiefenwinkel* (Pens. Seegarten, with brewery) and ($^1 3/_4$ M.) *Murg* to ($^1 1/_2$ M.) *Unter-Terzen* and (3 M.) *Wallenstadt* (p. 59).

FROM MÜHLEHORN TO MOLLIS OVER THE KERENZERBERG (3 hrs.), an interesting walk. The road (diligence to Filzbach thrice daily in $^1/_3$ hr., 85 c.; one-horse carriage to Obstalden 6, two-horse 10, to Filzbach 7 or 12 fr.) ascends in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers) to *Voglingen* and ($^2 1/_2$ M.) **Obstalden** (2260′; **Hirsch*, 80 beds, pens. 5-$6^1/_2$ fr.; **Stern*, 50 beds, pens. 5-6 fr., both with gardens), a charmingly situated summer-resort, affording a fine view of the Wallensee. A pleasant excursion may be made hence, or from Filzhach (see below), to the ($^1 1/_2$ hr.) pretty *Talalp-See* (6310′). Thence viâ the *Spannegg* and the *Platten Alp* to Glarus, see p. 89; from the Spannegg to the *Mürtschen Alp* and over the *Murgsee-Furkel* to the *Murgsee*, see p. 59. The **Mürtschenstock** (8012′) may be ascended from Obstalden viâ the *Meeren Alp* (4920′) in 5 hrs. (toilsome and for thorough adepts only; guide, Jac. Heussi, 20 fr.). — Beyond Obstalden the road skirts the *Sallerntobel*. $^1 1/_4$ M. **Filzbach** (2355′; *Rössli, Mürtschenstock*, pens. 4-5 fr. at both), a village also frequented as a summer-resort. From the *Britterhöhe* (2910′), reached in $^1/_2$ hr. by ascending to the left (finger-post), we enjoy an admirable survey of the Wallensee and the mountains of Toggenburg and Glarus; a more extensive view is obtained from the *Neuenkamm* (6253′), reached viâ *Habergschwend* in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide desirable). — The road ascends for a short distance and then descends steadily. In 20 min. we reach a point (right), affording a good view of the head of the Wallensee, the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the Hirzli (p. 56), and the Wiggis chain. Near (3 M.) *Beglingen* we get a glimpse of the Glärnisch and the Tödi, and then descend in windings (avoided by short-cuts) to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 88).

Two more tunnels. To the left lies *Quinten* (p. 57; ferry in $^1/_2$ hr.).

$43^1/_2$ M. **Murg** (*Schiffli, Rössli*, both plain but good, pens. $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ fr.; *Krone; Hirsch; Pens. Waldheim*, 4-5 fr.), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Murgtal*, with a spinning-mill.

Pleasant footpaths lead to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Quarten*, ($^1 1/_2$ hr.) *Obstalden*, and other points. Fine views of the Wallensee and Curfirsten.

A visit to the ***Murgtal**, a valley 12 M. long, is recommended (guide, 9 fr. to the lakes, unnecessary). A good road ascends to the right from the spinning-mill to the mill-dam, passing a monument to the patriotic Heinrich Simon of Breslau (d. 1860), just beyond which a short-cut ('Wasserfall') diverges to the left. Beyond the dam, whence the road goes on to the second bridge (see below), we take the footpath leading to the left to (25 min.) a projection opposite the pretty *Fall of the Murg*. At the (2 min.) iron bridge above the fall (1930′) we join a road from Murg on the right bank, by which we may return. About 100 yds. from the bridge two paths diverge from this road; one, narrow but distinct, leads to (35 min.) Quarten (see p. 59), the other skirts the right bank of the Murg to the second bridge (see below). — From the first bridge a path ascends on the left bank to the (5 min.) road, which leads in $^1/_2$ hr. to the second bridge (2430′). After a steep ascent of $^3/_4$ hr. on the left bank the path returns to the Murg and crosses it by a third bridge at the ($^1/_2$ hr.) beginning of the *Merlen Alp* (3640′). [To the right diverges the route to the *Mürtschen Alp* (see p. 59; $^1/_2$ hr. farther up are the falls of the *Sponbach*, in a wild ravine).] The track then ascends on the right bank, through meadows and wood and past the *Bachlani* and *Mornen Alps*, to the ($^2 1/_2$ hrs.) three **Murgseen** (5490′, 5955′, and 5980′). From the highest lake the **Rottor* (8250′) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable, 4 fr.; the fisherman or a herdsman); striking view. — From the highest lake a rough path crosses the **Widerstein-Furkel** (6605′) to the *Mühlebach-Tal* and

(2½ hrs.) *Engi* in the Sernftal (p. 97; guide 17 fr.); another leads over the **Murgsee-Furkel** (6570′) to the *Mürtschen Alp* (6060′), and then either viâ the *Platten Alp* and *Fronalp* (p. 89) to (5 hrs.) *Glarus* (guide 17 fr.), or viâ the *Spannegg* (p. 89) to the *Talalp-See* and (4½ hrs.) *Obstalden* (p. 58; guide 13 fr.), or viâ the *Meeren Alp* to (4½ hrs.) *Mühlehorn* (p. 58; guide 13 fr.). Comp. p. 89.

Beyond Murg, another tunnel; above, to the right, lies *Quarten*. — 45½ M. *Unter-Terzen* (Blumenau; Bahnhof-Hôtel; Freieck).

A fine road (diligence to Ober-Terzen twice daily in 55 min.; 65 c.) ascends hence to the right to (1½ M.) **Quarten** (1880′; *Kurhaus Quarten*, 30 beds at 1-2, B. 1, D. 2½, board 4 fr.), charmingly situated, with a new church. From Quarten a footpath (views) leads along the hillside to (¾ hr.) the Murg Fall (p. 58). Another and higher path leads, finally through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) second bridge in the Murgtal (see above). — A pleasant excursion may be made from Quarten (with guide), viâ *Ober-Terzen* (road to this point), to the (3 hrs.) three **Seeben Lakes** (5320′; *Kurhaus Seeben*, destroyed by an avalanche in 1907). Fine view from the *Güslen* (6025′), ¾ hr. to the N.W. We return by the *Molveer Alp* (6065′) and the *Munzkarren* (6825′), between the Munzkopf and the Breitmantel, which affords a fine view of the Mürtschenstock and other peaks. On reaching (1¾ hr.) the *Munz-Alp* (5670′) we descend either through the *Tobelwald* to (1¼ hr.) *Quarten*, or (steep) to the (1 hr.) *Bachlaui Alp* in the Murgtal (p. 58).

On the steep rocks opposite are several waterfalls; to the right, the village of *Mols* (Hôt.-Pens. Thalhof, 30 R. at 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 4½-5 fr.). Then a tunnel and a bridge across the *Seez Canal*.

48½ M. **Wallenstadt** (1400′; *Hôt.-Pens. Churfirsten*, at the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr., good; *Hirsch; Sonne; Post*), with 3100 inhab., lies ½ M. from the E. end of the lake, on which is the *Hôt.-Pens. Seehof*.

To the N.W. a road (diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr.), affording fine views, ascends to (2½ M.) **Wallenstadtberg** (2645′; several unpretending pensions, 3½-5 fr.), a health-resort pleasantly situated on the verdant slope of the Wallenstadter Berg (2600-4200′). The road goes on to (1 M.) *Knoblisbühl* (3220′), where a sanatorium for consumptives is under construction. A bridle-path thence ascends through wood and meadows to (¾ hr.) *Schrina-Hochruck* (4260′; *Kurhaus, open throughout the year, 65 beds, pens. 3½-4 fr.), 2½ hrs. from Wallenstadt.

Interesting excursion (with guide; Jos. Thoma) from Wallenstadt by a steep path through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Lüsis* (4370′); then, nearly level, viâ the *Vordere* and *Hintere Büls Alp* to (1½ hr.) the *Tschingeln Alp* (5040′; rustic whey-cure establishment, pens. 1 fr. 70 c.). We then follow the slopes of the Curfirsten, with a series of beautiful views, to (1 hr.) *Obersäss* (5525′), descend thence to (½ hr.) *Schrina-Hochruck* (see above), and return to (1½ hr.) Wallenstadt, viâ Wallenstadtberg. Or we may proceed from Schrina-Hochruck viâ the (½ hr.) *Schwaldis Alp* (4825′) to the *Säls Alp* (4655′), go on by the *Stäfeli* to the (1 hr.) *Laubegg Alp* (4510′), and then descend by a steep hut safe path to (1½ hr.) *Quinten* (p. 57), whence the lake is crossed by boat (3½ fr.) to *Murg*. — To Amden over the *Leistkamm* (6905′), 8-9 hrs. with guide (15 fr.), attractive hut fatiguing (comp. p. 57). — To Wildhaus or Grabs in the Toggenburg (p. 82) an attractive and not difficult route (6½-7 hrs.; guide 15-20 fr.) leads viâ Lüsis (see above) and the *Niedere* (6015′). A more fatiguing path leads viâ Büls Alp (see above) and *Falzloch* (pass, 7210′), between the *Hinterruck* (7570′) and the *Käserruck* (7425′; both easily ascended from the pass; beautiful views) to Alt-St-Johann or Wildhaus (p. 82; 6½ hrs.).

We now ascend the broad valley of the Seez. On a rock to the

right, the ruins of *Gräplang* (1540′); to the left, on a rocky height above *Berschis*, the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgen* (1940′), with old frescoes and Roman remains. — 50 M. *Flums* (1456′; Hôtel Bahnhof). To the S.W. opens the *Schilsbach-Tal;* in the background rise the *Weissmeilen* (8135′) and the strangely formed *Spitzmeilen.*

From Flums to Matt in the Sernftal (p. 97) viâ the *Flums Alp* and the **Spitzmeilen Pass** (7253′), 8 hrs., not difficult (guide not indispensable). About ¾ hr. short of the pass (5-6 hrs. from Flums), on the *Mad-Alp*, is the *Spitzmeilen-Hütte* of the S.A.C. (6855′; open for ski-runners in winter; only partly open in summer), whence the **Spitzmeilen** (8218′) may be ascended in 1½ hr., with guide (the last hit rather difficult).

Near (54½ M.) **Mels** (1607′; *Melserhof,* at the station, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; *Frohsinn*), a little town with 4035 inhab., the Seez descends from the *Weisstannen-Tal,* a valley to the S.W.

The ***Alvier** (7753′), an admirable point of view, may be ascended hence in 4½ hrs. (guide, 10 fr., unnecessary for adepts). The path ascends steeply from the station to the right to the (2½ hrs.) *Alp Palfries* (6575′; Kurhaus Palfries, 40 R., pens. 3½-4½ fr.; Alpenrose, Kurhaus Stahlrüfe, pens. 3½-4 fr. at both), traverses steep and rocky slopes, and reaches the (2 hrs.) summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock (*Alvier Club Hut*, inn in summer). The view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rhætikon, and the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (good panorama by Simon). Good paths also ascend from Flums, Sevelen, Buchs, and Trübbach (comp. p. 79).

From Mels to Vättis through the *Weisstannen-Tal* and *Calfeisen-Tal* (diligence to Weisstannen twice daily in 2½ hrs.; fare 2 fr. 55 c.; one-horse carriage 6-8, two-horse 14-16 fr.). The winding road ascends through the beautiful *Weisstannen-Tal* to (8 M.) **Weisstannen** (3260′; *Alpenhof*, with garden, 26 R. at 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-5 fr., very fair; *Gemsle*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 3½-4 fr.; *Frohsinn*, well spoken of), a summer-resort surrounded by woods. Thence (with guide, 15 fr.; Jos. Tschirki) viâ *Unter-Lavtina* (4325′) and *Valtüsch* (5940′) in 4 hrs. to the **Heidel Pass** (7865′), between the *Seezberg* and the *Heidelspitz* (7980′), where we have a fine view of the huge Sardona Glacier, the Trinserhorn, and the Ringelspitz. Descent into the *Calfeisen-Tal* viâ the *Malanser Alp* and *Stockboden*, to the Tamina bridge near *St. Martin* (4430′) 2 hrs., and to *Vättis* (p. 86) 1¾ hr. more. — From Weisstannen to *Elm* by the *Foo Pass*, see p. 98; to *Matt* by the *Rieseten Pass*, see p. 97.

At (56½ M.) **Sargans** (1590′; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Thoma,* at the station, R. 1½-2½, B. 1 fr.; *Hôtel Bahnhof,* pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Rebstock; Krone, Löwe,* both plain) we reach the Rhine Valley and the Rorschach and Coire line (R. 18; to Coire 15 M.). The little town, ¾ M. to the N.W., lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Gonzen,* and is commanded by a restored *Château,* a visit to which is interesting (rooms fitted up with old furniture; adm. in summer 8-12 and 1-8, free, except for the collection of arms in the knights' hall). Restaurant.

The **Gonzen** (6015′) and the adjoining *Tschuggen* (6015′), easily ascended from Sargans in 3½ hrs. viâ *Prot*, or from the Kurhaus Palfries (see above) in 2 hrs. (guide 8 fr., not indispensable for experts), command a highly picturesque view of the Rhine Valley, the Weisstannen-Tal, the Seez-Tal, the Wallensee, etc.

Railway viâ *Rayatz* to (72½ M.) *Coire,* see pp. 79, 80.

b. Railway on the Right Bank from Zürich to Meilen and Rapperswil. *Central Railway Station*, p. 43. The train curves to the N.E. (to the left the viaduct of the line to Winterthur, p. 64) and crosses the *Limmat*. 2 M. *Zürich-Letten*, with the pumping works for the Zürich water-supply (interesting; adm. free). The train ascends the right bank of the Limmat for a short time, passes under the *Zürichberg* by a tunnel (2288 yds.), and reaches ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Zürich-Stadelhofen*, in the square of that name (Pl. E, 5), near the Uto-Quai. The line then passes under the suburb of *Neumünster* by another tunnel (1463 yds.) and emerges at (5 M.) *Zürich-Tiefenbrunnen*, with its villas and gardens (tramway to Zürich, p. 45). About $^3/_4$ M. to the W. is the Zürichhorn Park (p. 46). — 6 M. *Zollikon;* the village, with its slender spire, lies above, to the left. — $7^1/_2$ M. **Küsnacht** (**Sonne*, on the lake, with garden; *Falke; Seegarten Restaurant*), a large village (3500 inhab.), with a seminary for teachers. — $8^1/_2$ M. *Erlenbach* (Kreuz), with the Sanatorium Fellenberg (pens. 7-10 fr.), pleasantly situated. The train passes through cuttings and a short tunnel, then runs high above the lake (views). — $10^1/_2$ M. *Herrliberg-Feldmeilen* (Hôt. Raben), opposite Horgen (p. 55).

12 M. **Meilen** (*Löwe*, on the lake, R. 2-$2^1/_2$, pens. 5-8 fr., very fair; *Sonne; Bahnhof; Bellevue*), a large village (3500 inhab.) with an old church, at the base of the *Pfannenstiel*. At *Obermeilen* (Hirsch), $^3/_4$ M. to the E., the first lake-dwellings were discovered in 1854.

The **Pfannenstiel** (*Oken-höhe*, 2418′), to which a road ascends from Meilen in 1 hr., affords a charming view of the lakes of Zürich and Greifen and of the Alps from the Sentis to the Altels (panorama by Bosshard). At the top a monument to L. Oken (d. 1851), the naturalist, and a restaurant.

Steamboat from Meilen to *Horgen* (p. 55) 8 times daily in 12 minutes. — From Meilen to *Wetzikon* (p. 63), electric tramway in 1 hr. 22 min.

14 M. *Uetikon* (Krone; Railway Hotel), with a manufactury of sulphuric acid. — $14^1/_2$ M. **Männedorf** (*Wildenmann*, on the lake, with garden, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, pens. 5-7 fr., good; *Löwe*), a large village (3100 inhab.), with the Zeller Institute ('faith cure'). The high-lying churchyard affords an extensive view.

$16^1/_2$ M. **Stäfa** (pop. 4300; *Sonne; Rössli und Verenahof*, pens. from $4^1/_2$ fr.), the largest village on the N. bank. To the W., at *Oetikon*, on the lake, is the *Patriots' Monument*, by A. Bösch, erected in 1898. — The lake now attains its greatest width ($2^1/_2$ M.). To the E., in the background, rises the Speer (p. 57): to the left of it the Sentis and the Toggenburg Mts.; to the right, beyond the lake, the wooded Hohe Ronen (p. 132).

18 M. *Uerikon;* 20 M. *Feldbach* (Rössli; Feldbach Brewery).

To the right, in the lake (reached by small boat from Rapperswil in $^1/_2$ hr.), are the small islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufenau*, in front of the wooded Etzel. *Ufenau*, the property of the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains a farmhouse, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1141. *Ulrich von*

Hutten, the Reformer, one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by his enemies in 1523, and died a fortnight after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

22½ M. **Rapperswil. — Hotels.** *Hôtel-Pension du Lac, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Cygne, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 5-8 fr., both on the lake; Post, with garden, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Speer, with garden (these two at the rail. station); Freihof, in the town; Bellevue, on the lake; Stadthof, Zürcher-Str.; Sonne; Rössli. — *Restaurant Ratskeller*, opposite the Rathaus.

Rapperswil, a picturesquely situated town (3500 inhab.), lies at the foot of the *Lindenhof*, a hill planted with limes (fine view). The *Rathaus*, in the market-place, dating from the 15th cent., contains the town archives (500 documents), some guild cups, and other interesting objects. The old *Schloss* (14th cent.) contains a black marble column with the Polish eagle, in memory of the beginning of the long struggle of the Poles for independence, and the *Polish National Museum*, founded by Count R. Plater, including pictures, sculptures, antiquities, weapons, uniforms, cameos, coins, and a library (adm. daily till 7 p.m. in summer, 5 in winter; 1 fr.; splendid view from the tower). In the little chapel, in the courtyard, is a bronze urn with the heart of Kosciuszko (d. 1817), transferred hither from Zuchwil near Soleure in 1887. The *Parish Church*, re-erected since a fire in 1881, has valuable sacred vessels. On the lake, at the foot of the Lindenhof, are shady promenades, to which also steps descend from the Schloss and from the terrace in front. The *Seedamm*, a viaduct 1024 yds. long, with an iron swing-bridge 46′ long, connects Rapperswil with (1 M.) *Hurden* (Adler; Rössli) and *Pfäffikon* (p. 55).

From Rapperswil to *Samstagern-Einsiedeln*, see p. 131; to *Ziegelbrücke*, p. 63.

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c. From Zürich viâ Uster and Rapperswil to Ziegelbrücke. — From Zürich to (5½ M.) *Wallisellen*, see p. 64. The line traverses a flat district, near the right bank of the *Glatt*, which flows out of the Greifensee (see below). 7½ M. *Dübendorf*; 9¼ M. *Schwerzenbach*. From (11 M.) *Nänikon-Greifensee* a road leads to the right to the (⅔ M.) village of *Greifensee* (Krone), with its old château, on the pretty lake of the same name, served by a motor-launch. Fine view of the Glarus Alps.

13 M. **Uster** (1530′; pop. 8000; *Usterhof*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Stern*, pens. from 4½ fr.; *Kreuz*), a manufacturing place. On the right are the church, with its pointed spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive tower, the seat of the district-court (restaurant; fine view). About 3 M. to the S. is the *Kurhaus Mönchaltorf*, with a chalybeate spring (pens. 4-5 fr.).

Farther on there are several large cotton-mills. Beyond (15½ M.) *Aathal* the Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the S. background.

From (17 M.) *Wetzikon* (Schweizerhof) branch-lines lead to the N.W. to *Pfäffikon* and *Effretikon* (p. 64), and to the E. (in 10 min.) to *Hinwil* (Hirsch; Kreuz), at the N.W. base of the Bachtel (see below); to the S.W., electric tramway to *Meilen* (p. 61; in 1 hr. 22 min.). Near (21 M.) *Bubikon* (Löwe, plain) the line attains its highest level (1800′). — 22½ M. *Rüti* (1587′; Löwe, Schweizerhof, both very fair), with engine-works and silk-factories, junction of the *Tösstal Line* (p. 65).

The ***Bachtel** (3670′; *Restaurant;* view-tower, 20 c.), 2 hrs. to the N.E. of Rüti, commands a fine view to the N.W. over the picturesque Uster district and the lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon; to the S. the Lake of Zürich from Wädenswil to the influx of the Linth Canal, the Linth Valley as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Bernese Oberland (see Honegger and Imfeld's Panorama, at the inn). It is best ascended from *Gibswil* (p. 65; 8½ M. to the N. of Rüti) in 1 hr., from *Wald* (p. 65; 4½ M.) in 1½ hr., or from *Hinwil* (see above; small carriage to the top 7 fr.) in 1½ hr.

Beyond a tunnel the train descends, chiefly through wood. Near *Jona* (Schlüssel), a manufacturing village almost adjoining Rapperswil, we descry the Alps of Schwyz to the S., and farther on, the Mürtschenstock, Speer, and Sentis on the left.

26½ M. **Rapperswil** *(Rail. Restaurant),* see p. 62. The station is a terminus, where the train reverses its direction. Views to the right as far as Weesen. We cross the *Jona,* pass the nunnery and girls' school of *Wurmsbach* on the right, and return to the lake near *Bollingen.* Large quarries. — 33 M. **Schmerikon** *(Gasthof zum Bad,* pens. 3½-5 fr.; *Rössli; Seehof; Adler),* at the upper end of the lake, near the mouth of the *Linth Canal* (see below). To the right, on the N.E. spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (1975′), stands the ancient *Schloss Grinau,* with a frowning square tower.

34½ M. **Utznach** (*Linthof; Hôt. Bahnhof,* well spoken of, both at the station); the village (1378′; 2010 inhab.; *Ochs; Falke; Krone*) lies at the foot of a hill to the left, overlooked by its church.

Diligence to *Wattwil* 4 times daily in 2½ hrs., see p. 81; railway (9 M.) under construction. The watershed between the Linth and Thur is pierced by the *Ricken Tunnel,* 5⅓ M. in length.

To the left, on a hill, the monastery of *Sion* (2317′). — 36½ M. *Kaltbrunn-Benken.* The former (Hirsch) lies 1 M. to the N., while *Benken* (Hôt. zur Eisenbahn, with garden) is ½ M. to the S. The wooded range on the right is the *Obere Buchberg* (2020′).

Carriage-roads lead from the station of Kaltbrunn-Benken or Utznach to (3 M.) **Rieden** (2360′; **Pens. Rössli,* 3½ fr.), a health-resort, commanding charming views. Excursions may be made thence to the (2 hrs.) *Regelstein* (4324′; fine view); to the (3½ hrs.) *Speer* (p. 57); viâ *Alp Breitenau* to (2 hrs.) *Ebnat-Kappel* (p. 81), etc.

Beyond (40 M.) **Schänis** (1385′; 1900 inhab.; *Hirsch; Löwe*), another industrial place, the ancient frontier of Rhætia, we approach the *Linth Canal,* constructed in 1807-22 to connect the Lake of Zürich with the Wallensee, and draining, in conjunction with the Escher Canal, a once dismal and swampy region. The canal runs

parallel with the railway at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg* (5470′); to the right, a striking view of the valley of Glarus with its snow-mountains. On the opposite bank of the Linth Canal is the *Linth-Colonie*, now an agricultural institution.

42 M. *Ziegelbrücke*, see p. 56.

15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen *(Lindau).*

Railway to Romanshorn (52 M.) in 1¾-4 hrs. (8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 35 c.) Steamboat thence to Friedrichshafen (7½ M.) in 1 hr. (1 ℳ 20 or 80 pf.); to Lindau (14 M.) in 1½ hr. (2 ℳ 25 or 1 ℳ 50 pf.).

The train crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat*, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. long. — 3½ M. *Oerlikon* (1443′; Sonne; Hôt. Bahnhof, R. 1½-2½, B. 1 fr.), junction of the line Eglisau-Schaffhausen (p. 43). Electric tramway to Zürich, see p. 46. To Wettingen, see p. 29.

The line crosses the *Glatt*. At (5½ M.) *Wallisellen* (Linde) the Rapperswil line diverges to the right (see p. 62). Fine view of the Glarus Alps. 7½ M. *Dietlikon;* 10½ M. *Effretikon* (branch-line to *Wetzikon*, p. 63); 13 M. *Kempthal*. Near Winterthur the *Töss* is crossed. On a hill to the left are the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen*.

17 M. **Winterthur.** — **Hotels** (all very fair): Hôt. Terminus, at the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. incl. wine 2½ fr.; Goldner Löwe, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 fr.; Krone, R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. from 7 fr.; Adler, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; Ochs, R. 1½-3, D. 2, pens. from 5 fr. — **Railway, Casino, Rheinfels*, and *Walhalla Restaurants.*

Winterthur (1447′), on the *Eulach*, is an industrial and wealthy town (25,160 inhab.) and an important railway-junction. Handsome *Stadthaus* designed by Semper (1870). The *Museum* contains the town-library (48,000 vols.) and natural history collections. In the *Kunsthalle* (open 10-12 and 2-4) are good paintings by Swiss artists and a public reading-room. The *Industrial Museum* (open 8-12 and 2-6), near the cantonal *Technical School*, contains important technical and art-industrial collections, Roman and mediæval antiquities, etc. The *Panorama of the Rigi* near the Technical School is worth seeing.

From Winterthur to Waldshut, 32 M., railway in 2 hrs. The line traverses the *Tösstal*. Stat. *Töss, Wülflingen, Pfungen-Neftenbach, Embrach-Rorbas*. The train quits the Töss and passes through a tunnel (1980 yds.). 10½ M. *Bülach* (p. 13); 12½ M. *Glattfelden*; 13½ M. **Eglisau** (to *Schaffhausen*, see p. 42). — We now follow the left bank of the Rhine and cross the Glatt. Stat. *Zweidlen;* 19 M. *Weiach-Kaiserstuhl*, a quaint little town with a massive tower; on the right bank, *Schloss Rötteln*, and farther on, the ruins of *Weiss-Wasserstelz*. Stat. *Rümikon, Reckingen, Zurzach*, and (30½ M.) *Coblenz*, where the Rhine is crossed to (32 M.) *Waldshut* (p. 32). Viâ *Laufenburg* to *Stein-Säckingen*, see p. 26.

From Winterthur to Rüti, 29 M., in 2-2¼ hrs., by the *Tösstal Railway*. 2 M. *Grüze*; 3 M. *Seen*. Near (5 M.) *Sennhof* (25 min. to the

S.W. of which is the old château of *Kiburg*. 2070′, commanding a fine view) we enter the pretty *Tösstal*. Stations: *Kollbrunn*, *Rikon*, *Zell*, (10 Min.) *Turbental* (Bär), *Wyla* (with a picturesquely situated church), *Saland*, and (16 M.) *Bauma* (2103′; buffet; Tanne), all thriving industrial places. About 2¼ M. to the E. of Zell, on the slope of the *Schauenberg*, is the frequented *Gyrenbad* (2490′; 60 R., pens. 6-7 fr.), with an alkaline spring (see below). Then *Steg*, *Fischental*, and *Gibswil* (2496′), situated on the watershed, whence the *Bachtel* (p. 63) may be ascended in 1 hr. Then through the picturesque valley of the *Jona* to (25 M.) **Wald** (2037′; *Rail. Restaurant; *Krone; Rössli*), an industrial place (7000 inhab.) at the S.E. foot of the *Bachtel* (p. 63). Passing the waterfall of *Hohe Lauf*, we join the Zürich and Rapperswil line at (29 M.) *Rüti* (p. 63).

From Winterthur to *Schaffhausen*, see R. 12 b; to *St. Gallen and Rorschach*, see below; to *Etzwilen*, see p. 37.

Our line traverses the green and fertile *Thurgau*. 18 M. *Oberwinterthur* (p. 40); 20½ M. *Wiesendangen;* 24½ M. *Islikon*.

27 M. **Frauenfeld** (1335′; pop. 8000; *Falke*, *Hôtel Bahnhof*, both good; *Krone*, moderate), on the *Murg*, with large factories, is the capital of the Thurgau. The old *Schloss* with its massive keep, on an ivy-clad rock, is said to have been built by a Count of Kiburg in the 11th century. — From Frauenfeld to *Wil*, 11 M., steam-tramway in 1-1¼ hr.

29½ M. *Felben*. Near (33 M.) *Müllheim-Wigoltingen* the train crosses the *Thur*. 35 M. *Märstetten;* 37½ M. **Weinfelden** (1415′; pop. 4000; *Thurgauer Hof; Krone*, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Traube*, pens. 4-5 fr.). To the left, *Schloss Weinfelden* (1850′; view), on the vine-clad *Ottenberg*. — 40 M. *Bürglen*. — 42 M. *Sulgen* (1584′; Helvetia, R. 1-2 fr.; Schweizerhof).

From Sulgen to Gossau, 14½ M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 15 c.). We traverse the pretty valley of the *Thur*. Stations: *Kradolf*, *Sitterdorf*. 6 M. **Bischofszell** (1653′; *Hecht; Hirsch; Linde; Löwe; Thurbad*, with a large park, pens. 3½-5 fr.), a small town (pop. 2700) at the confluence of the Thur and *Sitter*. Then *Hauptwil*, *Arnegg*, and *Gossau* (p. 66).

43 M. *Erlen* (Hôt. Bahnhof); 47½ M. *Amriswil* (Krone).

52 M. *Romanshorn*, see p. 42.

16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau.

Railway to *St. Gallen* (52½ M.) in 2-3 hrs. (8 fr. 85, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 45 c.); to *Rorschach* (62 M.) in 2⅔-4½ hrs. (10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.). — Steamboat from Rorschach to *Lindau* in 1 hr. (1 ℳ 65 or 1 ℳ 10 pf.).

From Zürich to (17 M.) *Winterthur*, see p. 64. The Curfirsten gradually appear to the S. and the Appenzell Mts. to the S.E. — 20½ M. *Räterschen;* 24 M. *Elgg* (1673′; Ochs; Löwe). To the S. (4 M.) is the *Schauenberg* (2930′; fine view), on the S.W. slope of which lies the *Gyrenbad* (see above). — 25½ M. *Aadorf* (Linde; Löwe); 29½ M. *Eschlikon*. — 31 M. *Sirnach* (1810′).

Ascent of the Hörnli, 3 hrs., interesting. A road ascends the valley of the *Murg* viâ *Dussnang* and *Fischingen* (2067′; Soune; Stern), with its

old abbey, to the (6½ M.) cross at *Allenwinden* (3125′), whence a good path leads to the (¾ hr.) top of the ***Hörnli** (3725′; *Restaurant*), a famous point of view. The descent may be made to *Bauma* (p. 65).

33 M. **Wil** (1880′; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Bahnhof*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair; *Hôt. Schönthal*, R. 1½-2½, pens. 6½-7½ fr., well spoken of: *Swan; Landhaus*), a picturesque old town (5500 inhab.).

A fine view is obtained from the *Hofberg* (½ hr.); and a more extensive one from the ***Nollen** (2590′; *Inn*), 1½ hr. to the N.E. (omnibus viâ *Rossrüti* and *Wuppenau*, 80 c.). The descent may be made to (1¼ hr.) *Utzwil* (see below) or to *Weinfelden* or *Bürglen*, on the Romanshorn railway (p. 65).

Branch-line to *Ebnat-Kappel*, see pp. 80, 81; to *Frauenfeld*, p. 65.

The train crosses the *Thur* near (35½ M.) *Schwarzenbach*. — 39½ M. *Utzwil* (1856′), the station for *Nieder-Utzwil* on the left, and *Ober-Utzwil* on the right. — 42½ M. **Flawil** (2010′; *Rössli; Post*, both very fair), a manufacturing village (4873 inhabitants). The *Glatt* is crossed. — 46 M. *Gossau* (Hôt. Bahnhof; branch-line to *Sulgen*, see p. 65). — 48½ M. **Winkeln** (2160′; *Kreuz; Löwe*).

From Winkeln to Appenzell, 16 M., in 1½ hr., by the narrow-gauge Appenzell Railway. The line passes the *Heinrichsbad* (*Kurhaus, with chalybeate spring and park, 140 beds at 1¼-3 fr., pens. 5-6½ fr.). — 3 M. **Herisau** (2550′; *Löwe*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Storch*, R. 2-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Tonhalle*, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-8 fr.), a thriving town (14,000 inhab.) with important embroideries and a clock-tower attributed to the 7th century. A fine view is obtained from the (1 M.) *Rosenberg* (2880′; inn). About 4½ M. to the S.W. (carriage-road) is the beautifully situated health-resort of *Schwellbrunn* (3190′; Pens. Harmonie, 3½ fr.; Krenz; Sentisblick). A good view may be had from the *Sitz* (3565′), 1½ M. farther on. — 5 M. *Wilen*. — 5½ M. **Waldstatt** (2676′; *Kurhaus Hirsch*, 70 beds, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Säntisblick*, with garden, pens. from 5 fr.; *Sanatorium Morgenstern*, pens. 6½ fr.), a health-resort with a chalybeate spring. — Then through the *Urnäsch Valley*, by *Zürchersmühle*, to (9¼ M.) **Urnäsch** (2735′; **Krone*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Bahnhof*). About ⅓ M. above Urnäsch is the primitive spa of *Rosenhügel* (2892′). Ascent of the *Sentis* from Urnäsch, see p. 76. Over the *Krätzern Pass* to *Neu-St-Johann*, see p. 82. — Beyond Urnäsch the train passes the (12 M.) *Jakobsbad* (to the E.), with its mineral spring (pens. 4½-5½ fr.), and goes on to (13 M.) **Gonten** (2970′; **Löwe; Krone; Bär*) and (14 M.) *Gontenbad* (2900′), with a chalybeate spring. It then crosses the valley of the *Kaubach* to (16 M.) *Appenzell* (p. 73).

We cross the deep valley of the *Sitter* by an iron bridge, 207 yds. long, 174′ high. — 50 M. *Bruggen*.

52½ M. **St. Gallen.** - *Rail. Restaurant.* — **Hotels.** *Walhalla-Terminus (Pl. b; D, 2), opposite the station, 120 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 12-14 fr.; *Hecht (Pl. a; E, 2), Markt-Platz, 75 beds, R. 2½-5, D. incl. wine 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hirsch (Pl. c; E, 2), Markt-Platz, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Schiff (Pl. d; D, 2), Multergasse, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6½-8½ fr.; Bahnhof (Pl. e; C, 2), at the rail. station, R. 2-3, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt. Kinkelin (Pl. f; E, 2), Theater-Platz, R. from 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; Str. Gallerhof (Pl. g; D, 2), Unterer Graben, R. 2½-3, B. 1, pens. 5-7 fr. — **Baths** at *Tobler's*, St. Magnihalde 11, and *Seifert's*, Rorschacher-Str. 35; in summer, open-air baths at *Dreilinden* (p. 68). — **Cabs**: ¼ hr., 1-2 persons 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20, ½ hr. 1 fr. 20 and 1 fr. 80, ¾ hr. 1 fr. 60 and 2 fr. 40 c., 1 hr. 2 fr. and 3 fr., luggage

20 c.; double fares at night. — **Tramways** to Bruggen, to Heiligkreuz, and to Krontal (fare from 10 c.); also to Appenzell viâ Gais and to Trogen viâ Speicher (both starting from the railway-station; see pp. 77, 72). — American Consul, *Robert E. Mansfield;* British Vice-Consul, *J. J. Nef-Kern.* — *Official Enquiry Office*, Schützengasse 2 (week-days, 9-12 and 2-5).

St. Gallen (2205′), one of the highest of the larger towns of Europe, capital of the canton, and an episcopal see, is one of the chief industrial towns in Switzerland. Embroidered cotton goods are its staple product. Pop. 36,000.

From the Station (Pl. C, D, 2) we go to the left through the Post-Strasse or the Bahnhof-Strasse to the Markt-Platz (Pl. E, 2), the centre of the crowded Old Town. The busy Marktgasse, with the *Vadian Monument* (by Kissling), leads hence S. to the Prot. *Church of St. Lawrence* (Pl. E, 3), in the Gothic style (restored in 1849-54), with a lofty tower. Adjacent is the Klosterhof (abbey-yard; Pl. D, E, 3), containing the Benedictine Abbey, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, an Irish monk, rebuilt in the 18th cent., and suppressed in 1805, one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The buildings now accommodate the cantonal offices and the bishop's residence. — The *Abbey Church* or *Cathedral*, rebuilt in 1756-68 in the rococo style, contains finely carved choir-stalls and a beautiful iron choir-screen.

The celebrated Abbey Library, in the inner court (open on Mon., Wed., and Sat. 9-12 and 2-4, for strangers at other times also), contains 30,000 vols. (1564 incunabula) and many valuable MSS. (a psalter of Notker Labeo of the 10th cent., a Nibelungenlied of the 13th cent., the Casus Monasterii S. Galli, of the 11th cent., used by Scheffel for his novel 'Ekkehard'). Of the MSS. mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 still exist.

In the Gallus-Str., to the W. of the abbey-yard (Pl. D, 3), are the *Municipal Offices*, containing an *Ethnological Museum* (open on Wed., 1-3, and Sun., 10-12 & 1-3). — To the E., in the *Kleine Brühl*, with its pleasant promenades, is the large *Cantonal School* (Pl. E, 3), containing the *Town Library* (*'Bibliotheca Vadiana'*; open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 2-4; 70,000 vols. and 500 MSS., chiefly of the Reformation period). — Near it, in the Grosse Brühl, is the *Public Park*, prettily laid out, with a botanic garden (Alpine plants) and the *Museum* (Pl. F, 2; open free on Sun. 10-4, Tues. and Frid. 1-3, at other times 1-4 pers. 50 c., more than 4 pers. 1 fr.). On the ground-floor are the *Natural History Collections;* on the first floor the *Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (works by Koller, Diday, Makart, A. Feuerbach, Ritz, Schirmer, and others), and the collections of the *Historical Society*. In the vestibule of the first floor is a relief of the Sentis district, by A. Heim.

In the Börsen-Platz, at the W. end of the frequented Multergasse (embroidery market on Wed. and Sat.), in front of the handsome *Swiss Bank* (Pl. 2; D, 2, 3), is the *Broder Fountain*, by A. Bösch, erected in 1898 to celebrate the completion of the aqueduct

from the Lake of Constance. — The *Industrial Museum* (Pl. 6; D, 3), with a collection of lace and embroidery and a library, is in the Vadian-Strasse (open Sun. 10-12, on other days, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5). Some embroidering machines may be seen at work in the basement.

From the S. end of the town a cable-tramway (3 min.; fare 15, down 10 c.) ascends through the gorge of the Steinach to the suburb of *Mühleck* (2440′; restaurant). On the other side of the Steinach, 1/3 M. to the E., are the open-air baths of *Dreilinden* (Pl. E-G, 5, 6; 2540′), much frequented in summer.

Excursions. The ***Freudenberg** (Pl. G, 5; 2910′; *Restaurant*), 2 M. to the S.E. of the town and 1 M. from Mühleck (see above; carriage for 1-2 pers. 7 fr., 3-4 pers. 12 fr.), commands a charming view of the Lake of Constance; in the foreground lie St. Gallen and the surrounding country, dotted with houses, to the S. the Sentis chain, the Glärnisch, Tödi, etc. — To the **Rosenberg** (2470′; carr. 2 fr., 3 fr.), with the cantonal deaf-and-dumb institution, and numerous villas on the 'Höhenweg'. The road goes on viâ *Rotmonten* (Pl. E, 1) to the (3 M.) inn of *SS. Peter and Paul* (2580′), with a large deer-park (more conveniently reached in 20 min. from the tramway-station of Heiligkreuz; see p. 67). — **Kronbühl** (2035′; inn; carriage 3 fr., 5 fr.), 3 M. to the N. on the Arbon road, 1/2 hr. from the tramway-station Heiligkreuz, affords a view of the Lake of Constance. — The **Kuranstalt Auf der Waid** (2068′; 70 beds, pens. 8 1/2-17 fr.) and the **Sanatorium Oberwaid** (2165′; 125 beds, pens. incl. medical attendance 10-20 fr.) are two health-resorts, 3 M. to the N.E. (1/2 hr. from the tramway-station Krontal), with splendid views (carriage in 1/2 hr., 4 or 6 fr.). — From the Broder Fountain we proceed by the Obere Grahen and the Berneck-Str. in 20 min., or from Mühleck (see above) in 10 min., to the ***Falkenburg** (Pl. C, 4; 2560′; *Restaurant*), which commands the best survey of the town. We then cross the wooded *Berneck* to the (1/4 hr.) *Scheffelstein*, with a charming view of the Sentis, whence we descend to (3 min.) the *Nest* (Pl. A, 5; 2540′; *Restaurant); about 1/4 hr. farther on is the *Solitude* (2690′; view). Thence back by the Teufen road (1 1/2 M.). — Viâ *St. Georgen* (cable-tramway to Mühleck) and *Brand* (inn) to the (1 hr.) *Schäflisegg* (3190′; inn). About 1/2 M. to the S.W. is the ***Frölichsegg** (3290′; **Inn*), with an admirable view: Teufen in the foreground, the Appenzell Mts., beginning with the Fähnern, to the left, the Kamor, the Hohe Kasten about the middle of the chain, the green Ebenalp below the snow; more to the right, the Altmann and the Sentis with its snow-fields; in the distance, the Glärnisch and Speer; to the W., the railway and road to Wil; to the N., part of the Lake of Constance. — Returning to the Schäflisegg, we may either proceed to (3/4 M.) Teufen (p. 77; electric tramway), or follow a shady path to the N.E., skirting the ridge and affording fine views, viâ *Waldegg* (inn) to the (1 1/4 hr.) **Birt* (3380′; inn; beautiful view), whence we descend to the (5 min.) *Vögelinsegg* (p. 72) and (3 M.; electric tramway in 1/2 hr.) St. Gallen.

From St. Gallen the line descends through a long cutting to (53 1/2 M.) *St. Fiden* (2126′; Hôt. National) and then enters the narrow valley of the *Steinach*. Embankments and cuttings are traversed in rapid succession. Beyond (56 1/2 M.) *Mörschwil* (1778′), we turn to the right; on the left the Lake of Constance is frequently visible, with Friedrichshafen on its N. bank. — We then cross the *Goldach* before (60 1/2 M.) *Goldach* (1476′).

62 M. **Rorschach.** — Two stations: *Rorschach Hafen* (*Restaurant, see p. 69), at the pier; *Rorschach Bahnhof* (Restaurant), 3/4 M.

St. GALLEN
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Meter
1 Bank in St. Gallen D 3
2 Schweizer Bankverein D 2.3
3 Handelsbank D 2.3
4 Industrie & Gewerbe-Mus. D 3
5 Kantonalbank D 2
Friedhof
Rosenberg
Taubstummen-Anstalt
Schoren
Stahl
Höhenweg
Schlössli
Dufourstrasse
Rosenbergstrasse
Kaserne
Kreuzbleiche
Kaserne
Lust-Garten
St. Leonhards K.
Bahnhof
Post & Telegr.
Paradies
Paradiesstr.
Vadianstrasse
Davidstrasse
Unterstrasse
Oberstrasse
Birkenstr.
Felsenstrasse
Wassergasse
Melonenstrasse
Falkenburg
Nest-Weiher
Scheffelstein
Berneck
Nest
Demuthstrasse
Gais, Appenzell
Bruggen
Winterthur
Solitude
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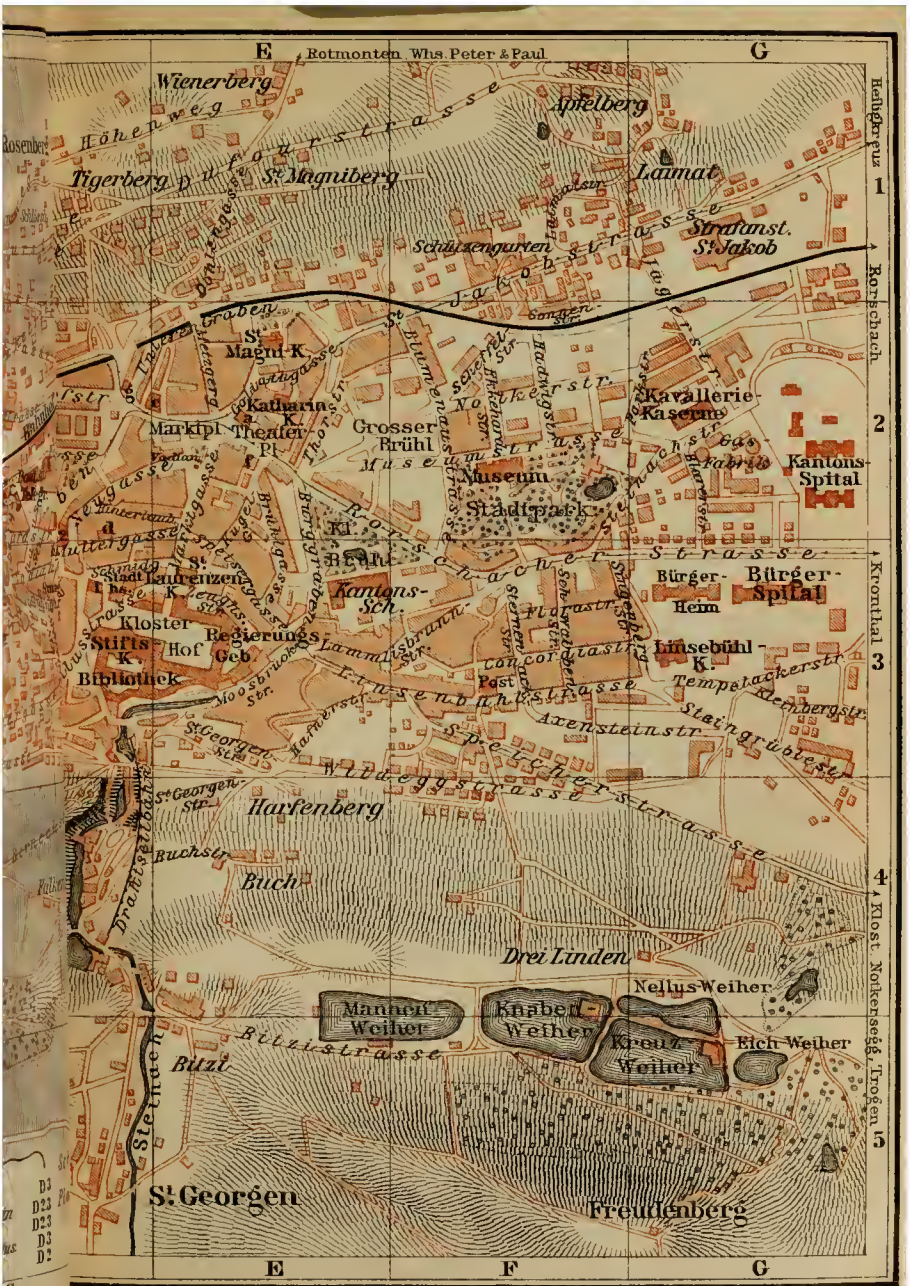


ph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

to the E., where the lines from St. Gallen and Romanshorn join that from Coire.

Hotels. *Anker, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hirsch, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. Splügen, R. 3-4, pens. from 6½ fr.; Hôt. Bodan, R. 2-3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; Schiff, R. 2-4, pens. 6½-9 fr.; Hôtel Bahnhof, R. 2-2½, D. 2 fr.; Rössli, R. 1-1¼, pens. 3½ fr.; Grüner Baum, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Hôt. Badhof, R. 1½-2 fr. — **Rail. Restaurant*, with a terrace on the lake. — *Baths* at *Baumgartner's*, on the lake; *Lake Baths* ¼ M. to the W. (40 c.). — *Post and Telegraph Office* at the Harbour Station.

Rorschach (1310′; pop. 13,200), a busy town on the Lake of Constance, is also a summer-resort, frequented for its lake-baths.

Excursions. Above Rorschach rises the old abbey of **Mariaberg** (1575′), with handsome cloisters, now a training-school. The view from the *Rorschacher Berg*, the green orchard-like hill behind the town, embraces the whole lake, with the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Rhætikon chain. Its summit, the ***Rossbühl** (2925-3145′), may be reached in 1½ hr. from Rorschach (boy to show the way desirable; descent in 20 min. to *Grub*, p. 72). The whole hillside is intersected by paths which afford a great many pleasant walks. Good runs at (½ hr.) the *Sulzberg* and (½ hr.) the *Hohenrain*. — The **St. Anna Schloss** (1835′), formerly the property of the Abbots of St. Gallen, has been partly restored (restaurant); fine view from the upper rooms. The road, which is steep towards the end, takes about ¾ hr. from the station. The view from the *Jägerhaus* (2240′), ½ hr. farther up, is still more extensive (inn, good wine).

To the Martinstobel and Mötteli-Schloss and back, 3 hours. By the St. Gallen railway to *St. Fiden*, see p. 68. Below the station we take the road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the left), descend the highroad, and diverge to the right by the Heiden road into the **Martinstobel**, the gorge of the *Goldach*, spanned by an iron bridge 100′ high. Here, at the beginning of the 10th cent., the monk Notker composed his '*Media vita in morte sumus*', upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left, passing the débris of a landslip which took place in 1845, to *Untereggen* (2080′; Schäfle), and thence descend the Goldach road as far as a road leading through a grassy dale past a large pond to the right to the **Möttelischloss.** This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, from whom it was purchased by the wealthy *Mötteli* family of St. Gallen, and after various vicissitudes it has now fallen into disrepair. *View from the platform on the top (gratuity), one of the finest near the lake. Pleasant walk back to Rorschach through the *Witholz* (½ hr.). — To **Tübach,** amid fruit-trees, and the (1 hr.) *Ruheberg* (1460′; restaurant), or to the (1¼ hr.) *Glinzburg* near Steinach (restaurant), both with beautiful views (from *Mörschwil* in 40-45 min., see p. 68). — By the 'Obere Weg', with fine views, to (1 hr.) **Wylen** (**Inn*), near the Duke of Parma's château of *Wartegg*, with its beautiful park. — By *Staad* (p. 77) to (1¼ hr.) **Schloss Weinburg,** a summer-seat of the Prince of Hohenzollern (visitors admitted to the fine park); splendid view from the *Steinerne Tisch*, above the park (return viâ *Thal* and *Rheineck*, p. 77). — To *Walzenhausen (Gebhardshöhe* and *Meldegg)*, see pp. 77, 78.

Railway to *Coire*, see p. 77; to *Heiden*, see p. 71; to *St. Gallen*, see p. 68.

To Lindau by steamer (1 hr.; D. 2½ *M*), comp. p. 37. To the S.E. is Bregenz, at the foot of the Pfänder; in the background, the Rhætikon chain; to the S., the Appenzell Mts. and the Sentis.

Lindau (see Plan, p. 38). — **Hotels.** *Bayrischer Hof (Pl. a), near the lake and the station, 140 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 *M*. — *Hôtel Reutemann (Pl. b), R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 *M*; Lindauer Hof (Pl. c), R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; *Krone (Pl. d), R. 2-2½, D. 2½, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Helvetia (Pl. e), R. 1½-2 *M*, all on the lake; Sonne (Pl. f), in the Reichs-Platz, well spoken of; Hôt. Peterhof,

R. 2-2½, D. 1¼-2½ *M.* — **Restaurants.** *Seegarten*, next door to the Bayrische Hof (also rooms); *Schützengarten*, a restaurant on the old bastion, near the Roman tower, with view; *Joh. Frey* (wine; tastefully fitted up); *Rupflin* (wine); *Rail. Restaurant.* — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town, in the inner arm of the lake, and at the Military Baths on the other side.

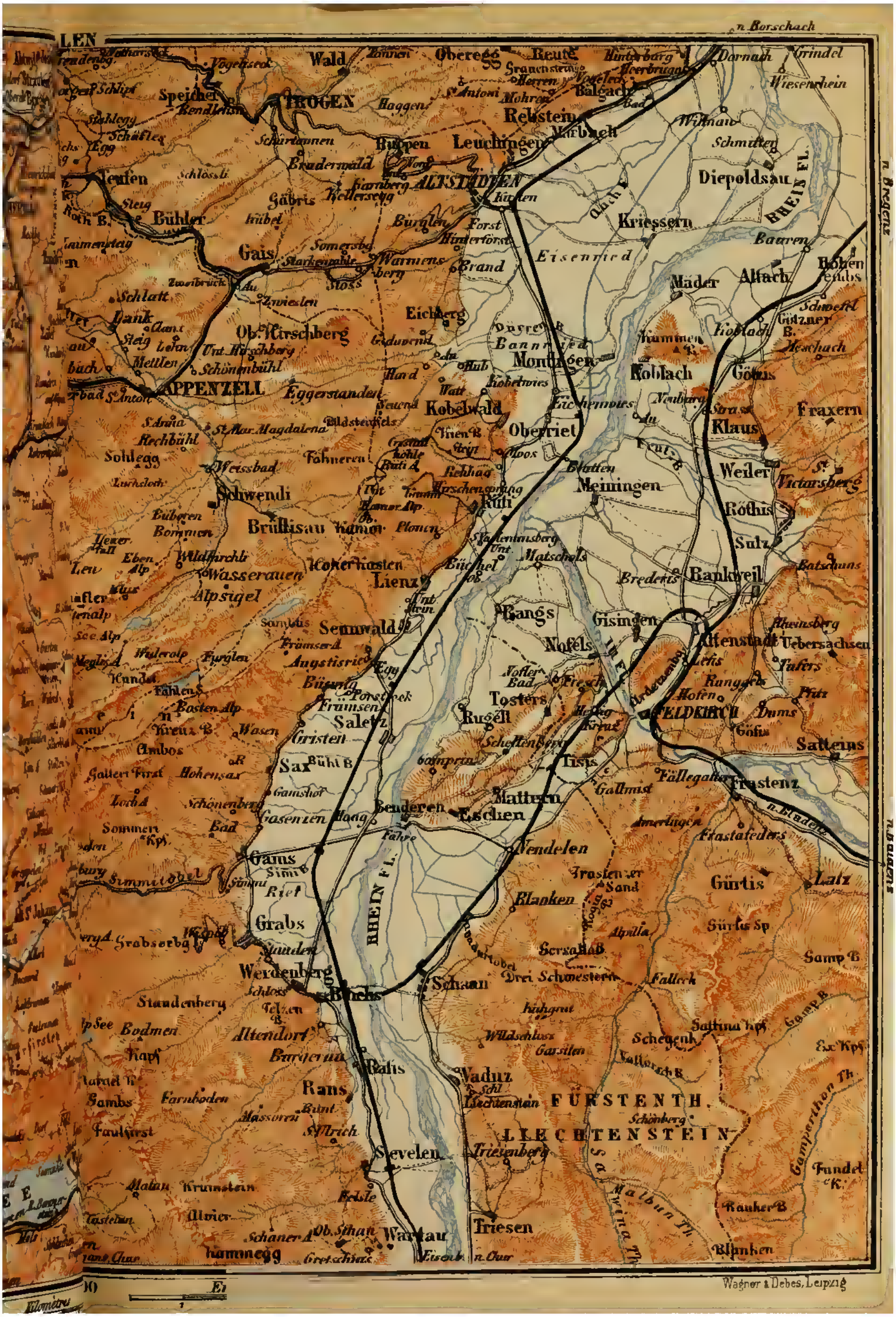
Lindau (pop. 6500), the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express to Munich in 4 hrs.), once an imperial town (1275-1803), lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. On the quay is a monument to *King Max II.* (d. 1864), in bronze, designed by Halbig (1856). At the end of the E. pier, on a granite pedestal 33′ high, is placed an imposing lion in marble, 20′ in height, also by Halbig; opposite, on the W. pier, is a light-house, 108′ in height. The harbour is adjoined to the E. by the *Römerschanze*, which commands a view of the Alps from the Pfänder to the Kaien (mountain-indicator). In the Reichs-Platz are the *Town Hall*, erected in 1422-36 and restored in 1885-87, with painted façades and a collection of antiquities (open 9-12 and 3-5; adm. 30 pf.), and the handsome *Reichs-Brunnen*, with a bronze figure of 'Lindauia', erected in 1884. Near the *Land-Tor*, at the end of the wooden bridge, are a fragment of a *Roman Wall* and a *War Monument* for 1870-71.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the N. bank of the lake towards the W. (cross the railway-embankment and turn to the left), passing the villas of *Näher*, *Lotzbeck* (pretty park), *Giebelbach*, *Lingy* (*Frescoes by Naue), and others, to (2¼ M.) **Bad Schachen** (*Hôt.-Pens.*, with garden on the lake), with sulphur springs (steamboat-station), and the (¾ M.) **Villa Lindenhof**, with its beautiful grounds and hot-houses (adm. on Frid. 2-7 p.m. gratis; at other times 1 *M*, for a charitable object). About ½ M. farther on is the château of *Alwind*. — Beautiful view from the (½ hr.) vine-clad ***Hoierberg** (1496′; *Restaurant*), which is reached by a path skirting the railway and passing the village of *Hoiren*, or to the left viâ *Schuchen* (Zum Schlössle) and *Enzisweiler* (*Schmid's Restaurant). — To *Bregenz*, see p. 506. — For the *Railway* to *Friedrichshafen* (15 M., in 1¾ hr.), viâ *Wasserburg*, *Nonnenhorn*, and *Langenargen*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

17. The Canton of Appenzell.

The **Canton of Appenzell** is excelled in grandeur by many other parts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the characteristics of the country. It boasts of one of Switzerland's largest lakes, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures, and even of lofty snow-mountains. The finest points are *Heiden*, *St. Anton*, *Wildkirchli*, *Ebenalp*, the *Hohe Kasten*, and the *Sentis*. This canton, which is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gallen, was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden**. Inner-Rhoden (63 sq. M. in area, 13,500 inhab.) is almost exclusively Roman Catholic. It contains more pasture-land than Ausser-Rhoden, but it is famous also for the hand-embroidery, often displaying extraordinary taste and skill, which is produced in almost every house. — Ausser-Rhoden (96 sq. M., 55,300 inhab.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at St. Gallen.

n. Wyl
nach Winterthur
n. Sulgen
Oberuzwyl
Jonschwyl
Niederglatt
Flawyl
Gossau
Abtwyl
Josephen
Straubenzell
Bruggen
Bichwyl
Kirchberg
Oberindal
Oberglatt
Burgau
Hub
Winkeln
Ramsau
Lütisburg
Alterschwyl
Thal
Rosenberg
Herisau
Heinrichsbad
Lützenland
Wolfertswyl
Moos
Degersheim
Gonzenwyl
Thierhag
Ganterschwyl
Necker
Wylen
Dietenberg
Waldstadt
Hundwyl
Stein
Mosnang
Bütschwyl
Ob. Helfenschwyl
Mogelsberg
Schwellbrunn
Hochwacht
Buchberg
Dietfurt
Laufen
Necker Thal
Brunnadern
Moos
Dicken
Teufen
Zwiesler
Krinau
Lichtensteig
Furth
Wald
Schönengrund
Urnäsch
St. Peterzell
Fuchsstein
Kronbach
Appenzell
Wattwyl
Kunzenberg
Brunau
Hochham
Schwanden
Hemberg
Brand
Schwanzbrugg
Krumbach
Bad
Neckarschwende
Lank
Oensbach
Lindberg
Hochwart
Kappel
Ebnat
Necker Alpen
Hoch Alp
Ricken
Hüttenbühl
Steinenbach
Thur Fl.
Krummenau
Ennetbühl
Sonnenhalb
Speicher
Gurten
Horn
Säntis
Rapperschw
Regelstein
Blomberg
Flecken
Oberfeld
Mettlen
Steinthal
St. Johann
Nesslau
Stockberg
Lütis Alp
Silberblatt
Stollen
Breitenau
Freigaden
Rieden
Schönhütten
Enge
Jenthal
Schwand
Blaskopf
Stein
Alt St. Johann
Maseltrangen
Stockli
Goldbach
Speer
Grandboden
Goggeyen
Kapf
Kaltbrunnen
Starkenbach
Mattstock
Gulmen
Die Churfirsten
Schännis
Amden
Leiboden
Windeck
Wesen
Strahlegg
Walen-See
Quinten
Walenstadt
N. Urnen
Filzbach
Mühlehorn
Murg
Ob. Urnen
Beglingen
Kerenzen Berg
Quarten
Ob. Terzen
n. Linthal
Geograph Anstalt von
Kilomètres



n. Borschach
Wald
Oberegg
Reute
Speicher
TROGEN
Rehstein
Leuchingen
Marbach
Diepoldsau
ALTSTÄDTEN
Kriessern
RHEIN FL.
Bühler
Gais
Mäder
Altach
Ob. Kirschberg
Montlingen
Koblach
APPENZELL
Eggerstanden
Kobelwald
Oberriet
Fraxern
Klaus
Weiler
Meiningen
Schwendi
Brülisau
Röthis
Sulz
Rankweil
Lienz
Sennwald
Gisingen
Nofels
Altenstadt
Tosters
Rugell
FELDKIRCH
Saletz
Satteins
Frastenz
Mattern
Bendern
Eschen
Nendelen
Gams
Grabs
RHEIN FL.
Gürtis
Werdenberg
Buchs
Schaan
Altendorf
Rans
Vadus
FÜRSTENTH.
LIECHTENSTEIN
Sevelen
Triesenberg
Triesen
Wartau
n. Chur
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Railway from *Rorschach* to *Heiden* in 50 min. (fares 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.; return-tickets 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 30 c.); from *Winkeln* (p. 66) to *Appenzell* in 1¼-1½ hr. (2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 70 c.; return-tickets 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 75 c.); from *St. Gallen* viâ *Gais* to *Appenzell* in 1⅔ hr. (2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 75; return-tickets 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 80 c.); from *St. Gallen* to *Trogen* viâ *Speicher* in ¾ hr. (1 fr., there and back 1 fr. 60 c.). — **Diligence** from *St. Gallen* to *Heiden* twice daily in 2½ hrs.; from *Berneck* to *Heiden* twice daily in 2½ hrs.; from *Heiden* to *Trogen* thrice daily in 1¾ hr.; from St. Gallen to *Rehetobel* twice daily in 2⅓ hrs.; from *Speicher* to *Teufen* twice daily in 40 min.; from *Altstätten* to *Gais* twice daily in 2 hrs. Motor Omnibus from Rheineck to Heiden five times daily in ¾ hr., viâ Wolfhalden (see below; 90 c., descent 60 c.).

Rorschach (1310′), see p. 68. The Railway to Heiden is on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 1 : 11). The train starts from the harbour station (p. 68), stops at the outer station, where the toothed rail begins, and then ascends through orchards, affording charming glimpses of the lake. On the left, below, is the château of *Wartegg* (p. 69), on the right, above, *Wartensee*. Near (2½ M.) *Wienachten* (2020′; Felsengrund Inn) are large quarries of fossiliferous sandstone. About 1½ M. to the right of the station is the *Pens. Möhl-Landegg* (2450′; 4-5 fr.), with a charming view. We then skirt the deep *Wienachter Tobel* to (3 M.) *Schwendi* (2217′; inn), beyond which we cross the gorge by a lofty viaduct and ascend over pastures and through wood.

4⅓ M. **Heiden.** — **Hotels.** *Freihof, open May 1st-Oct. 31st, with grounds and hydropathic, 120 beds, R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr., and Schweizerhof (same proprietor), 60 beds, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Krone, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Höt.-Pens. Moser zum Sonnenhügel, with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-7½ fr.; Höt.-Pens. Linde, R. 2½-3½, pens. 6½-7½ fr.; Höt.-Pens. Gletscherhügel, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; Löwe, pens. 5 fr.; Pension Weiss zur Frohen Aussicht, pens. 6-7 fr.; Pens. Nord, 5-5½ fr.; Höt.-Pension Paradies, opposite the station, with grounds, pens. 5-7 fr.; Höt. Schreiber, R. 2½-3, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; Pens. Blumenthal, 5-6 fr.; Pens. Züst; Pens. Alpenblick, 4-5 fr.; Pens. Helvetia, Rechsteiner (5-6 fr.), Fernblick; Schäfle; Ochse, pens. 3½-4 fr.; Pens.-Restaurant Waldruh-Bellevue (2865′), ½ hr. to the S.E., well spoken of, pens. 5 fr. Lodgings easily obtained. — Kurhaus Wartheim, pens. 5-7 fr. — Baths at the *Neubad*, near the Kursaal (pens. 5 fr.). *Visitors' Tax* 30 c. per day. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Heiden (2657′), a thriving village with 3800 inhab., lies amidst sunny meadows, and is a favourite health-resort. At the upper end is the tasteful *Kurhalle* (*Casino;* restaurant), with shady grounds (band thrice daily). Adjacent is the *Gletscherhügel*, an artificial hill composed of erratic blocks and planted with alpine plants. The grounds of the Freihof (see above) afford fine views of the Lake of Constance.

Walks. About 1 M. to the N.W., in the valley of the Maftenbach, below the Grub road (see below), is the *Wald-Park*, with shady promenades and charming view-points (Dreiländerblick, Gräfeplatz, Waldandacht, etc.).

A road affording picturesque views leads from Heiden to the N.E. to (4½ M.) *Rheineck* (p. 77; motor-omnibus see above) viâ (1½ M.) **Wolfhalden** (2350′; *Pens. Friedberg*, pens. 3½-4 fr.; *Adler*, pens. 4½ fr.;

Krone; Pens. Blatter zum Lindenberg, pens. 4-4½ fr.), a health-resort. — About ¼ M. to the S. of Heiden a path (yellow marks) diverging to the left from the Oberegg road (see below) leads viâ *Blatten* (2834′) to the (1½ hr.) ***Gebhardshöhe** (2910′; Hot. Falken, 8 min. from the top, very fair), an admirable point of view (comp. p. 78). We may return by the road viâ Walzenhausen (p. 77) and *Bühli*, or viâ *Lachen* and the small baths of *Schönenbühl* (2483′; pens. 4 fr.) to Wolfhalden (from Schönenbühl to Heiden a direct path viâ *Bünziger* in 40 min.).

The road to (7½ M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 66; diligence twice daily in 2¼ hrs.) leads to the W. viâ (1½ M.) **Grub** (2677′; *Ochs; Löwe, Helvetia*, pens. 3-4 fr.), another health-resort, *Eggersriet*, and the *Martinstobel* (p. 69). — From Grub, diverging to the left from the Rorschach road either 1 min. beyond the church, or at *St. Gallisch-Grub*, we may ascend (20 min.; ¾ hr. from Heiden) the ***Rossbühl** (2925′; *Hôt. Fünfländerblick; Zum Rossbühel*, pens. 3½-4 fr.), the long ridge of the Rorschacher Berg (p. 69), commanding an admirable survey of the Lake of Constance.

To the S.E. a road leads from Heiden viâ (¾ hr.) *Oberegg* (2900′; *Bär, pens. 4-5 fr.; Linde) to (¾ hr.) **St. Anton** (3640′; *Alpenhof*, pens. from 4 fr.; *Rössli*), a health-resort, with the *Chapel of St. Anthony* and a famous view of the Lake of Constance, the Rhine Valley, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. Pedestrians (1¼ hr.) diverge to the right from the road at the Hôt. Helvetia or 5 min. farther on and ascend (blue marks) by the *Bischofsberg* (3095′) and *Rütegg* (inn). From the chapel to *Altstätten* (p. 78) 1½ hr.; to *Landmark* and the top of the *Gäbris* (p. 73) 2 hrs.

The ***Kaien** (3690′), 1¼ hr. to the S.W. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended (red way-marks; guide unnecessary). A path diverging to the right near the Hôtel Moser ascends viâ *Hasenbühl* and *Benzenrüti* to the *Vordere Kaien;* or we may follow the Trogen road for ¼ M. and then diverge to the right, viâ *Brunnen* and *Steinli* (belvedere). A path marked by red arrows leads from the Vordere to the Hintere Kaien and to the (½ hr.) *Gupf* (3545′; Inn, pens. 4 fr.), with a splendid survey of the Canton of Appenzell and its mountains, the Lake of Constance, etc. — Descent from the Gupf to (¼ hr.) *Rehetobel* (3140′; *Hirsch), a village beyond which the road to (1 hr.) Trogen is visible in the wooded ravine far below. Diligence to St. Gallen, see p. 71.

The GÄBRIS (see p. 73) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding Trogen): to *St. Anton* (see above) 1½ hr.; then along the ridge, with a charming view of the Rhine Valley and the Sentis, to the *Landmark* (3265′; Schäfle), on the road from Altstätten to Trogen (see below), and by the *Saurücken* to the summit of the *Gäbris*, a beautiful walk of 2 hrs. About 8 min. below the summit the St. Anton route is joined by that from Trogen (finger-post).

The road to Trogen (diligence see p. 71) ascends the E. slope of the Kaien (see above) to the (2 M.) *Langenegg* (3185′; inn); then up and down hill, past *Rehetobel* (lying beyond the ravine of the Goldach on the right; see above) and (3¾ M.) **Wald** (3150′; *Schäfli, Krone, Harmonie*, pens. at each 3-4 fr.), to —

6½ M. **Trogen** (2975′; pop. 2496; *Krone*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Schäfli; Hirsch; Rössli; Löwe*), a prosperous village, pleasantly situated and visited as a summer-resort.

Road over the *Landmark* to (7 M.) *Altstätten*, see p. 78. — FROM ST. GALLEN TO TROGEN (5½ M.), electric tramway viâ Speicher in ¾ hr. (p. 71). The line ascends past the nunnery of *Notkersegg* and the *Schwarze Bären*, to the (3½ M.) ***Vögelinsegg** (3145′; unpretending *Inn*, pens. 4½-5½ fr.), which commands a fine view of the Lake of Constance, the rich and populous pasture-lands of Speicher and Trogen, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. A point in front of the hotel commands a specially fine

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Kilometer 1 : 150.000 0 1 2 3 4 English Miles

Str.B Straßenbahn

prospect of the Sentis. (From Vögelinsegg to *Fröhlichsegg* see p. 68.) Descent to (4½ M.) **Speicher** (3070′; **Löwe*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Krone; Schützen-Garten*), and across the *Sägli-Brücke* to (5½ M.) *Trogen*. — From Speicher to (3 M.) *Teufen* diligence twice daily in 40 min. (65 c.). Steam-tramway from St. Gallen to Gais viâ Teufen, see p. 77.

From the church at Trogen a road leads viâ (3½ M.) *Bühler* (p. 77) to (1¾ M.) *Gais*, but the path over the ***Gäbris** (4100′) is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kaien follows the Trogen and Bühler road to the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Weissegg* (3480′; view of the Sentis); a finger-post here indicates the path to the left to Gais over the Gäbris. Those who come from Vögelinsegg should not go on to Trogen, but quit the high-road beyond the *Sägli-Brücke* (see above) and ascend to the right. After ¾ hr. (from Speicher) this path reaches the road from Trogen to Bühler about 200 yds. short of the finger-post. At the latter we take the path to the left; beyond the tavern we proceed straight on by a good footpath (not to the right), then ascend for a few min. by a bad path, and finally strike a path, which slowly ascends to the (¾ hr.) *Inn* (4100′), whence a delightful prospect is enjoyed (still finer from the summit, 5 min. higher). Hence to Gais a descent of ½ hour.

Gais (3064′; pop. 2900; **Krone*, with garden, R. 2½-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Falke*, well spoken of; *Hirsch, Adler, Rothbach, Sonne, Ochs*, all plain; *Pensions Hohl, Bachmann, Meyer*, 3½-4½ fr.; *Railway Restaurant*), a trim-looking village, in the midst of green meadows, is the oldest of the Appenzell whey-resorts, and much frequented.

Steam-tramway to *St. Gallen*, see p. 77. — Fine view from the *Sommersberg* (3865′), ¾ hr. to the N.E. — The Road from Gais to Altstätten (6 M.; diligence daily in 1¼ hr., from Altstätten to Gais in 1¾ hr.) is level for the first 1½ M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old road and winds round the mountain. The old road, preferable for pedestrians, leads to the left viâ the (10 min.) ***Stoss** (3130′; *Inn*, in summer only), a chapel on the pass, with a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 Appenzellers under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The shorter old road crosses the new immediately below the Stoss, and descends direct, partly through wood, to Altstätten (p. 78).

Steam-tramway from Gais to Appenzell (3¼ M., in 20 min.), see p. 77. A shorter footpath to the Weissbad (1½ hr.; numerous guide-posts) leads viâ the *Guggerloch* (3084′) and past the 'Schlössle' Restaurant.

Appenzell (2595′; pop. 4574; *Hecht*, R. 2-2½, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Löwe*, pens. 5-6 fr.; both good; *Hirsch; Sentis; Hoferbad*, R. 1½-3, pens. 3½-5 fr.; *Krone*) is the capital of Canton Inner-Rhoden, where, on the 'Landsgemeinde-Platz', all burghers entitled to vote meet on the last Sunday in April to elect their authorities and to enact laws. The *Mauritius-Kirche* (1826), with an ancient tower and modern stained glass, the *Rathaus*, the antiquities in the *Schloss* (adm. 50 c.), and the *Relief Plan of the Canton* in the grounds near the station, are worthy of note. Pleasant walks on the right bank of the *Sitter*. Interesting festival (Swiss costumes)

at the beginning of August. Enquiry Office, Weissbad-Str. — Railway to *Urnäsch* and *Winkeln*, see p. 66.

A road leads from Appenzell (also a path from the station; omnibus to or from the station, 70 c.; carr. 3, with pair 6 fr.) to the S.E., crossing the *Sitter* and passing the hamlet of *Steinegg* (Hôt.-Pens. Steinegg, pens. $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ fr., good; Pens. Locher; Pens. Schlössli), to the (2 M.) **Weissbad** (2690′), a favourite summer resort (**Kurhaus*, 140 beds, R. $2^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $3^1/_2$, S. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere*, on the Schwende road, pens. $5^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ fr.; *Weissbadbrücke* and *Gemsli Inns*, unpretending), pleasantly situated at the base of the Appenzell Mts., and a good centre for excursions.

Excursions (guides, Ulrich, Joh. Josef, and Joh. Baptist Büchler, Jos. Ant. Huber, Jac. Koch, Jakob and Joh. Baptist Koster, and Zeller sen. and jun.): to the Wildkirchli 5, Ebenalp 5, Sentis 10, over the Sentis to Wildhaus 20, Altmann 15, Hohe Kasten 6, over the latter into the Rhine Valley 10 fr. — Horse to Wildkirchli, Ebenalp, Seealp, or Ruhsitz 12 fr.

A favourite walk from the Weissbad is to the Wildkirchli, $1^3/_4$ hr. to the S. (numerous finger-posts; guide, 5 fr., unnecessary). Diverging from the road to Brülisau (see p. 75) before the bridge, we ascend to the right; 8 min. a large house, whence a good path leads straight on to the (35 min.) *Ruhsitz Inn* on the *Eugst* (3530′) and to (20 min.) the W. slope of the *Bommen Alp*. We next ascend in windings through wood to the right, and in 10 min. reach a way-post showing the direct path to the Ebenalp (to the right; see below). The route to the Wildkirchli turns to the left and approaches the foot of the precipices which descend from the Ebenalp to the Seealp-Tal (see below). Near the (20 min.) *Aescher Inn* (4790′; R. $1^1/_2$-2, pens. 4-6 fr.; *View and excellent echo) we ascend to the right by a narrow but safe path, passing a memorial-tablet to *Scheffel* (p. 34; comp. his novel 'Ekkehard'), to the (2 min.) ***Wildkirchli** (4845′), once a hermitage, with a chapel of St. Michael, situated in a grotto (33′ wide; inn), commanding a view of the deep Seealp-Tal, and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance.

A cavern, 150 paces long, closed by a door (opened by the landlord, who provides a light, $^1/_2$ fr.), leads from the grotto to the ***Ebenalp**; the (25 min.) summit (5390′; plain inn, 7 beds) commands a superb view. We may descend direct to the (25 min.) saddle to the N. of the *Bommen Alp* (see above; guide-post).

Pleasant walk from the Weissbad viâ *Schwende* and (50 min.) *Wasserauen* (p. 75), crossing the Schwendebach (4 min.) at the *Alpenrose Inn*, and ascending a pretty wooded ravine, past the Appenzell electricity works, and the overhanging rocks of the *Kobel*, to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Seealp-See** (3735′; *Inn*, pens. 5 fr.; row on the lake 20-30 c.), picturesquely situated in a basin between the *Gloggeren* and *Schäfler* (6310′). From the *Kobel* (see above) a steep path ascends to the *Aescher* in $1^1/_2$ hr. From the Seealp-See to the *Meglis Alp* (p. 76) $1^1/_4$ hr., viâ the *Unterstrich*, a new and safe path (wire-rope at giddy points). The path joins that from the Schrennen (p. 75), 20 min. short of the Meglis Alp. — To the **Leuen Fall** (3185′), $1^1/_2$ hr., also interesting; the path ascends the

Wattwil
Hemberg
Schwendi
Hoher Kasten
Kappel
Ebnat
Krummenau
Säntis
Altmann
Silberplatte
Stockberg
Nesslau
Neu-St. Johann
Stein
Wildhaus
Alt-St. Johann
Unterwasser
Gams
Grabs
Buchs
Schaan
Vaduz
Sevelen
Sax
Salez
Sennwald
Frümsen
Regelstein
Rieden
Maseltrangen
Speer
Schännis
Amden
Mattstock
Leistkamm
Kurfirsten
Selun
Frümsel
Brisi
Zustoll
Scheibenstoll
Käserrugg
Hinterrugg
Weesen
WALENSTADT
WALENSEE
Quinten
Mühlehorn
Murg
Quarten
Mols
Alvier
Faulfirst
Gulmen
Kreuzberg
Hundstein
Schäfler
Stauden
Rhein
Linthkanal
Escherkanal
Kerenzer Berg
Toggenburg
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English Miles

right slope of the *Weissbach-Tal* (way-post to the S. of the Weissbad), the last part through beautiful wood. On the way two small inns are passed, respectively 3/4 and 1 1/4 hr. from the Weissbad. — On the N. slope of the Weissbach-Tal a good path leads to the (1 1/2 M.) *Sonnen Alp* (3123′), with a chapel, affording a pretty glimpse of the Sentis chain. In the valley below, 10 min. from the Weissbad, is the 'Welt Ende' ('world's end'), with a bathing-cabin (pleasant water).

The **Fähnern** (4905′), 2 1/2 hrs. to the E. of Weissbad, is an easy and interesting ascent (guide 5 fr., unnecessary for experts); beautiful view of the Lake of Constance, the Rhine Valley, and the Sentis group. — The ***Hohe Kasten** (5900′; 2 1/2-3 hrs; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary; horse to the Ruhsitz 12 fr.) is easy and very interesting. From the Weisshad the route leads to the S.E., crossing the Brülisau brook, and ascends to (3/4 hr.) *Brülisau* (3030′; Krone; Rössle). Passing the church we follow the path beyond the second house to the right, which ascends in the direction of the telegraph-wire to the (1 hr.) *Ruhsitz Inn* (4495′), at the S.W. base of the *Kamor* (5740′). From the inn a steep but good path ascends on the right to the saddle (5510′) between the Kamor and the Hohe Kasten, and proceeds thence on the N.E. side to the (1 1/4 hr.) summit (*Inn*, very fair), affording a splendid view of the Sentis group, the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. We may descend by a red-marked path to (2 hrs.) stat. *Sennwald-Saletz* (p. 79), in the valley of the Rhine (guide 12 fr., advisable for novices). Just below the saddle between the Kamor and Hohe Kasten we descend to the right by a steep and stony zigzag path, traversing wood for the last hour. Another route (preferable) descends to the N.E. viâ *Unter-Kamor*, *Kamm*, and *Brunnenberg* to (2 hrs.; up 3 1/2 hrs.) *Rüthi* (p. 79). — The **Alpsiegel** (5733′), 3 1/2 hrs., interesting (guide advisahle for novices). The path diverges to the right from the path to the Sämbtis-See (p. 76), about 1 1/4 hr. above Brülisau, and ascends viâ (1 hr.) the *Alpsiegel Alp* (5186′) to (1/2 hr.) the summit. From the cross a precipitous path (wire-rope) leads down into the Schwendebach-Tal to (1 3/4 hr.) *Schwende* (see below). — The **Hundstein** (7082′), asceuded from the (3 hrs.) *Meglis Alp* (p. 76) in 2 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), offers no difficulty to adepts. It commands a fine view of the Altmann, Sentis, the Fählen-See, and the Sämbtis-See, with the rugged mass of rocks known as the 'Freiheit' in the foregrouud. A steep path descends to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Fählen-See* (p. 76; rfmts. at the chalet *Bollenwies*) and thence over rough ground past the *Sämbtis-See* to (3 hrs.) *Brülisau*. — The **Altmann** (8000′; guide 15 fr.) is toilsome, and only practicable for good climbers. It is ascended from Bollenwies (see above) in 4 hrs., or (better) from the Meglis Alp, viâ the *Löchli-Better*, in 3 hrs., with guide. From the Altmann to the Sentis, viâ the *Rotstein-Pass* and the *Lisengrat* (3 hrs.), see p. 76.

The snow-clad ***Sentis** (8215′), the highest mountain in the canton, is frequently ascended from the Weissbad (6 hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary for experts; one-horse carr. to Wasserauen 4 fr.; hotel-omnibus 70 c.). A road diverges to the right from the road to Brülisau beyond the (3 min.) bridge over the Brülisau brook and ascends on the right bank of the *Schwendebach* to (1/4 hr.) *Schwende* (2790′; Hôt.-Pens. Felsenburg, pens. 4-5 fr.; Pens. Alpenblick, Pens. Frohe Aussicht, 3-4 fr.), a health-resort, and past the *Escherstein* to (1/2 hr.) *Wasserauen* (2867′; Wasserau and Alpenrose Inns; to the Seealp-See, see p. 74). The ascent begins here *(Katzensteig)*, on the right side of a ravine with its rushing brook; 40 min. the *Hütten Alp* (3926′; milk); 3/4 hr. farther up, the small *Schrennenhütte* (4786′). A good though narrow path now skirts the *Schrennen*, the shelving pastures of the *Marwies* (below which

are perpendicular rocks), affording beautiful glimpses of the Seealp-See far below and of the Sentis and its N.E. neighbours (Girenspitz, Oehrlikopf, Türme) as far as the Aescher, to the right. Then over the *Stockegg* (5032′) to the (3/4 hr.) *Meglis Alp* (4985′; *Inn, R. 3 1/2, pens. 5-6 1/2 fr.), in a picturesque basin, with the chapel of Maria zum Schnee. Hence to the summit (2 1/2-3 hrs.) the path ascends in steep zigzags to the right, and then climbs the slope of the *Kühmad*, past (1 1/2 hr.) a shelter-hut, to the (1/4 hr.) *Hintere Wagenlücke* (6785′), with a refuge hut (good water). The inn on the Sentis becomes visible. Passing some snow on the left, the path ascends in rocky steps (red marks) to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Sentis Inn* (8087′; 40 beds at 3 1/2-5 fr., mattress in the common room 1 1/2 fr.; food dear; often crowded, early arrival advisable). On the summit of the SENTIS, to which a path protected by a railing mounts in 5 min. more, is a meteorological station (adm. with special permission only). The **VIEW (see Heim's Panorama) extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese Mts., the Grisons, and the Alps of Glarus and Bern.

From the Sentis to *Wildhaus* (3 1/2 hrs.; red way-marks; guide 10 fr., not indispensable for experts). We proceed to the S.E. across the 'Grosse Schnee' (wire-rope) to the *Kalber-Sentis* (7783′), and then descend by a steep path to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Schafboden* (5660′; inn in summer) and over the *Flies Alp* (4930′) to the *Thurwies* (3985′). Thence we may proced to the left viâ the *Gamplüt Alp* (4265′) to (2 hrs.) *Wildhaus*, or to the right, viâ the *Kuhboden*, to (2 hrs.) *Unterwasser* in the Toggenburg (p. 82). — A path from the Sentis to the *Altmann* (p. 75) has been constructed viâ the *Lisengrat* and the *Rotstein-Pass* (6965′); 3 hrs., for experts only (guide 20 fr.).

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the Wildkirchli (p. 74) with the ascent of the Sentis (7-8 hrs.; guide necessary, 15 fr.) by leaving the valley of the Seealp-See to the left. The path leads from the Aescher high above the Seealp-See, viâ the *Weesen Alp* and the *Geissplatte*, to the *Alten Alp* (5326′), and continues past the *Altenalp-Türme* (6220-6710′), viâ the *Vordere Wagenlücke* and the *Oehrli-Sattel* (6910′, whence the ascent of the *Oehrli-Kopf*, 7226′, with fine view, may be accomplished in 1/4 hr. by experts, with guide), to the *Hochniederen-Sattel* (6935′; numerous fossils); hence across the *Rossegg* and the *Blaue Schnee* (caution on account of the crevasses), past the base of the *Girenspitz* (8040′), and over the N. arête to the summit. — A path from the Seealp-See (p. 74) to the Wagenlücke (see above), where the main route is joined, leads viâ the *Untere Messmer* (5280′) and the *Fehl Alp* (4 hrs., with guide, 15 fr.). — FROM URNASCH (p. 66; guides, Jak. Nabulon, Jak. Adler) to the Sentis, 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr.). A bridle-path leads past the *Krätzerli Inn* (3650′; p. 82) in 2 1/2 hrs. to the *Gemeinen-Wesen Alp* (4455′), whence the Sentis path mounts a steep rocky slope in zigzags to the first mountain-terrace. It continues, over rock and pasture, to the *Fliesbordkamm* and the (2 hrs.) *Thierwies Inn* (6835′). Thence we proceed up the ridge of the *Graukopf* (7255′) and over a long rocky slope, finally in zigzags to the arête between the Girenspitz and the Sentis; hence to the right, by a flight of steps 140 yds. long, protected by a wire-rope, to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit.

The usual route FROM THE WEISSBAD TO WILDHAUS (7 1/2-8 hrs., guide 20 fr.) leads by *Brülisau* (p. 75) and through the *Brülltobel* to the *Sämbtis-See* (3865′), passes the *Fählen-See* (4750′; chalet Bollenwies), the *Fählen Alp* and *Häderen Alp*, and ascends to the *Kraialp Pass* (6630′), between the *Altmann* (p. 75 on the right, and the *Kraialpfirst* (6990′), on the

left. We descend by the *Krai Alp* (5933′) and the *Tesel Alp* (4575′) to *Wildhaus*. This route, however, is rough, and the Sentis route (not much longer) is preferable. — To SALETZ over the *Saxer Lücke* (5415′), W. of the Furglenfirst, 6 hrs., toilsome (guide 12 fr.), see p. 79. The route ascends to the left before the Fählen-See.

Railway from Appenzell to *Winkeln*, viâ *Urnäsch* and *Herisau*, see p. 66. — The APPENZELL STEAM TRAMWAY viâ Gais and Teufen to St. Gallen is preferable (12 M., in 1½ hr.; fares 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 75 c.). The tramway (rack-and-pinion at places) crosses the *Sitter* by a large viaduct and leads viâ *Hirschberg* and *Sammelplatz* to (3½ M.) *Gais*, see p. 73. Thence it descends along the *Rotbach* to (5½ M.) the prettily situated village of *Bühler* (2735′; Rössli), and beyond the *Rose* and *Linde* inns (pens. 4-5 fr.) ascends to (8 M.) **Teufen** (2750′; pop. 4595; *Hecht*, R. 1½-2, pens. 5½ fr.), an industrial village, picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the Sentis chain. [About ½ hr. farther up is the *Bad Sonder* (3020′; 70 beds, pens. 5½-6½ fr.), frequented as a health-resort.] The tramway then skirts the W. slope of the *Teuferegg*, through meadows and wood, passing the stations of *Sternen*, *Nieder-Teufen*, *Lustmühle*, and *Riethäusle*, and descends in sharp curves to (12 M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 66).

18. From Rorschach to Coire.

57½ M. RAILWAY in 2-3¼ hrs. (9 fr. 60, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 80 c.; see p. xxxvi as to circular-tickets, etc.).

Rorschach-Hafen, see p. 68. — ½ M. *Rorschach-Bahnhof*. The train skirts the lake at first. To the right, the château of *Wartegg* (p. 69). — 2½ M. *Staad* (Anker; Schiff), a picturesque place with quarries of white sandstone and a new harbour. Heiden (p. 71) is seen on the hill to the right. Farther on is the château of *Weinburg* (p. 69), at the foot of the vine-clad *Buchberg*. The line traverses a fertile delta, formed by the deposits of the *Rhine*. — 5½ M. **Rheineck** (1320′; *Post*, well spoken of; *Ochs*; *Rössli*), a small town at the foot of vine-clad hills (2860 inhab.).

Diligence seven times daily in ¼ hr. to (1¼ M.) **Thal** (1344′; *Ochs*), an industrial place with 3547 inhab., picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Buchberg* (to the *Steinerne Tisch*, 25 min., see p. 69).

FROM RHEINECK TO WALZENHAUSEN (3 M.), cable-railway in 11 min. (60 c., descent 40 c.). The station is at the S. end of the town, above the Rhine bridge, to the right (omnibus 20 c.). The line threads a tunnel 330 yds. long, and then ascends rapidly (17-26 : 100) on the open hillside, crossing the *Ruderbach* several times by means of lofty iron bridges. Lastly another tunnel, at the upper end of which is the station of **Walzenhausen** (2237′; **Hôt. Kurhaus*, with view-terrace, 15th April to Nov., 90 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Rheinburg*, with terrace, 60 beds, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hirsch*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Löwe*, pens. 4-4½ fr.; *Pens. Friedheim*, 4 fr.; *Sonne*), a large village and health-

resort, finely situated. The *Rosenberg* (2560′; 1/4 hr.; inn, pens. 4½-5 fr.), the **Gebhardshöhe* (2910′; 3/4 hr.; inn in summer), the *Fromsenrüti* (3/4 hr.), and *Egge* (1 hr.), may be visited if time permit. — A good road runs from the church along the hillside, affording charming views of the Rhine valley and traversing woods, to the (1 M.) *Convent of Grimmenstein* (2185′; Löwe). It continues at the same level to the (1/4 M.) *Höt.-Pens. zur Linde*, whence a footpath diverges to the left, over the ridge, to (10 min.) the ***Meldegg** (2115′; inn), a rocky promontory at the angle of the Rhine valley, commanding a splendid view of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps, and the valley down to the Lake of Constance. We may descend to (1/2 hr.) *Au* or (3/4 hr.) *St. Margrethen* (see below).

Motor-omnibus from Rheineck to *Wolfhalden* and *Heiden*, 5 times daily in 3/4 hr. (fare 90 c.), see p. 71. Road from Walzenhausen to Wolfhalden direct, 4½ M.

Walzenhausen (p. 77) is seen on the hill to the right. 8 M. **St. Margrethen** (1330′: *Rail. Restaurant; Villa Müller*, opposite the station, R. 2-3, B. 1 fr.; *Linde; Ochs; Sonne*) is the junction (Austrian custom-house) of the line to Bregenz (p. 506), which intersects the wide estuary of the Rhine. The winding course of the river, which often caused serious damage, was regulated in 1893-1905 by the combined efforts of the Swiss and Austrian governments at a cost of 16 million francs, and two large cuttings now enable the river to carry its deposits to the Lake of Constance.

The *Rhine Valley*, formerly called the *Upper Rheingau*, was, like Ticino and Thurgau, governed down to 1798 by bailiffs. The train skirts hills covered with vineyards and orchards, and from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein* runs between the river and abrupt rocks.

10 M. **Au** (1338′; *Schiff*, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-6 fr., good wine; *Rössli; Rail. Restaurant*), prettily situated at the foot of the *Meldegg* (see above). To the left, the snow-clad Seesaplana; farther off, the Drei Schwestern (p. 79); to the right, the Kamor and the Hohe Kasten with its inn (p. 75).

Road to (4 M.) *Walzenhausen*, see above. To the **Meldegg* (3/4-1 hr.), see above. — To the W., in a fertile, vine-clad basin, lies (2 M.) **Berneck** (1380′; *Krone; Drei Eidgenossen*), a pleasant village (2254 inhab.), with good baths. Electric tramway to *Altstätten*, see below. Diligence from Berneck viâ *Schachen* and *Oberegg* to (6 M.) *Heiden*, see p. 71.

12½ M. *Heerbrugg* (Post); 14 M. *Rebstein-Marbach*.

16½ M. **Altstätten** (1520′; pop. 9000; *Drei Könige*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Splügen; Freihof*), a prosperous little town. Through a gorge on the right peeps the Sentis, adjoining the Fähnern. To the right is the Nunnery of the Good Shepherd (orphanage) with a large domed church.

Electric Tramway from Altstätten to (6½ M.) Berneck in 3/4-1 hr. Stations: *Lüchingen*, *Marbach*, *Rebstein*, *Balgach*, *Heerbrugg*, and *Berneck* (see above).

Roads lead from Altstätten viâ the *Landmark* (3265′) to (9 M.) *Trogen*, and viâ the *Stoss* (3130′) to (8 M.) *Gais* (p. 73); and a pleasant path in 3 hrs. viâ *St. Anton* to *Heiden* (p. 71). One-horse carriage to Gais 10, two-horse 15, to Appenzell 12 and 18, to Weissbad 15 and 25 fr.

20 M. *Oberriet* (1387′; Sonne). On a hill to the right is the square tower of the castle of *Blatten* (summer-restaurant; view).

—23 M. *Rüthi* (Krone; Hirsch).—27½ M. *Saletz-Sennwald* (1440′).

Ascent of the *Hohe Kasten* (5900′), 3½-4 hrs. from Rüthi, viâ Brunnenberg, Kamm, Unter-Kamor, and Ober-Kamor, see p. 75 (guide not indispensable).—To THE WEISSBAD (6 hrs., with guide), an arduous walk, by *Sax* and the *Saxer Lücke* (5415′), passing the *Fählen* and *Sämbtis* lakes (comp. p. 76).

29 M. *Haag-Gams* (Zum Bahnhof).—32 M. **Buchs** (1475′; *Rail. Restaurant; Traube; Hôt. Rhætia; Zum Arlberg*) is the junction (Austrian custom-house) of the branch-line to Feldkirch (11 M.; see p. 506). To the W., on the Toggenburg road (p. 82), rises the well-preserved château of *Werdenberg*.

On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies *Vaduz* (1525′; Engel; Löwe), with the white château of *Liechtenstein* on a lofty rock, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* (6965′), which may be ascended from the *Alp Gaflei* (4920′; *Hotel), 3 hrs. above Vaduz, by an excellent and highly interesting rock-path in 2 hrs., with guide (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

Beyond (35 M.) **Sevelen** (1512′; *Traube; Drei Könige; Schweizerhaus; Hôt. Bahnhof; Pens. Bürlisbüel*, 3½-4 fr.) rises the ruined château of *Wartau*. On a hill to the left, beyond the Rhine, near *Balzers*, is the ruin of *Guttenberg*, where the ascent of the Luziensteig begins (p. 80). — Beyond (39 M.) *Trübbach* (1575′; Löwe; Krone; Bahnhof) the road and the railway are hewn through the rocks of the *Schollberg*.

The ***Alvier** (7753′; guide 10 fr.) may by ascended from Buchs, Sevelen, or Trübbach in 5-5½ hrs., see p. 60. From Trübbach by *Atzmoos* (Ochs, Traube, Rössli), *Malans*, and past the ruin of *Wartau*, to (¾ hr.) *Oberschan* (2215′; Hôt.-Pens. Badeck, pens. 4-5 fr.; Rössli; Pens. Hanselmann, 3½-4 fr.) and past the (1 hr.) *Kurhaus Alvier* (3280′; pens. 5 fr.) and the *Schaner Alp* to (3½ hrs.) the top.—The **Gonzen** (6015′), from Trübbach in 4 hrs., with guide (8 fr.), is easy and interesting (comp. p. 60).

42 M. **Sargans** (1590′; *Railway Restaurant*) is the junction of the Weesen (Glarus) and Zürich line; see p. 60. Carriages sometimes changed. The scenery becomes grander: to the N.W., the long serrated chain of the *Curfirsten* (p. 57); to the E., the *Fläscherberg* and the grey pyramid of the *Falknis* (p. 80). To the right, near *Vilters*, is the *Lower Sar Fall*, fine after rain.

45 M. **Ragatz** (1656′), see p. 82. To the right, the ruin of *Freudenberg* (p. 83); then, higher up, the *Hôt.-Pens. Wartenstein* (p. 85). At the head of the Tamina valley appears the *Calanda* (p. 86). Below the influx of the *Tamina* we cross the Rhine by a wooden bridge, 167 yds. in length.

46½ M. **Maienfeld** (1660′; pop. 1250; *Ochs; Hôt. Vilan; Hôt. Bahnhof; Falknis; Rössli*, good wine) is an old and thriving little town. The old tower (restaurant and fine view) is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emperor Constantius.

At *Boval* (2185′), 1¼ M. to the N.E., is the *Pension Annahof* (3½ fr.), commanding a good view.

The **Luziensteig** (2345′; inn, good wine), a fortified defile between the *Fläscherberg* (3730′) and the *Falknis*, through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, is 2 M. from Maienfeld and is frequently visited from Ragatz. Fine view from the highest block-house (now destroyed), on the top of the Fläscherberg, 1 hr. to the W., and also on the return. — The ***Falknis** (8420′), ascended from the Luziensteig through the *Glecktobel* and by the *Sarina Alp* or *Fläscher Alp* (6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), is fatiguing but interesting; better from Maienfeld (guides, Fortunat and Joh. Peter Enderlin, Jacob Just) by the path made by Fortunat Enderlin, viâ *Bargün* and the *Fläscher Fürkli*.

On the vine-clad slopes to the left lie the villages of *Jenins* (above it, the ruins of *Wyneck* and *Aspermont*) and *Malans* (p. 436). The train crosses the *Landquart*, near its influx into the Rhine. 49 M. **Landquart** (1730′; ***Hôt. Landquart***, R. $2^1/_2$-4, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 8-10 fr.), junction of the Rhætian Railway to Davos (p. 436). To the left are the Klus (entrance to the Prätigau) and the chateau of *Marschlins;* then the village of *Igis* (see below).

$52^1/_2$ M. **Zizers** (1854′; *Krone; Zum Bahnhof*), a small and ancient town. To the left are *Molinära*, a summer-seat of the Bishop of Coire, and the village of *Trimmis*. To the right, the peaks of the *Calanda* (p. 433); at its base are the ruins of *Liechtenstein, Grottenstein,* and *Haldenstein*. At the foot of the last lies the village of Haldenstein, with a dilapidated château belonging to Count Salis (interesting wooden ceiling; old tile-stoves).

$57^1/_2$ M. *Coire*, see p. 430.

Besides the direct railway, the RHÆTIAN RAILWAY (p. 436), a narrow-gauge line, runs from Landquart to Coire ($8^3/_4$ M., in 25-32 min.). Stations: *Igis*, *Zizers*, *Untervatz*, *Trimmis*, *Haldenstein*, and *Coire*.

19. From Wil through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley.

RAILWAY to *Ebnat*, $15^1/_2$ M., in 1 hr. (2nd cl. 1 fr. 85, 3rd cl. 1 fr. 30 c.). — From *Ebnat* to *Buchs*, 23 M., diligence twice daily in $5^1/_4$ hrs. (5 fr. 70 c., coupé 7 fr. 60 c.). Carr. with one horse from Ebnat-Kappel to Wildhaus 14-16, with two horses 30, to Gams 20-22 and 40, to Buchs 25-28 and 50 fr.

Wil (1880′), on the Winterthur and St. Gallen line, see p. 66. The train traverses the *Toggenburg*, the busy and populous valley of the *Thur*.

The ancient county of **Toggenburg** was purchased in 1469 by the Abbots of St. Gallen. The people having afterwards embraced Protestantism, they were persecuted by the abbots. This gave rise early in the 18th cent. to the *Toggenburg War*, in which the Roman Catholic cantons espoused the cause of St. Gallen, while the Protestants took the part of the Toggenburgers. In 1712 the Catholics were defeated at Villmergen in the Aargau, and a general peace secured to the Toggenburgers full enjoyment of their ancient liberties.

$4^1/_2$ M. *Bazenheid;* diligence thrice daily in 40 min. to the health-resort of *Kirchberg* (2427′; Adler; Tell). Opposite (6 M.) *Lütisburg* we cross the *Guggerloch* by a viaduct 170 yds. long and 190′ high. 8 M. *Bütschwil;* $9^1/_2$ M. *Dietfurt*.

10½ M. **Lichtensteig** (2027′; pop. 1500; *Kurhaus Rosengarten*, May 15th-Sept. 30th, 22 beds at 1½-2, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Krone; Rössle*, pens. 3½-4½ fr.; *Pens. Daheim*, 4½ fr.), a little town picturesquely situated on a rocky height, frequented as a health-resort (wood-walks). In the old court-house is a historical collection (adm. 30 c.).

Excursions. The hill of *Gruben* (2920′; inn), ¾ hr. to the S.W., commands a fine view. At its W. foot, 1 hr. from Lichtensteig (carriage-road), lies the health-resort of *Krinau* (2625′; Rössli; Löwe, pens. 3½ fr.), whence the ascent of the *Kreuzegg* (4320′; splendid view) may be easily made in 2 hrs.—On the E. side of the valley easy and well-shaded paths lead to the (1 hr.) **Köbelisberg* (3766′; inn) and the (1 hr.) ruin of *Neu-Toggenburg* (3565′), both commanding picturesque views.—About 3 M. to the N. of Lichtensteig (diligence daily in 1 hr.) is the health-resort of *Oberhelfenschwil* (2788′; Zur Brauerei, Pens. Höhg, at both pens. 4 fr.).—A road (diligence to Waldstatt twice daily in 3 hrs.; also motor-cars) runs from Lichtensteig to the E. viâ *Wasserfluh* to (3½ M.) *Brunnadern*, in the pleasant *Necker-Tal*, and to (8½ M.) *St. Peterzell* (2313′), and finally ascends to the left viâ the *Schönenbühl* (2733′) to *Schönengrund* and (12½ M.) *Waldstatt* (p. 66).—About 3 M. above St. Peterzell lies *Hemberg* (3182′; Löwe; Krone), a high-lying health-resort, whence we may make the pleasant ascents of the *Wilket-Höhe* (3880′; 2½ hrs.), the *Sitz* (3566′; 2 hrs.; inn in summer), and the *Hochalp* (5028′; 3 hrs.; inn in summer), all with lovely views. Diligence twice daily to St. Peterzell and Wattwil.

12½ M. **Wattwil** (2020′; pop. 4971; *Rössli*, R. 1½-2, pens. 5 fr.; *Toggenburg; Schäfle*, pens. 3½ fr.; *Sonne*, pens. 4 fr.; *Pens. Risi*, well situated, pens. 4 fr.; *Pens. Sentisblick*), a charming village, with a new church. To the right is the nunnery of *St. Maria der Engeln*, and opposite, to the S., is the old castle (restored) of *Iberg*.

Diligence to *Utznach* (p. 63) four times daily in 2 hrs. (2 fr. 20, 2 fr. 95 c.) and to *Hemberg* (see above), 5½ M. in 1¾ hr. (1 fr. 10 c.). Railway to Utznach by the *Ricken Tunnel* under construction.

The last station is (15½ M.) **Ebnat-Kappel** (2073′; *Hotel Bahnhof*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôt. Central*), for the thriving villages of *Ebnat* (Krone, pens. 4-5 fr.; Ochs; Post Restaurant), with 2657 inhab., and *Kappel* (Traube), with 2187 inhabitants. An attractive view is obtained from the *Rosenbühl Restaurant*.

Excursions. The *Tanzboden* (4743′) may be ascended from Ebnat in 2½ hrs., viâ the (1 hr.) Inn 'Zur Frohen Aussicht' (easy and interesting). The **Speer* (6415′) is ascended through the *Steintal* in 5 hrs. (rather trying near the top; guide 7 fr., advisable, comp. p. 57); from *Neu-St. Johann* or *Nesslau* (see below), by the *Jental*, in 5 hrs.; or from *Stein*, viâ the *Alp im Lad* and the *Herren Alp*, in 4½ hrs. (guide).

The Road ascends on the right bank of the Thur viâ (18 M.) *Krummenau* (2385′), where the *'Sprung'*, a natural rock-bridge, crosses the stream, to (20 M.) *Neu-St. Johann* (2493′; Schäfle), with an old abbey (now a school for boys and pension, 4½-5½ fr.), and (20½ M.) **Nesslau** (2520′; *Traube*, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 4½-5 fr., good; *Stern; Krone; Pens. Alpenblick; Pens. Bellevue*, 4½-5½ fr.), a summer-resort, with 2137 inhab. and a pretty church.

To Urnäsch over the Krätzern Pass (4½ hrs.), interesting. A road from Neu-St. Johann ascends the *Lutern-Tal*, by *Ennetbühl* and the *Rietbad* (3000′; R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.), to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Bern-*

halden (3402′). Then a bridle-path through the *Krätzernwald* to the (¾ hr.) **Krätzern Pass** (4100′) and the *Krätzerli Inn* (fair), whence a road leads past the *Rossfall-Alp* (inn) to (1½-2 hrs.) *Urnäsch* (p. 66). — Ascent of the *Sentis* (p. 75) from Nesslau, 6 hrs.: from (1½ hr.) *Bernhalden* (p. 81) in ¾ hr. to the *Gemeinen-Wesen Alp* (4210′); thence to the *Thierwies Inn* and (4 hrs.) the top (p. 76).

The scenery becomes more interesting. The road leads past a fine fall of the *Weisse Thur* to (23 M.) *Stein* (2756′; Ochs; Pens. Forrer, 6 fr.) and (25 M.) *Starkenbach* (Drei Eidgenossen, pens. 4½-5 fr.), a straggling village. To the right is the ruin of *Starkenstein*. (Over the *Amdener-Höhe* to *Weesen*, 4½-5 hrs., see p. 57; guide advisable.) Passing (26½ M.) *Alt-St. Johann* (2930′; Rössli, pens. 4½-5 fr.; Rütli; Hirsch) and (28 M.) *Unterwasser* (2980′; Hôt.-Pens. Kurhaus Sentis, 100 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr., good; Stern, pens. 4½-5 fr., well spoken of), prettily situated at the junction of the sources of the Thur, we ascend, past the Wilhelm Tell Inn (3464′; pens. 5 fr.), to —

30 M. **Wildhaus** (3600′; *Hirsch*, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Sonne*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Pens. Schönenboden*, 5 fr., 20 min. to the N.E., on a small lake), lying at the base of the *Schafberg* (7810′). About 10 min. short of the village, on the right, is the wooden house, blackened with age, in which *Zwingli* (p. 49) was born in 1484. Beyond the village we obtain a survey of the seven Curfirsten (p. 57). The (1½ hr.) *Sommerigkopf* (4317′) commands a fine view of the Rhine valley.

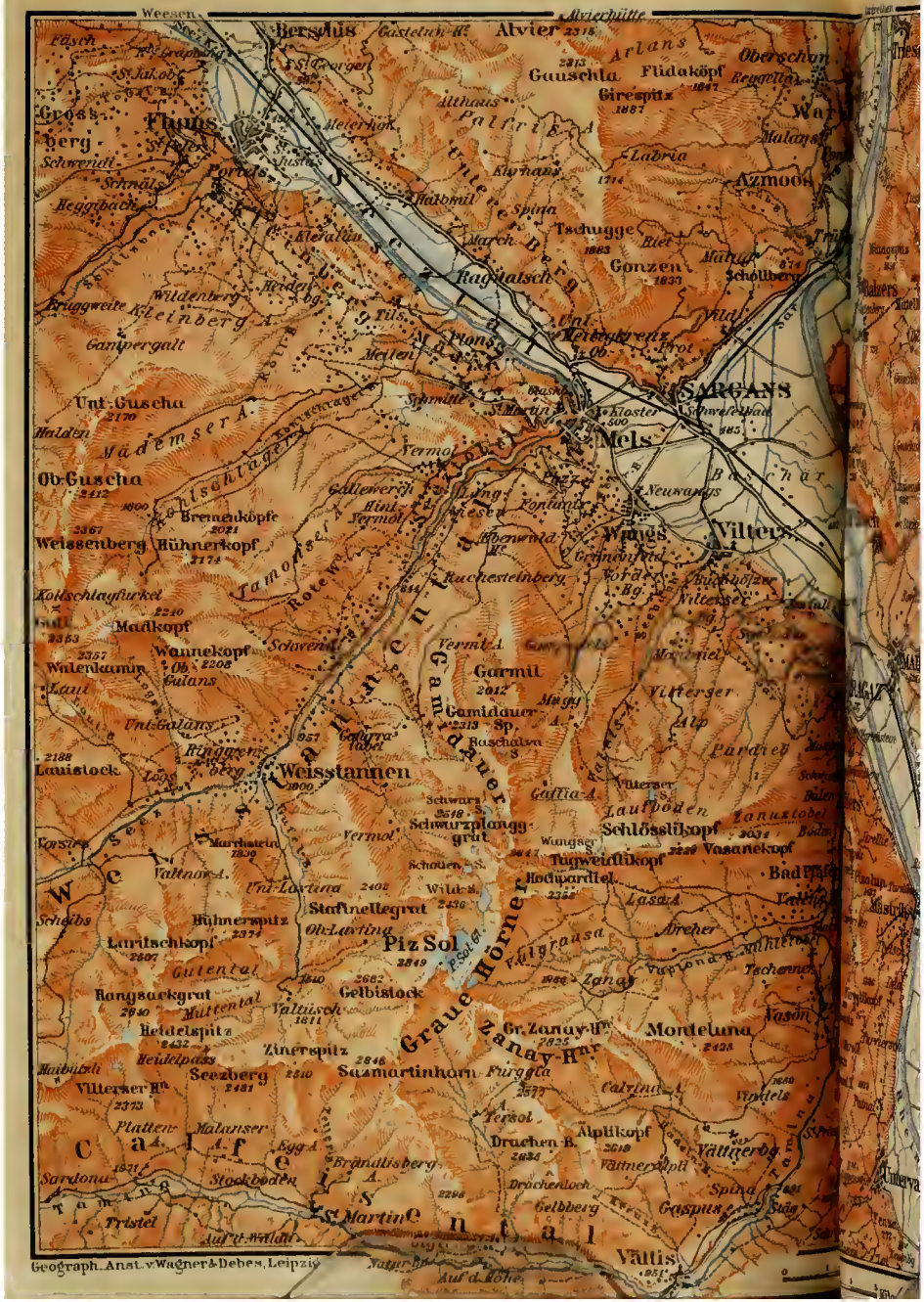
Guides: Heinrich Fenrer and Melch. Wichser, of Wildhaus; Nic. Kaufmann of Unterwasser. — Ascent of the *Sentis* from Wildhaus or Unterwasser viâ the *Flies Alp* and the *Schafboden* (5 hrs.; red way-marks; guide not indispensable), see p. 76. To *Weissbad* by the *Krai Alp*, the *Fähnen-See*, and *Sämbtis-See* (7 hrs.), see p. 77. — To *Wallenstadt* over the *Niedere* or the *Falzloch* (6½ hrs.), see p. 59. — Viâ the *Schwendi Alp* and *Iltiss Alp* to the top of the *Hinterruck* (7566′) and thence over the Falzloch to the *Käserruck* (7434′), easy and repaying (4 hrs., with guide). Magnificent views.

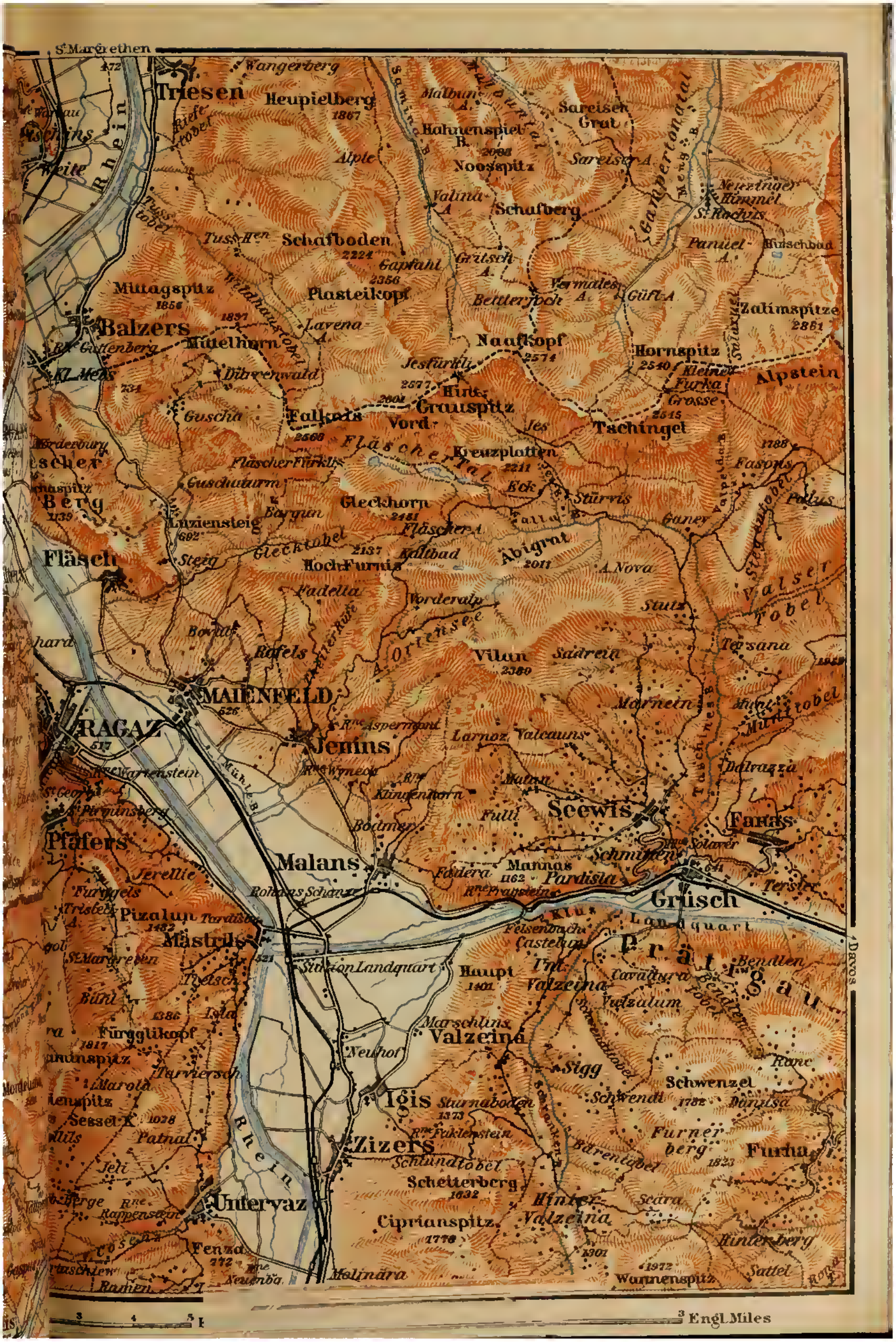
The road descends past the ruin of *Wildenburg* through the *Simmi-Tobel*, finally describing a long bend (short-cut for walkers to the right), to (33½ M.) the station of *Zollhaus* and (35½ M.) *Gams* (1575′; Kreuz, carriages for hire), in the Rhine Valley. We then follow the road to the right, viâ *Grabs* and *Werdenberg*, to —

38½ M. *Buchs* (station ½ M. farther on, p. 79).

20. Ragatz and its Environs.

Hotels. *Quellenhof (Pl. a), May 15th-Oct. 1st, 250 beds, R. 4-12, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 6, pens. 12-22 fr.; *Hof Ragatz (Pl. b), March 15th-Oct. 31st, 250 beds, R. 4-7, B. 2, D. 5, S. 3½, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôtel Tamina (Pl. c), May-Oct., 120 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 9-14 fr.; these three with baths; *Schweizerhof & Villa Julia (Pl. d), May-Oct., 96 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Lattmann (Pl. i), 145 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-9 fr.; Krone (Pl. e), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; St. Galler Hof (Pl. g),


Weesen
Bergsus
Alvier
Alvierhütte
Arlans
Gauschla
Flidaköpf
Oberschan
Reggelten
Girespitz
Wa
Gross-Fluhberg
Malans
Labria
Azmoos
Althaus
Patrida
Kurhaus
Halbmil
Spina
Tschugge
Gonzen
Schollberg
Ragatsch
Sargans
Mels
Vermol
Neuwaldhs
Wangs
Vilters
Garmil
Gamidauer
Weisstannen
Schwarzplanggrat
Tugweidlikopf
Schlösslikopf
Vasanekopf
Laufboden
Pardiel
Badruf
Rochadiel
Lasa A.
Archer
Piz Sol
Graue Hörner
Zanay
Gr. Zanay-H.
Monteluna
Tschennel
Gelbistock
Rangsarkgrat
Heidelspitz
Zinerspitz
Seezberg
Vilterser-H.
Sazmartinhorn
Furggla
Calfeisen
Tersol
Alplikopf
Drachen-H.
Vättnerköpfl
Vättnerberg
Spina
Gaspun
Sücs
Gelbberg
Drachenloch
Vältis
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



St. Margrethen
Wangerberg
Triesen
Heupielberg
1867
Malbun A.
Sareiser Grat
Hahnenspiel B.
Noosspitz
Alple
Sareiser A.
Schafberg
Valüna A.
Neuzinger Himmel
St. Rochus
Schafboden
2224
Gapfahl
Gritsch A.
Panüel A.
Mittagspitz
1856
Plasteikopf
2356
Vermales A.
Güfl A.
Zalimspitze
2861
Bettlerjoch
Balzers
Mittelhorn
Naafkopf
2574
Hornspitz
2540
Alpstein
Kl. Mels
Jesfürkli
Gusch
Falknis
Vord. Grauspitz
2566
Tschingel
Fläscher Tal
Kreuzplatten
2211
Fläscher Fürkli
Guschaturm
Gleckhorn
2451
Fasons
Luziensteig
692
Fläsch
Hoch Furnis
Kalbad
Abigrat
2011
A. Nova
Vorderalp
Stutz
Valser Tobel
Bovel
Rofels
Ortensee
Vilan
2380
Sadrein
Tersana
MAIENFELD
526
Marnein
RAGAZ
517
Jenins
Larnoz
Valcauns
Dalvazza
Pfäfers
Fulli
Seewis
Fanas
Malans
Mannas
1162
Pardisla
Schmitten
Grüsch
Fadera
Jerellie
Pizalun
1482
Mastrils
Station Landquart
Landquart
Prätigau
Haupt
1401
Valzeina
Cavadura
Valzalum
Davos
Marschlins
Valzeina
Neuhof
Sigg
Schwenzel
Igis
Schwendi
1782
Zizers
Furnerberg
1823
Furna
Schetterberg
1632
Untervaz
Hinter Valzeina
Scära
Ciprianspitz
1778
Hinterberg
Molinära
Wannenspitz
Sattel
Rhein
Engl. Miles

pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Central (Pl. k); Hôt. National (Pl. l), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2¾, S. 2¼, pens. 6-7½ fr.; Hôt. Métropole (Pl. f), May 15th-Oct. 15th, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 1½-3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Sternen (Pl. p), Bahnhof-Str., pens. 4½-5 fr.; Ochse (Pl. m), pens. 5-6½ fr.; Löwe (Pl. n). — Near the station (½ M. from the town): *Hôtel Bristol, first-class, with restaurant and garden, 100 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-20 fr.; Rosengarten, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr., well spoken of. — **Pensions.** Villa Flora (Pl. h), in a quiet situation, with a large garden, pens. 6½-8 fr.; Hôt. Garni zur Post (Pl. o), pens. 6 fr.; Hôtel-Pension Wartenstein (p. 85).

Restaurants. *Kursaal*, see below (Munich and Pilsen beer); Munich beer also at the *Hôt. Bristol, Schweizerhof, National, Central*, and *Métropole* (see above); *Felsenkeller*, ¼ M. from the town, on the way to the Freudenberg (see below).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. r), opposite the Dorfbad.

Omnibus from the station to the village of Ragatz 75 c., trunk 25 c. — **Carriage,** with one horse, from the station to the village 1 fr., trunk 50 c.; from Ragatz (station or village) to Bad Pfäfers and back, with halt of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10 fr., and 1 fr. fee; to Wartenstein and Dorf Pfäfers 8 or 14, Vättis 18 or 25, Maienfeld 6 or 10, Luziensteig 10 or 15 fr.

Baths. The *Neubad* (Pl. 2) and *Helenabad* (Pl. 3) are near the Kurhaus; the *Mühlebad* (Pl. 4) is near the Hof Ragatz; the *Dorfbad* (Pl. 5), with a Trinkhalle, is in the Bahnhof-Strasse, adjoining the Tamina Hotel. Charge 2-2½ fr. per hr.; warm towels 20 c. extra. — *Swimming Bath* (Pl. 1; 84° Fahr.; 2 fr. in the morning, 1 fr. in the afternoon; swimming-drawers 20 c., full suit 50 c.); open for ladies 8-10, 11-1, and 4-5.30.

In the Kur-Garten is the *Medico-Mechanic Institute* (Dr. F. Bally), for 'Swedish gymnastics', the electro-therapeutic treatment, and massage.

Visitors' Tax 50 c. per day for each person. The season lasts from the beginning of May until October. — *Music* in the morning, afternoon, and evening, alternately in the Kur-Garten (or Kursaal) and the Badhalle at the Dorfbad. — *Official Enquiry Office* at the Post Office.

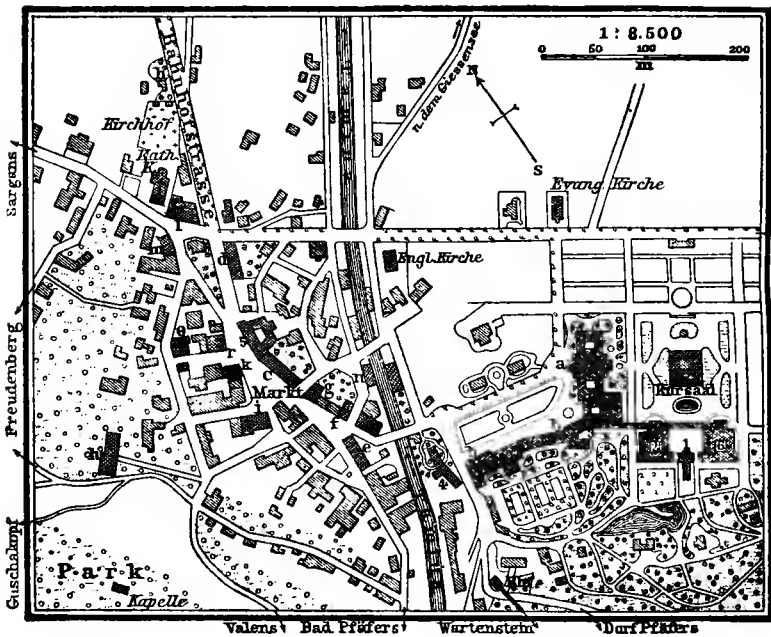
English Church (service in summer). — *Golf Links* (8 holes).

Ragatz (1710′; pop. 1900), prettily situated at the entrance of the narrow valley of the boisterous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine lower down (see p. 79), is a famous watering-place and one of the most frequented resorts in Switzerland (30,000 visitors annually). The station is about ½ M. from the market-place. To the right of the Bahnhof-Str. lies the *Cemetery*, with a monument to the philosopher Schelling (d. 1854); farther on, to the left, is the *Dorfbad* (Pl. 5). The chief rallying-points are the *Kursaal*, with the *Kur-Garten* and the *Baths* (see above), which receive the mineral water from Pfäfers by a conduit, 2½ M. long. Fine view of the Falknis to the N.

By the last houses (1 M.) on the Sargans road a path ascends to the left through vineyards to (½ M.) the ruined castle of *Freudenberg* (1915′), with a fine view of the Rhine Valley. We return by a road on the hillside, between houses and gardens. — On the left bank of the Tamina towards the Rhine is the *Giessensee*, an artificial lake surrounded by shady promenades (boat 1 fr. per hour for 1-2 pers., 1½ fr. for 3-4 pers.; with boatman 2 and 3 fr.).

Bad Pfäfers, which lies rather more than 2½ M. from the market-place, may be reached on foot (from the station and back

3 hrs.) or by carriage (see p. 83). The narrow road (forbidden to cyclists), following the left bank of the *Tamina*, gradually ascends through wood, flanked by sombre schist cliffs, 500′ to 800′ high, which leave scarcely room enough for the torrent. Near the (2 M.) unpretending *Schwattenfall Restaurant* a footpath leads to the left across the Tamina and then ascends viâ *Valur* to (½ hr.) *Wartenstein* (see p. 85), and ½ M. farther on diverges another



path, leading to (¾ hr.) the village of Pfäfers (p. 85). Both these paths are shady, but steep and slippery in wet weather. The road next passes through a rocky gateway, and in ¼ hr. more reaches the convent-like buildings of —

Bad Pfäfers or **Pfävers** (2235′). The bathing establishment, situated in a shady spot at the mouth of the ravine in which the spring rises, contains 120 beds (R. from 1½, pens. from 7½ fr.; Swiss clientèle). The charge for private baths is 1 fr., for public baths 50 c. Temperature of the water 95° Fahr. The season lasts from June 1st to Sept. 15th.

Tickets for the gorge and the spring (1 fr.) are sold in the chief corridor of the bath-house. After traversing the long corridors we

emerge in the impressive *Tamina Gorge (30-50′ wide; 550 yds. in length), along which an easy pathway is carried, resting on the rock or on masonry, 30-40′ above the torrent. The attendant opens a door admitting to a narrow shaft, filled with vapour, in which rises the spring, flowing at the rate of about 660 gallons per minute. The pellucid water, free from taste and smell, is very slightly impregnated with carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesia. Its use is beneficial in rheumatic, nervous, and scrofulous affections. The spring was discovered in 1038, and in 1242 the earliest bath-house was erected by the abbey of Pfäfers (see below). Traces of this house may still be seen on the rocks above the shaft. The patients at that period were let down to the spring by ropes.

From the Baths to the Village of Pfäfers (1¼ hr.). The path (green marks) ascends to the right in windings; after ¼ hr., by a finger-post, where the path to the right leads to Valens (see p. 86), we descend to the left and (5 min.) cross the Tamina by a *Natural Bridge*, 230′ above the springs. We now ascend a steep path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in wet weather, to a (20 min.) restaurant (open in summer only) and thence follow the footpath to the left, through meadows and wood, to the (¼ hr.) road, 1¼ M. from the village of Pfäfers.

A Cable Tramway, starting every 20-30 min., ascends from behind the Hôtel Hof Ragatz in 10 min. (gradient 27:100; 2nd cl. 1 fr., 3rd cl. 60 c.; return-ticket 1 fr. 30, 80 c., 10 return-tickets 10 or 6 fr.) to the **Hôtel-Pension Wartenstein* (2463′; 60 beds, R. 3½-6, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-15 fr., incl. free use of cable-tramway), a health-resort (open from May to Oct.), with hydropathic and garden, affording a view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Curfirsten to the N.W. (p. 57). Below are the ruin of *Wartenstein* and the *Chapel of St. George*. The carriage-road goes on to (20 min.) the **Village of Pfäfers** (2696′; *Adler*, pens. from 5 fr.; *Löwe*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Taube*, all three unpretending, with garden-restaurants). The once powerful Benedictine Abbey of Pfäfers, founded about 724 by St. Pirmin and secularized in 1838, was converted into a lunatic asylum *(St. Pirminsberg)* in 1847. The *Tabor* (2765′), a hill ¼ hr. to the N. of the abbey, also affords a fine view.

Excursions from Ragatz. The nearer walks are all provided with sign-posts. — The ***Guschakopf** (2463′), a wooded hill to the W. of Ragatz, to the right of the entrance to the Tamina Valley, may be reached in 40 min., either by a path on the S. side, ascending to the right beyond Pens. Flora, or by one on the W. side, diverging to the right from the road to Valens (see p. 86). Fine view of Ragatz, the Rhine Valley, the Appenzell and Prätigau Mts., the Graue Hörner, and the Calanda. — To *Maienfeld* (1½ M. by the Rhine bridge; one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10 fr.), see p. 79; *Luziensteig* (direct path by the railway-bridge 1¼ hr., road viâ Maienfeld 4½ M.), see p. 80. — The *Prätigau* (*Seewis*, *Valzeina*, etc.), see R. 92.

***Pizalun** (4860′; 3¼ hrs.; guide, advisable for novices, 6 fr.), a splendid point of view. From (1 hr.) Dorf Pfäfers partly through wood (red way-marks) viâ *Furggels* to the pastures of (1½ hr.) *St. Margretenberg* (4130′), then to the left, and lastly by iron steps to the (¾ hr.) top. — A similar view is commanded by the **Tristeli Alp** (4790′), to the N. of Pizalun. The path diverges to the left from the Vättis road, about 1 M. from Dorf Pfäfers, and ascends mostly through wood to the (2 hrs.) Alp.

To **Valens** (3018′; *Piz Sol*, pens. 4-5 fr., well spoken of; *Zum Frohsinn*), from Ragatz in 1½ hr. by a direct road ascending to the left under the Guschakopf, affording beautiful glimpses of the Calanda, or from Bad Pfäfers in ½ hr. (to the right at the finger-post mentioned on p. 85). A new road hence, crossing the (¼ hr.) *Tschenner Schlucht*, a deep rocky cleft in the Mühletobel, leads to (½ hr.) *Vasön* (3015′; inn), amid sunny pastures, whence the road proceeds through the Tamina valley to the (1½ M.) road to Vättis (see below).—Ascent of the **Vasanekopf** (6675′), from Valens, easy (3½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.): across pastures to the *Lasa Alp* (6145′; clubhut), 3 hrs.; thence to the right to the top ½ hr. (wide view; still finer from the *Schlösslikopf*, 7295′, 1 hr. from the Lasa Alp, guide 9 fr.). Rich flora.—***Monteluna** (7955′), 4½ hrs. from Vasön by the *Alp Vindels* (5410′), also easy and interesting (guide 12 fr.).—The ascent of ***Piz Sol** or *Pizol* (9345′), the highest of the *Graue Hörner*, is trying but very interesting (7 hrs.; guide 17 fr.). From (3 hrs.) the *Lasa Alp* we ascend to the (2 hrs.) lonely *Wildsee* (7990′), beyond which we proceed over rocks and snow to (2 hrs.) the summit, where a glorious view unfolds itself. We may descend viâ the *Tersol Alp* to *Vättis* or viâ the *Alp Lavtina* to (3½ hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 60).

From Ragatz to Vättis, 10 M., diligence twice daily in summer in 2½ hrs. (fare 3 fr. 15 c.; two-horse carr. there and back 25 fr.). The road leads viâ (3 M.) the village of Pfäfers (p. 85), and then on the E. side of the deep Tamina Valley. After 1½ M. the path to the Baths of Pfäfers diverges to the right (p. 85). Farther on the road passes the houses of *Ragol* and (1½ M.) *Vadura* (Gemsli), beyond which we join the road from Vasön viâ the Tamina bridge (see above). To the left rise the precipitous slopes of the *Calanda*. The valley expands beyond the narrow ravine of *St. Peter*, 1½ M. from **Vättis** (3120′; *Hôt. Lerche*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. Calanda*, pens. 5-5½ fr.; *Kurhaus Vättis*, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Tamina*, pens. 4½-5 fr.), a large village and summer-resort, beautifully situated at the mouth of the *Calfeisen-Tal* (p. 87).

Walks may be taken to (20 min.) *Vidameida*, a small glacier in a ravine of the Calanda (view of the Sardona Glacier); to (1 hr.) the *Gnapperkopf* (3680′), an old silver mine with several ruined shafts, where interesting mineral specimens may be found; thence to the (1 hr.) *Alp Schröter* (4900′) and the (1 hr.) *Alp Salaz* (5870′), with fine view.—The *Vättnerberg* (5295′; 2 hrs.; fatiguing) is better ascended from Vasön (see above); thence to the *Montduna* (see above), 2½ hrs.—To the (1 hrs.) *Drachenloch* (7875′), on the *Drachenberg* or *Draggaberg*, also fatiguing (guide desirable); fine felspar and stalactites.—Ascents (guides, Jos. Sprecher, David Kohler). *Calanda* (9213′), 7-8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); path marked in blue; laborious but remunerative (comp. p. 433).—*Simel* (7710′), viâ the *Ramuz Alp* in 4 hrs., easy (guide 8 fr.); *Adplikopf* (8590′), viâ the *Vättner Aelpli* in 5 hrs., also easy (guide 10 fr.); *Zanayhorn* (9270′), viâ the *Calcina Alp* in 6 hrs. (guide 17 fr.): *Sazmortinhorn* (9315′) and *Piz Sol* (*Pizol*: 9345′; see above), viâ the *Tersol Alp*, in 6-7 hrs. (guide 17 fr.), these three somewhat troublesome. The *Pandrahörner* (10,010′ and 10,190′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) are best ascended from the S. by the *Grossalp* and the *Laroi-Tal* (trying, but attractive; magnificent views).—The ***Ringelspitz** or **Piz Bargias** (10,665′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) is troublesome, but offers no serious difficulties to experts under favourable conditions of the snow. The ascent is usually made from the N. by the *Calfeisen-Tal* and the (2½-3 hrs.) *Alp Schrüa-Wiesli* (5675′; night-quarters), and thence by the *Glaser Glacier* or by the *Riesegg* to the (5-6 hrs.) summit. The ascent from the S.E. (Kunkels), by the *Grossalp* (night-quarters) and the *Taminser Glacier*, is

easier (7-8 hrs., guide 30 fr.). Comp. p. 152.—The *Glaserhorn* (10,260′; guide 25 fr.) and the *Tristelhorn* or *Piz da Sterls* (10,220′; guide 25 fr.) are also ascended from the Schräa-Wiesli Alp, but both are difficult.

From Vättis to Reichenau over the Kunkels Pass (3½ hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary). The route, practicable for carriages to *Ueberruf*, the top of the pass, ascends the valley of the *Görbs* generally on the E. side. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. On reaching the (2 hrs.) **Kunkels Pass** (4433′), we turn abruptly to the left and enter the defile of *La Foppa*. (About 5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the Rhine Valley may be obtained.) Then a steep and stony descent to *Tamins* and (1½ hr.) *Reichenau* (p. 418).—From the Kunkels Pass an easy path leads to the E. to the (2 hrs.) *Taminser Aelpli* (6540′), at the S. edge of the Calanda, with a magnificent view.

From Vättis to Flims over the Trinser Furka, 9-10 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), trying but remunerative. We ascend (new road to St. Martin; thence bridle-path) to the W. through the picturesque **Calfeisen-Tal** to (2½ hrs.) *St. Martin* (4430′; thence by the *Heidel Pass* to *Weisstannen*, see p. 56; by the *Haibützli Pass* to *Elm*, see p. 98). From St. Martin we may follow either the right bank, viâ *Schräa*, *Tiefenwald*, and *Ebne*, or the left bank, viâ the *Malanser Alp*, to (2 hrs.) the grandly situated *Sardona Alp* (5735′), whence a steep path leads to the S.W. to the (2 hrs.) **Trinser Furka** (8165′), to the N.E. of the *Trinser Horn* (9935′). We descend to the *Trinser Alp* and round the E. side of the *Flimser-Stein* (p. 451) to (3 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 451); or we may skirt the Trinser Horn to the right and reach Flims viâ *Segnes Sura* and the *Segnes Club Hut*. —At the head of the valley, 1½ hr. from the Sardona Alp, is the **Sardona Club Hut** (7350′; inn in summer), whence experts may climb the *Piz Sardona* or *Saurenstock* (10,020′; 3-4 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), the *Grosse Scheibe* (9585′; 3 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the *Piz Segnes* (10,175′; 3½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.), and the *Trinser Horn* or *Piz Dolf* (9935′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 22 fr.). Over the *Sardona Pass* (9315′) to *Segnes Sura* and *Flims*, troublesome; over the *Sardona Pass* and the *Saurenjoch* (9380′) to the *Falzüber Alp* and *Elm*, difficult (see p. 98).

21. From Zürich to Glarus and Linthal.

52 M. Railway to Glarus (42½ M.) in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.); from Glarus to Linthal (9½ M.) in 40-50 min. (1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 20, 85 c.). (From Weesen to Glarus, 7½ M., in 20 min.; 1 fr. 25, 90, 65 c.)

To (35½ M.) *Ziegelbrücke*, see pp. 55, 56. We cross the Linth Canal (p. 63); on the right, the Wiggis and Glärnisch (p. 96). 37 M. *Nieder-* and *Ober-Urnen*, for the pleasant villages of *Nieder-Urnen* (1417′; Mineralbad Niederurnen, pens. 5-6 fr. incl. baths) and *Ober-Urnen* (1440′; Quellenhof). — 39 M. *Näfels-Mollis*, junction for (2½ M.) *Weesen* (p. 56).

Näfels (2660′; 2660 inhab.; *Schwert*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Schützenhof*; *Café-Restaurant National*) and Ober-Urnen are the only Roman Catholic villages in Canton Glarus. The church is the finest in the canton. The well-preserved *Freuler Palace*, now a poor-house, contains some interesting Renaissance rooms and, on the ground-floor, a collection of local antiquities (adm. 50 c.). On 9th April, 1388, the natives here shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven attacks took place, stand eleven memorial stones (monument in the *Sändlen*). The

peasants of the district make a pilgrimage to the spot on the first Thurs. in April. — On the right bank of the *Escher Canal* lies **Mollis** (1470′; *Löwe*, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Bär*), an industrial village (2000 inhab.). Over the *Kerenzerberg* to *Mühlehorn*, see p. 58.

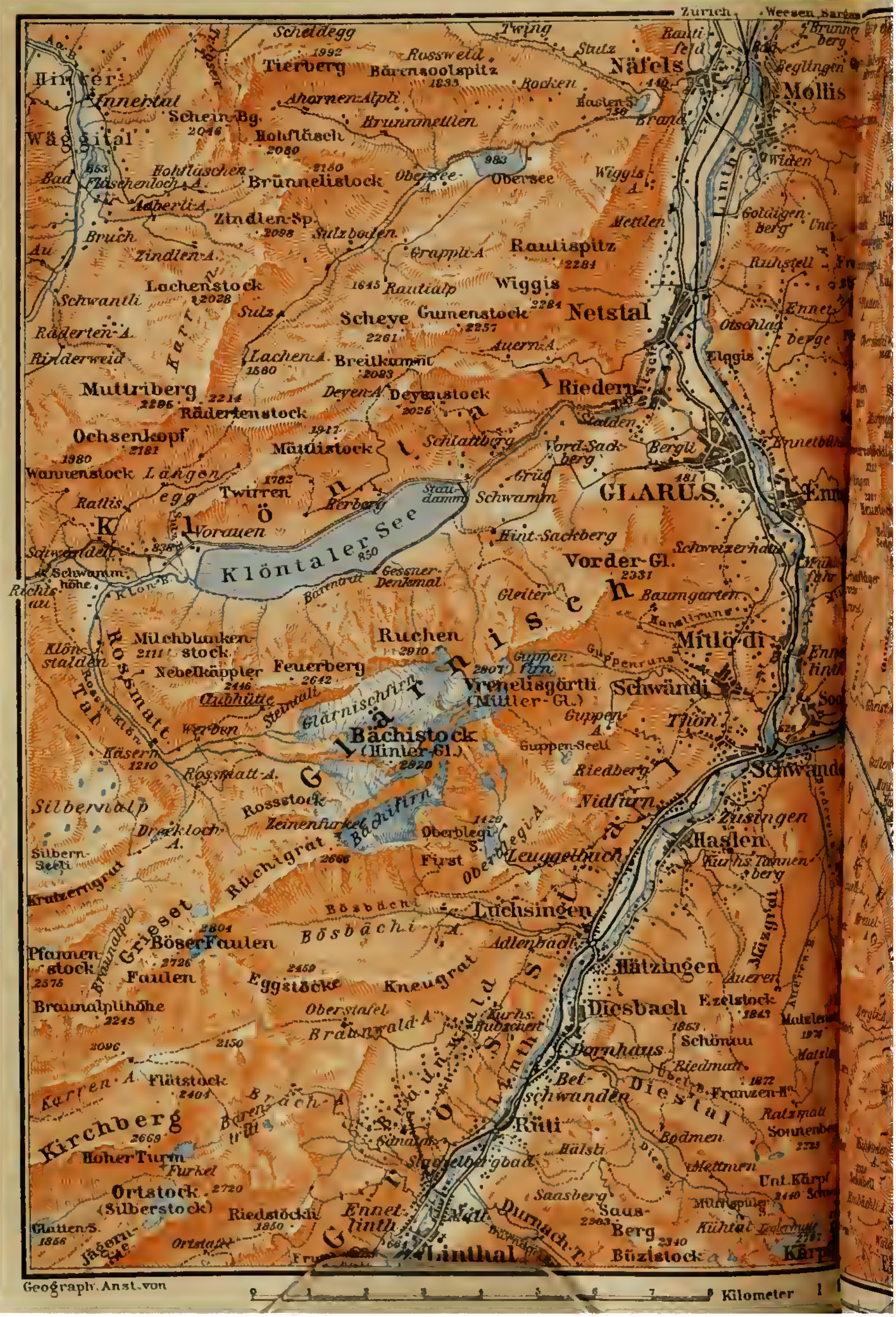
Excursions. The ***Rautispitz** (7493′), the summit of the *Wiggis Chain*, is ascended from Näfels in 5½-6 hrs. (interesting; no difficulty; guide 10 fr.). On the right bank of the *Rautibach*, with its numerous falls, we ascend in zigzags, crossing the *Tränkibach*, to the (1 hr.) *Brand* (2510′). Hence a road leads through wood and past the *Hasler-See* (2160′) viâ the *Nieder-See-Alp* (Kurhaus Oberseetal, plain) to the (1 hr.) charming *Obersee* (3225′; inn). We skirt this lake to the left and ascend through wood to the *Grappli Alp* (4730′) and (2 hrs.) *Rauti Alp* (5400′; shelter-hut), and in 2 hrs. more to the top, which slopes gradually on the W. side (beautiful view). — A rocky arête 1 hr. long, traversed by a dizzy path, connects the Rautispitz with the **Scheye** (7420′), the second peak of the Wiggis. The Scheye is also ascended from Vorauen or Richisau (p. 96) viâ the *Längenegg Alp* (4 hrs.), or from the Klöntal Lake (p. 96) viâ the *Herberig* and the *Deyen Alp* (4½ hrs.), or from Netstal hy the *Auern Alp* (5½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — From the Obersee to (4½ hrs.) *Richisau* or *Vorauen* (p. 96) viâ the *Lachen Alp* (5120′), the *Längenegg Pass* (ca. 5900′), and the *Längenegg Alp* (5257′), an attractive route (guide, 10 fr.).

41 M. **Netstal** (1485′; pop. 2000; *Schwert*) lies at the E. base of the Wiggis (see above). Road to the *Klöntal*, see p. 97.

42½ M. **Glarus.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — **Hotels.** *Glarner Hof, at the station, 70 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Höt. Schneller, R. 2-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; Drei Eidgenossen, R. 2-2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; Schweizerhof, pens. 5 fr.; Löwe; Sonne, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôtel Bahnhof, R. 2, pens. 6-6½ fr. — Sanatorium Dr. Erat, with park. — Beer at the *Drei Eidgenossen*, *Sonne*, and the *Hôtel Bahnhof*; *Restaurant Erlengarten* (brewery), *Schützenhaus*, both to the S. of the town, with gardens. — *Summer Restaurant* on the *Bergli* (1883′), 20 min. to the W. of the town, an admirable point of view.

Glarus (1577′; pop. 5000), Fr. *Glaris*, the capital of the canton, with busy industries, lies at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648′), at the W. base of the *Schild* (7500′), and at the S.E. base of the *Wiggis* (see above). The *Kärpfstock* (9180′) forms the background to the S.; to the right, the *Hausstock* (10,340′), to the left, the *Gandstock* (7600′). The *Town Hall* contains excellent reliefs of the canton of Glarus by F. Becker and of the Elm landslip by Prof. A. Heim (adm. free). The *Law Courts* contain the Cantonal Archives, the Public Library, and a small gallery of pictures, chiefly by Swiss artists (adm. 50 c.). In the *Post Office* are collections of antiquities and natural history curiosities (fine fossils). — On the right bank of the Linth lies the industrial village of *Ennenda* (Schützenhof; Wiese; Freihof), with 2497 inhabitants.

Excursions (guide, Rudolf Stahl). Pretty walk (road) viâ *Schweizerhaus* to (3½ M.) *Schwändi* (p. 89). — The **Schild** (7500′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 fr.). The path from Glarus leads through wood and pastures, and over the *Ennetberge*, to the (3 hrs.) *Heuboden Alp* (4770′); then to the right, without difficulty, to the top (2½ hrs.). Admirable view of the Mürtschenstock, Tödi, and Glärnisch. — The **Fronalpstock** (6980′; 5 hrs.; guide 7 fr.; similar view) is easily ascended viâ the Ennetberge and the *Fronalp*. —


Zürich
Weesen
Näfels
Mollis
Tierberg
Scheidegg
Twing
Rossweid
Bärensoolspitz
Ahornen-Alpli
Brunnmettlen
Wäggital
Innertal
Schein-Bg.
Hohflüsch
Hohflüschen
Brünnelistock
Obersee
Wiggis
Zindlen-Sp.
Sulzboden
Rautispitz
Bruch
Zindlen-A.
Lochenstock
Rautialp
Wiggis
Schwantli
Scheye
Gumenstock
Netstal
Räderten-A.
Lachen-A.
Breitkamm
Riedern
Muttriberg
Rädertenstock
Deyen-A.
Deyenstock
Ochsenkopf
Mittlistock
Schlattberg
Vord. Sackberg
Bergli
Wannenstock
Twirren
Schwamm
GLARUS
Vorauen
Klöntaler See
Hint. Sackberg
Vorder-Gl.
Gessner-Denkmal
Gleiter
Baumgarten
Milchblanken-stock
Ruchen
Mitlödi
Nebelkäppler
Feuerberg
Guppen-firn
Glärnischfirn
Vrenelisgärtli (Mittler-Gl.)
Schwändi
Bächistock (Hinter-Gl.)
Guppen-A.
Thon
Käsern
Rossmatt-A.
Riedberg
Schwanden
Silbernalp
Rossstock
Nidfurn
Zusingen
Haslen
Dreckloch-A.
Bächifirn
Oberblegi
Leuggelbach
Rüchigrat
First
Luchsingen
Bösbächi
Böser Faulen
Adlenbach
Faulen
Eggstöcke
Kneugrat
Hätzingen
Diesbach
Braunwald-A.
Schönau
Dornhaus
Betschwanden
Diestal
Flätstock
Karren-A.
Kirchberg
Rüti
Hoher Turm
Ortstock (Silberstock)
Riedstöckli
Saasberg
Linthal
Büzistock
Geograph. Anst. von
Kilometer

Quarten
Kerenzer Berg
Buchen
Blankschwendi
Talalp
Talalp S.
Neuenkamm
1906
Talstafeli
Altstafel
Kilunettler
Hochmatt
1863
Alp-Firzstock
1829
Ob. Terzen
Altstafel
Nüchen
Gusten
1836
Tobelwald
Molser Alp
Stock
2392
Mürtschen-
stock
Faulen
2415
2442
Spannegg
Spannegg-A.
Ruchen
Bärenboden
Merten
Murgtal
Munz
Molreen
2183
Munzkopf
Guschafella
Seewen
Stelli
Brodkamm
2009
Zieger
2076
Muskenkamm
2010
Leist
Bachlaui
Breitmantel
Banüöl
Bruggwein
Kalktalköpfe
1957
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Oberstafel
1848
Mürtschen-Al.
Hochmättli
Gulmen
2314
Marnen
Buchegg
Siwellen
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Etscherzapfen
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Murgseefurkel
2002
Murgsee
Gorben
Erdis
Erdisgulmen
2295
Türli
Matossa
Krummen
Wiesen
Halden
Schwarzstöckli
2312
Murg S.
1825
Beglingen
2381
Heustock
Erdiskamm
2391
Goggeien
2363
Magereu
2528
Spitzm. H.
Rauchseilenstock
Rottor
2514
Murgpass
2011
Bei den Seelenen
2436
Gufelstock
Mühlebach A.
Weissmeilen
2483
2250
Schönegg
Werdenbühl
Vans
Spitzmeilen
2505
Spitzmeilen-Pass
Ubelis
Oberstafel
Guntelkamm
2287
Bützi
Obervans
Vans-Tal
Gult
Laufurkel
Gams
Mühlebachtal
Werben
Rinderhörner
2142
Risegg
2296
Faulegg
2458
Gheist-A.
Üblital
Willenbütz
Gulderstock
2522
Kaltbad
Faulen
2491
Schnürligrat
2468
Guflen
Hint. d. Bach
Engi
Vor d. Bach
Fuckenstock
2373
Faulenstock
2416
Winkel
Oberstez
Tülls-A.
Sernftal
Plattenberg
Rieseten-pass
Rieseten
2189
Hint.-Egg A.
Vord.-Egg A.
Lauel-A.
Krauchtal
Riesetenhr.
2359
Wallenbütz
Unterstez
Weisstannen
Kreuel-A.
826
Matt
Scheibs
Foostock
2610
Stalden
Herberig
Krauchtal
Bergli A.
Brummbach
Geissstäfeli
Blattengrat
2248
2336
Fooställi
2380
Grünen Sp.
Foopass
2229
Unt. Foodalp Ob.
Mutten-T.
Haibützli
Kühtal
Gufeli-A.
Camperdun A.
Fahrispitz
2173
Matt
2561
2617
Muttentaler Grat
Kühboden
Sulzbach
Kl. Scheibe
Gr. 2922
Scheibe P.
Schwendi
2129
Schabell
Embächli-A.
Mispi
Eschen
Ramin alp
Piz Sardona (Saurenstock)
3054
Sardona Gl.
Sardona
Taufstein
Wald
982
Elm
Untertal
Sauren Gl.
Sardona-Hr.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Miles

To THE MURGTAL from the (3 hrs.) Heuboden Alp, by the *Mürtschen Alp* (*Oberstafel*, 6063′), see p. 58 (to the *Merlen Alp* direct, 2 hrs.; over the *Murgsee-Furkel* to the *Murgsee*, 2½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.).—To OBSTALDEN (8 hrs.; guide, 8 fr., unnecessary for experts), a fine route: we cross the *Fronalp* (*Mittlere* 5193′, *Obere* 6039′) and *Platten Alp* (5495′) to the (5 hrs.) *Spannegg* (5108′), skirt the little *Spannegg-See* (4757′; with the *Mürtschenstock* on our right, p. 58), and descend to the *Talalp-See* (3610′) and (3 hrs.) *Obstalden* (p. 58).—The **Vorder-Glärnisch** (7648′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), from Glarus viâ *Sackberg* and the *Gleiter*, is laborious, for experts only.

The **Klöntal** (p. 96) as far as Richisau deserves a visit. Good road past the *Klöntaler See* to *Vorauen* (7½ M.) and *Richisau* (10½ M.); one-horse carr. there and back 18, two-horse 25-30 fr.

From Glarus over the *Pragel* to *Schwyz*, see R. 23.

The railway to Linthal crosses the Linth six times. 43 M. *Ennenda* (see p. 88). Near (44½ M.) *Mitlödi* (1665′; Hirsch), and beyond it, we obtain a superb view of the Tödi and its neighbours. On the right bank lies *Ennetlinth*. The fertile valley with its factories contrasts picturesquely with the abrupt mountains.

46 M. **Schwanden** (1720′; *Rail. Restaurant; Schwanderhof*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof; Adler*, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Linthhof*), with 2400 inhab., lies at the mouth of the *Sernf-Tal* (p. 97).

Pretty walk (road viâ *Thon* 1½ M., direct path 25 min.) to **Schwändi** (2360′; *Hirsch; Adler; Krone*), with a splendid view of the Tödi and Selbsanft.—From Schwändi to the *Oberblegi-See* (see below) by the *Guppen Alp* (5480′) and *Guppen-Seeli*, 4 hrs.

We cross the Linth below the influx of the *Sernf*. 47 M. *Nidfurn-Haslen* (1864′); to the E., 2 M. higher up, is the plain *Kurhaus Tannenberg* (3035′; view). Farther on is *Leuggelbach* (Höflibad, with restaurant and garden), with a fine waterfall on the right. —49 M. *Luchsingen-Hätzingen* (1873′).

Pleasant excursion to the (2½ hrs.) **Oberblegi-See** (4680′), at the foot of the Bächistock (p. 96); descent by the *Bösbächi Alp* and *Braunwald* to (3 hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Fine view of the Tödi group, etc.

We cross the Linth to (50 M.) *Diesbach-Betschwanden* (1958′); on the left, the picturesque fall of the *Diesbach*.

The **Saasberg** (7227′), a spur of the *Freiberg Range*, is ascended from Betschwanden, Rüti, or Linthal in 4½ hrs. (guide 8 fr.); striking view. —**Kärpfstock** (*Hochkärpf*, 9180′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), laborious, for experts only, viâ *Bodmen Alp*, *Kühtal*, and the *Legler Club Hut* (7610′).

Beyond (51½ M.) *Rüti* (2014′; Adler) we cross the Linth for the last time.—52 M. *Linthal*, the terminus, on the left bank. To the N. (¼ M.) are the ***Baths of Stachelberg** (2178′; 15th May-15th Oct.; 170 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 5, S. 3½, pens. 9-15 fr.; visitors' tax 1 fr. per week), beautifully situated (English Church Service in summer). The powerful sulphureous alkaline water trickles from a cleft in the *Braunwaldberg*, 1½ M. distant. *View of the head of the valley: in the centre the huge *Selbsanft* (9935′) with the *Gries Glacier*, adjoined by the snow-clad *Bifertenstock* (11,240′); to the right the *Gemsistock* (7980′) and adjoining it part of the *Tödi* (11,887′); between the Tödi and Bifertenstock the snowy crest culminating in the *Bündner Tödi*

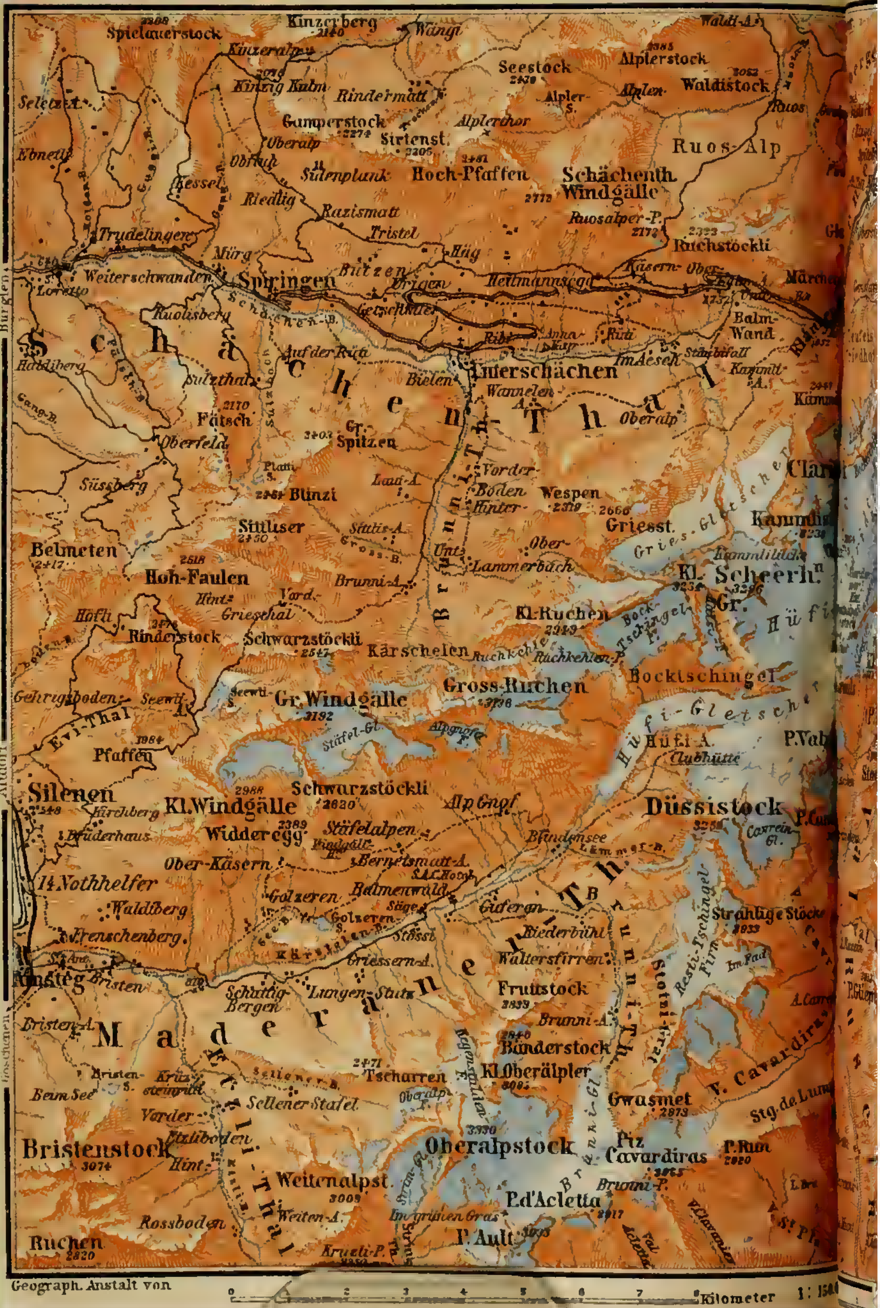
(10,250′) and *Piz Urlaun* (11,060′), from which the *Biferten Glacier* descends; on the extreme right the *Kammerstock* (7100′).

Above the station, on the left bank of the Linth, is *Ennetlinth*, with large spinning-mills. On the right bank lies (¾ M.) **Linthal** (2168′; *Kurhaus Alpenblick; Hôt. Bahnhof*, R. 2-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Rabe*, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Drei Eidgenossen*, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; *Bär*, pens. 6 fr.; *Adler, Klausen*, at both pens. 4½-5 fr.), a large village (1894 inhab.), frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guides: Fritz and Johann Zweifel, Heinrich and Joh. Schiesser, Rob. Hämig, Thom. Wichser and Tobias Indergand of Linthal; Jakob Tschudy of Schwanden). The ***Lower Fätschbach Fall** is reached by a good path on the left bank of the Linth in ½ hr.; or we may follow the road to the Thierfehd (p. 91) on the right bank for ¾ M., then diverge to the right, crossing the Linth and the Fätschbach below the fall, and return by the left bank (1 hr. in all). From the fall a footpath ascends to the right to the (¼ hr.) *Inn zum Rämis*, on the Klausen road (p. 92; fine view). The beautiful ***Central Fall (Bergli-Stüber)* is best seen from the fifth bend of the Klausen road (p. 92), about 2½ M. from Linthal; a path descends from the Bergli inn to the foot of the fall.

To Braunwald, to the W., 1¼ hr. above Stachelberg, an electric cable tramway, opened in 1907, ascends in 20 min. (fares 3 or 2 fr., there and back 4½ and 3 fr.). The station is about ¼ M. to the N. of Linthal station, near Bad Stachelberg. The line (1490 yds. in length, with a maximum gradient of 64 : 100) mounts rapidly through wood and pastures, finally threading a tunnel 150 yds. in length. **Braunwald** (4115′; **Gr.-Hôt. Braunwald*, open June 1st-Oct. 1st, 100 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, D. 4½, S. 3½, pens. 8½-18 fr.; *Kurhaus Niederschlacht*, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Alpenblick*, next the station of the cable line, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Rubschen*, ½ hr. farther on and higher, pens. 3½-5 fr.; the last three unpretending), a widely scattered mountain village, charmingly situated on a sloping terrace (3940′-4900′) of the Glärnisch, among groves of maples and firs, enjoys a splendid view of the Tödi and its neighbours. The best point of view is near the school (4535′), 20 min. above the Alpenblick, to the left. Braunwald is frequented as a health-resort; sanatorium for the poor lower down in the wood (3770′). Promenades and longer excursions (*Eggstock, Ortstock, Faulen*, etc.) abound.

Mountain Ascents. **Kammerstock** (*Turm*; 7100′), viâ the *Kammer Alp* in 4½ hrs., repaying and not difficult (guide 8 fr.). — **Ortstock** or **Silberstock** (8923′), viâ the *Alp Bräch*, the *Bärentritt*, and the *Furkel*, 6-7 hrs., laborious; splendid view (guide 15 fr.). — **Grieset** or **Faulen** (8943′), viâ *Braunwald* in 7 hrs., attractive and not difficult (guide 15 fr.). The **Böse Faulen** (9200′), the N. and higher peak of the Grieset, is difficult (8 hrs.; guide 25-30 fr.). These peaks afford an interesting survey of the stony wilderness around. Other fine points are the *Pfannenstock* (8448′; 8 hrs.; guide 17 fr.) and the *Kirchberg* (*Hoher Turm*, 8726′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). From the Faulen viâ the *Dreckloch Alp* (5560′) to the *Glärnisch-Hütte* (p. 96), 4½ hrs. — **Gemsfayrenstock** (9758′), 8 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not difficult. We cross the Linth at the *Auengüter* (p. 91) and ascend through wood, crossing the *Schreienbach* and passing the *Altenoren Alp*, to the (6 hrs.) **Clarida Club Hut** (8000′; inn in summer) on the *Altenoren-Stock*; then over the *Clariden Glacier* and the *Gemsfayren-Joch* (9610′) to (1½-2 hrs.) the summit. Descent by the *Beckenen* to (2 hrs.) the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 91), or by the *Fisiten Pass* (6693′) and *Gemsfayer Alp* to (3½ hrs.) the *Urner Boden* (p. 93). — The Clarida Hut is also the starting-point of the ascents of the *Geissbützistock* (8925′; 1 hr.; guide 15 fr.), the *Vordere* and *Hintere Spitzalpelistock* (9245′ and 9852′; 2½-3 hrs.; 17 and 20 fr.), the *Bocktschingel* (10,000′; 3 hrs.; 30 fr.; difficult), the *Clariden-stock* (10,730′; 3-3½ hrs.; 30 fr.), and the *Catscharauls* (10,045′; 4 hrs.; 30 fr.). — Over the *Clariden Pass* to the *Maderaner-Tal*, see p. 152 (from the Clarida Hut to the Hôtel Alpenclub 8 hrs.; guide from Linthal 35 fr.).


Spielauerstock
Kinzerberg
Wängi
Kinzeralpen
Kinzig Kulm
Rindermatt
Seestock
Alplerstock
Waldistock
Alpler-S.
Alplen
Alplerthor
Gumperstock
Oberalp
Sirtenst.
Ruos
Ruos-Alp
Seletz
Ebneten
Obflüh
Sittenplank
Hoch-Pfaffen
Schächenth. Windgälle
Kessel
Riedlig
Razismatt
Ruosalper-P.
Ruchstöckli
Trudelingen
Tristel
Hüg
Mürg
Butzen
Weiterschwanden
Springen
Brigen
Hellmannsegg
Käsern
Märcher
Loretto
Getschwiler
Balm-Wand
Ruolisberg
Schächen-B.
Ribi
Rüti
Stäubifall
Haldiberg
Auf der Rüti
Unterschächen
Im Aesch
Kammli-A.
Schächen-Thal
Sulzthal
Bielen
Wannelen-A.
Oberalp
Fätsch
Gr. Spitzen
Oberfeld
Vorder-Boden
Süssberg
Platti S.
Lau-A.
Wespen
Clariden
Blinzi
Hinter-Boden
Griesst.
Gries-Gletscher
Kammlist.
Stüliser
Stüllis-A.
Belmeten
Ober-Lammerbach
Unt.
Kammlilücke
Hoh-Faulen
Brunni-A.
Kl. Scheerh.
Gr. Scheerh.
Hint. Griesthal
Vord.
Höfli
Rinderstock
Kl. Ruchen
Schwarzstöckli
Kärschelen
Ruchkehle
Ruchkehlen-P.
Bocktschingel
Hüfi
Gehrigsboden
Seewli-A.
Seewli S.
Gr. Windgälle
Gross-Ruchen
Hüfi-Gletscher
Evi-Thal
Pfaffen
Stäfel-Gl.
Hüfi-A.
Clubhütte
P. Val
Silenen
Kirchberg
Kl. Windgälle
Schwarzstöckli
Alp Gnof
Düssistock
Brüderhaus
Widderegg
Stäfelalpen
Blindensee
Ober-Käsern
Bernetsmatt-A.
S.A.C. Hotel
14 Nothhelfer
Golzeren
Balmenwald
Waldiberg
Säge
Guferen
Frenschenberg
Golzerensee
Stössi
Riederbühl
Strahlige Stöcke
St. Ant.
Kärstelen-B.
Griessern-A.
Waltersfirren
Resti-Tschingel Firn
Amsteg
Bristen
Stotzigfirn
Schattig-Bergen
Lungen-Stutz
Fruttstock
Im Fad
Maderaner Thal
Bristen-A.
Brunni-A.
Brunni-Thal
Rinderstock
Bristen-S.
Kreuzsteinrüti
Sellener-B.
Tscharren
Kl. Oberälpler
Beim See
Sellener Stafel
Oberalp-F.
Gwasmet
V. Cavardiras
Vorder
Etzliboden
Bristenstock
Hint.
Etzli-Thal
Oberalpstock
Piz Cavardiras
P. Run
Stg. de Lumbreins
Weitenalpst.
Brunni-P.
Brunni-Gl.
P. d'Acletta
Rossboden
Weiten-A.
Im grünen Gras
Val Acletta
P. Ault
Ruchen
Krüzli-P.
Bürglen
Altdorf
Göschenen
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer
1:150.000

Linthal
Kilchenstock
Hermannseck
Durnach-Th.
Heustafel
Unt. Stafel
Ober-Stafel
Obbord
Vorstegstock
Hinter-Sulz
Scheidstöckli
Rüchi
Nüschenstock
Muttenkopf
Muttenst.
Muttenberge
Kistenstöckli
P. da Dartgas
Kammer-A.
Kammerst.
Thurm
Orthalden
Fisiten-P.
Fisiten-A.
Oberste Wang
Gemsfayer
Teufels-Friedhof
Rothst.
Altenoren-A.
Gemsistock
Gemsfayrenst.
Zutreibistock
Geißbützistock
Vord. Selbsanft
Vorder-Sand
Hinter-Selbsanft
Mittl. Selbsanft
Hint. Selbsanft
Röthi
Sandgipfel
Scheibe
Kl. Tödi
Tödi (P. Rusein)
Grünhornhütte
Biferten-Gl.
Biferten-Gr.
Bifertenstock
Porta de Spescha
Stockgron
Bündner Tödi
P. Frisal
P. Urlaun
Val Frisal
Frisallücke
P. dado
P. dadens
Chischarolas
Kavestraugrond
P. Tumbif
Brigelser-Hör
Val Gliems
P. Ner
P. Mut
P. Gliems
La Gonda
Val Rusein
A. Rusein
A. de Tschen
A. de Schlans
A. de Puntaiglas
V. Puntaiglas
V. Pleunca
Entaruns
Dardin
Capeder
Danis
Schlans
Darvela
Truns
Rinkenberg
Catomet
Campaun
Rabius
Somvix
Surrhein
Dalisch
Culm de Criedi
Boden
Vorder-A.
Ilanz
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Engl. Miles

From Linthal to Elm by the *Richetli Pass* (6¼ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), see p. 98; through the *Bisi-Tal* to *Muotatal* (10 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), see p. 95.

A road, at first ascending (view of the **Fätschbach Fall*, see p. 90) and then level, leads from Linthal (one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10, there and back 8 and 14 fr.) by the *Auengüter* (Pens. Freihof; Clariden Inn) to the (3½ M.) **Thierfehd** (2680′; **Hôtel-Pens. Tödi*, May to Oct., R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5½-6½ fr.), a meadow surrounded by lofty mountains. On the latter part of the route we have a view (on the right) of the **Schreienbach Waterfall* (230′ high), which the morning-sun tints with rainbow hues. Fine view of the falls of the Linth and of the Panten-Brücke from the **Känzeli*, ¾ hr. from the inn (rough path).

A few paces from the inn a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which a good path ascends for 25 min., then turns a corner, and, traversing a short tunnel, reaches (5 min.) the ***Panten-Brücke** (3294′), 135′ above the Linth, erected in 1903 above the ruined old bridge, amidst imposing scenery. On the right bank a path ascends the grassy slope to the (20 min.) ***Üeli Alp** (3612′), which commands a superb view of the Tödi.

We return by the same path to the Hôtel Tödi; or we may retrace our steps about 30 yds. and ascend (guide-post) to the E. by an ill-defined forest-path to the (1¼ hr.) **Lower Baumgarten Alp** (5250′), high above the Thierfehd, with a magnificent view. We may descend a narrow and dizzy path (guide desirable, but not to be had at the Alp, which is usually deserted in summer), turning to the left, 5 min. beyond the Baumgarten Alp, and skirting the precipice of the *Tritt*, to (½ hr.) *Obbort* (3425′; Kurhaus, rustic, pens. 4 fr.), and thence to the right via the Auengüter to (1 hr.) Linthal. For persons subject to giddiness this excursion is preferable in the opposite direction: Linthal, Auengüter, Obbort, Baumgarten Alp, Üeli Alp, Panten-Brücke. — A steep path leads to the E. from the Baumgarten Alp (guide to the Muttsee Hut 10 fr.) along abrupt grassy slopes to (1¼ hr.) the rocks of the *Tor* (6755′); then it bends to the right to (¾ hr.) the *Nüschen Alp* (7270′), and, skirting the *Muttenwändli*, ascends to (1¼ hr., 6-7 hrs. from Linthal) the **Muttsee Hut** (8170′) of the S.A.C. on the *Muttsee* (8135′), amid grand environs. The hut is the starting-point for the *Nüschenstock* (9500′; 1½ hr.; guide 15 fr.), *Rüchi* (9355′; 1¾ hr.; 16 fr.), *Scheidstöckli* (9220′; 2 hrs.; 20 fr.), *Ruchi* (10,190′; 2½-3 hrs.; 20 fr.), *Hausstock* (10,340′; from the Ruchi across the icy arête in 1½-2 hrs.; 25 fr.), and *Muttenstock* (10,140′; 3½-4 hrs.; 20 fr.). The *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), scaled via the Kisten Pass and the E. arête in 8-9 hrs. (guide 45-50 fr.), and the *Selbsanft* (Hintere 9935′, Mittlere 9625′, Vordere 9020′), ascended via the Kisten Pass, the *Limmern Glacier*, and *Gries Glacier* in 6-8 hrs. (guide 35-45 fr.), are very difficult.

The ***Upper Sandalp** (6358′), 4 hrs. above the Thierfehd, is frequently visited on account of its grand situation (guide, not indispensable, 8 fr.). The path ascends beyond the (½ hr.) Panten-Brücke to the right and crosses the *Limmern-Bach*, which descends from a gorge. Farther on we ascend the *Sandbach* (crossing the stream twice) to the (1 hr.) *Vordere Sandalp* (4100′). The path crosses the *Biferten-Bach* at the (20 min.) *Hintere Sandalp* (4330′) and then ascends the steep and fatiguing slope of the *Ochsenblanken*, 1600′ in height, where the Sandbach forms a fine cascade. Lastly we recross to the left bank, where the brook pierces a rocky gorge, and soon reach the (2 hrs.) chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (alpine fare and hay-beds in July and August). Finest view ½ hr. beyond the chalets.

The Linth Valley ends with a magnificent group of snow-mountains.

The giant of this group is the **Tödi** or **Piz Rusein** (11,887′; from the Thierfehd 10-11 hrs.; difficult, for experts only; guide 35 fr., two required for a single traveller), with its brilliant snowy crest, ascended for the first time in 1824. The route from the (2 hrs.) Hintere Sandalp ascends steeply to the left through the *Biferten-Tal* viâ the *Märenplanken* to the (2½ hrs.) *Fridolin Hut* of the S.A.C. (7070′; provision-depôt) on the *Biferten-Aelpeli*, where the night may be spent. We thence ascend to the (1 hr.) *Grünhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (8040′) and along the left side of the *Biferten Glacier*, crossing the *Schneerunse*, a gully exposed to ice-avalanches in the afternoon, and the *Gelbe Wand*, to the (4½-5 hrs.) summit. Magnificent view. We may descend by the *Porta da Spescha* (10,990′), between the *Piz Mellen* (11,085′) and *Stockgron* (11,215′), to the *Val Rusein* and (6 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 457; guide 45 fr.); or by the *Porta da Gliems* (10,655′), between the Stockgron and the *Piz Urlaun* (11,060′), to the *Gliems Glacier;* then over the *Puntaiglas Pass* (9240′) and the *Puntaiglas Glacier* to the *Reinhart-Hütte* and down the Val Puntaiglas to *Truns* (p. 456).

Passes. From the Upper Sandalp a fatiguing route crosses the *Sandfirn* and the Sandalp Pass (W. gap of the *Sandgrat* 9120′; E. gap 9210′) to *Disentis* in 7-8 hrs. (p. 457; guide 30 fr.); another, laborious but interesting, crosses the Planura Pass (9645′) to the (8 hrs.) *Hôtel Alpenclub* in the *Maderaner Tal* (p. 151; guide 35 fr.).

From Linthal over the Kisten Pass to Ilanz, 13 hrs. (guide to Brigels 27 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. Ascent by the (3 hrs.) *Baumgarten Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Muttsee Club Hut* (p. 91). Thence viâ the *Mutten Alp*, the *Lattenfirn*, and the *Kistenband*, high above the *Limmern-Tal* and opposite the *Selbsanft* and *Bifertenstock* (with the *Gries* and *Limmern Glaciers*), to the (1½ hr.) **Kisten Pass** (8946′), between the *Kistenstöckli* (9020′) and the *Piz da Dartgas* (9135′). Descent to the *Val Frisal*, by the *Alp Rubi* to (3 hrs.) *Brigels* (p. 455), and thence either to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 453), or to the right viâ *Schlans* to (2 hrs.) *Truns* (p. 456).

22. From Linthal to Altdorf viâ the Klausen Pass. Schächen Tal.

30 M. Diligence (8 seats; no extra-carriages) twice daily in summer: once direct, in 9 hrs., with 55 min. halt at Urnerboden and ¼ hr. at Urigen; once stopping for the night at Urigen. Fare 12 fr. 45, coupé 14 fr. 95 c. One-horse carriage to Altdorf 45, two-horse 75 fr., and 10 per cent gratuity. — The *Klausen Road, one of the most beautiful of mountain-roads, was constructed in 1893-99 at a cost of 4,140,000 fr., to connect the upper part of Canton Glarus with the St. Gotthard Railway and the Lake of Lucerne. It forms a very attractive drive and from Urnerboden to Unterschächen is also well adapted for walking (from Linthal to Urnerboden 3½, Klausen 1¾, Urigen 2, Altdorf 2½ hrs.), but it is forbidden for motor-cars.

Linthal (2168′), see p. 90. The diligence starts from the station and stops at the (½ M.) post-office in the village. The road leads across the Linth to *Ennetlinth* (p. 90) and ascends in a sweeping curve along the rocky slope, passing through tunnels and galleries (charming glimpses of the valley). Beyond the second gallery is a path descending to the *Lower Fätschbach Fall* (p. 90). The road then ascends in long windings (short-cuts for walkers), over the grassy slopes of the *Fruttberg*, to (2 M.) the *Rämis Inn* (2885′) and the (¾ M.) *Bergli Inn*. A guide-post on the left indicates the path to the (3 min.) beautiful *Middle Fätschbach Fall* ('Bergli-

Stüber', p. 90). We next reach (4½ M.) the diligence-station of *Fruttberg (Oberberg;* 3385′; inn), at the foot of the *Riedstöckli* (6070′), whence we enjoy a fine retrospect of the Rüchi, Scheidstöckli, and Hausstock; to the left, in the gorge, is the *Upper Fätschbach Fall* ('Hell-Stüber'). The footpath diverging above the Bergli inn and passing the *Sonnenberg Restaurant*, without touching Fruttberg, is a short-cut. From Fruttberg the road ascends gently along the slopes of the *Frittern*, partly through wood, to the (1¾ M.) boundary (obelisk) between Glarus and Uri, where the *Scheidbächli* (4290′) descends from the right. The **Urner Boden**, a grassy and at places marshy valley, 4½ M. long, watered by the *Fätschbach*, now begins. It is bounded on the N. by the jagged *Jägernstöcke* and *Märenberge*, culminating in the *Ortstock* (8923′), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,730′). About 1½ M. from the frontier of Uri we pass the inn *Zur Sonne*, and ½ M. farther on the inn *Zum Klausen*. We then reach the diligence-station of (¾ M.) —

9 M. **Urnerboden** (4555′; *Hôt. Wilhelm Tell & Post*, May-Nov., 60 beds, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Alpenrose, Urnerboden*, both plain), with the chalets of *Spitelrüti* and a chapel.

Excursions. **Gemsfayrenstock** (9758′), by the *Fisiten Pass* and the *Gemsfayren-Joch* in 6-6½ hrs. (guide 22-25 fr.), troublesome (comp. p. 90). — **Leckistock** (8145′), by the *Firnenloch* (see below) in 3½-4 hrs. with guide (15 fr.), fatiguing; the descent may be made through the *Brühlkehle* to the *Glattensee* (p. 95). — Viâ the **Firnenloch** (7355′) to (7 hrs.) *Muotatal*, laborious (guide 15 fr.); the descent from the pass to the *Gwalpeten Alp* in the *Bisital* is very steep and requires a steady head (see p. 95).

The road traverses the pasture for ¾ M. more, and beyond the *Waldhüttli* ascends in bold curves through the wild rocky cauldron of the *Klus*, with its waterfalls, to the chalets of *Vorfrutt* (15¼ M.) (5945′; rfmts.) and the (14½ M.) **Klausen Pass** (6437′), at the foot of the curiously shaped *Märcherstöckli* (7815′). Beyond the pass the path to the Balmwand and Aesch (see p. 94) diverges to the left. The road gradually descends viâ the *Bödmer Alp* to the **Hôtel Klausen-Passhöhe* (6030′; 60 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.), with a beautiful view of the Clariden, Kammlistock, Scheerhorn, Griesstock, Windgällen, and Uri-Rotstock.

Ascents. The **Schächentaler Windgälle** (9095′), ascended from the Klausen Pass by the *Ruosalper Kulm* (see p. 95) in 4 hrs., or from Unterschächen by the *Mettlen Alp* in 5½ hrs. (guide 20 fr.), is an interesting scramble for steady-headed mountaineers. — **Griesstock** (8746′), by the *Kammli Alp* in 4 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), interesting and not difficult. — **Gross-Scheerhorn** (10,815′), by the *Kammli Lücke* (9364′) in 5-6 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), laborious but highly interesting; magnificent view. — **Kammlistock** (10,624′), by the Kammli-Lücke in 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), fatiguing. — **Claridenstock** (10,730′), by the Kammli-Lücke in 6½-7 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), or for experts by the N. ice wall (iron ladder 50′ high) in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 40 fr.), difficult but very interesting. Comp. p. 152.

From the Hôtel Klausen-Passhöhe the road sweeps round to the right to the (1 M.) *Upper Balm Alp* (5795′).

Walkers to Unterschächen save about ½ hr. by taking the footpath indicated on p. 93, which leads to (½ hr.) the *Lower Balm* (5680′) and then descends the steep slopes of the *Balmwand* to the (½ hr.) *Alp Aesch* (4060′; Hôtel Stäubi, plain). Fine view of the imposing **Stäuber Waterfall*. We then descend the left bank of the impetuous *Schächenbach*, and finally cross this torrent at *Schwanden* to (1 hr.) *Unterschächen*.

Farther on the road runs high up on the N. side of the wooded **Schächen-Tal**, commanding splendid views. After threading the *Seelital Tunnel* (126 yds. long) we reach (4½ M.) —

20 M. **Urigen** (4070′; **Hôtel-Pens. Posthaus*, open June 1st to Oct. 1st, 45 R. at 1½-3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.), in a charming situation. About ½ M. to the S.W. is the picturesque chapel of *Götschwiler*, with an altar-piece by D. Calvaert (foot-path hence to Spiringen, see below, ¾ hr.). The road winds down to —

22½ M. **Unterschächen** (3260′; **Hôtel Klausen*, 60 beds, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-7½ fr.; *Alpenrose*, unpretending), with 619 inhab., finely situated near the mouth of the *Brunni-Tal*, at the head of which rises the *Grosse Ruchen* with its glaciers.

Excursions (guide, Adelrich Arnold). — *Schächentaler Windgälle* (9095′), 5½ hrs., see p. 93. — To the **Grosse Ruchen** (10,290′), viâ the *Brunni Alp* and the *Ruchkehlen Pass* (8854′) in 7 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), trying; grand panorama. — **Hoh-Faulen** (8260′), viâ the *Brunni Alp* and *Griestal Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), not difficult. The descent may be made to (3¼ hrs.) *Erstfeld* or to (3½ hrs.) *Bürglen* (p. 137). — Viâ the *Kinzig Pass* (6810′) or the *Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′) to (7 hrs.) *Muotatal* (guide 15 fr.), see p. 95. — Viâ the *Seewligrat* to *Amsteg*, see p. 139. To the Maderaner-Tal viâ the *Ruchkehlen Pass* (8790′), the *Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass* (9180′), and the *Kammli-Lücke* (9344′), three difficult passes; see p. 152.

A good road descends the valley viâ (24½ M.) *Spiringen* (3035′; St. Anton Inn), *Weiterschwanden*, and *Trudelingen*, to the *Brügg* (3125′; Loretto Inn), crosses the Schächenbach, and leads to (28½ M.) *Bürglen* (p. 137) and thence viâ (29¼ M.) *Altdorf* (p. 137) to (30 M.) *Altdorf* station.

23. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel.

11 hrs. Diligence from Schwyz to (6¼ M.) Muotatal thrice daily in 1½ hr. (1 fr. 25 c.); carr. 9, with pair 14 fr. (from Brunnen 12 and 20 fr.). Also motor-omnibus from Brunnen und Schwyz to Muotatal (Höll-Loch). From Muotatal a narrow road ascends to (2½ hrs.) Alp Bergen, whence a bridle-path leads over the Pragel to (2¼ hrs.) Richisau (guide, 15 fr., unnecessary). It is preferable to visit the *Klöntal* from Glarus (see p. 89).

Schwyz, see p. 136. The road ascends to the S. through orchards and meadows, and in a wooded ravine at the foot of the *Giebel* (3010′) reaches the *Muota*, in its deep rocky bed. Opposite, to the right, is *Ober-Schönenbuch*, upon which the French were driven back by Suvoroff in 1799. From a sharp bend in the road, 3 M. from Schwyz, a road descends to the right in 4 min. to the **Suvoroff Bridge* in the Muota ravine, which was contested by the Russians and the

Einsiedeln
Einsiedeln
Moos
Obergross
Rotmoos
Kalch
Obertal
Bärlauialp
Mangeten
Trachslau
Steinbach
Nüssen
Hummel
Etzel
Stamm
Sihl
Boden
In der Fluh
Trossenhöhe
Eigen
Nagleten
Anselspitz
Spitul
Schräh
Hutt
Studen
Mutlistein
Schürlismatt
Flaschlihöle
Sihlthalhütte
Flaschth
Alptal
Jentenen
Regenegg
Heitliboden
Schmalzgruben
Karren-St.
Stock
Unt.-Iberg
Veuberg
Fluhberg
Diethelm
Wändli-Sp.
Kapellried
Hausegg
Geschwend
Herti
Stock
Aabern
Mineralquelle
Hirsch
First
Brunni
Furggelen
Heicken
Guggeren
Falken-St.
Gauthöhe
Furggelenstock
Neuseewen
Ob.-Iberg
Schwarzstock
Wannen
Wanni-A.
Schwendalp-P.
Brüsch-A.
Holzegg
Hubacher
Tschalun
Fidersberg
Schwyn-A.
Brünnelistock
Roggenstock
Schuil-B.
Unt.-Sihl
Flüsch-B.
Rotenfluh
Ibergeregg
Wändli
Mördergrube
Weglosen
Obersihl
Sihlseeli
Sasberg
Gr. Schien-B.
Kl. Schien-B.
Twäri-B.
Laubberg
Schneidlaui
Alberg
Grabi
Loch
Hund
Mieseren
Drusberg
Hessishohl
Gr. Sternen
Schwarzstock
Prageipass
Grindel
Fallenfluh
Spirstock
Forstberg
Obergberg
Silbern
Bühl
Illgau
Frauenmatt
Heuberg
Bergen
Twärenen
Kreuzbühl
Mythal
Ob. Bödmern-A.
Bödmern-wald
Ebnermatt
Melchtal
Tralp
Pfannenstock
Plankli-St.
Schwarz-St.
Sissiger Sp.
Achsel-B.
Grüner Boden
Wasserberg
Geuen-B.
Kupferberg
Mandlicgg
Achselstock
First
Schmalstock
Blumberg
Liedernen (Kaiserstock)
Seenalp
Faulen
Kinzer-B.
Rosstock
Pfaff
Glattalp
Glatten-See
Alpler-B.
Alpler-St.
Stachelberg
Kinzigkulm
Geograph Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1:50000

French for two days. About $^1/_2$ M. farther on, to the right (guide-post), the Muota forms a fine waterfall. Beyond ($4^1/_2$ M.) **Ried** (1855′; *Adler*), on the left, is the pretty fall of the *Gstübtbach*. At ($^3/_4$ M.) *Föllmis* (1900′) we cross the Muota and pass the *Mettelbach Fall* in the *Kesseltobel*. Then (1 M.) —

$6^1/_4$ M. **Muotatal** (1995′; pop. 2221; **Hôt.-Pens. des Grottes*, R. $1^1/_2$-3, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hirsch*, R. $1^1/_2$-2, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 4-6 fr., very fair; *Krone; Post*), the chief village of the valley, with the *Nunnery of St. Joseph*, founded in 1280, Suvoroff's headquarters in 1799 (memorial tablet on the school-house).

Near *Stalden* (see below), $^1/_2$ hr. to the E. of Muotatal, on the left bank of the Starzlenbach, is the **Höll-Loch**, a huge cavern discovered in 1899, partially made accessible in 1906 and lighted by electricity (open from 15th April to 15th Oct.; adm. 2, members of the S.A.C. 1 fr.). From Stalden a good path ascends the rocky gorge of the Höllbach to the entrance of the grotto, which with its numerous branches extends far into the heart of the mountain. Duration of visit, 1 hr.

Over the Kinzig Pass to Altdorf, 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide, 15 fr., not indispensable). The path ascends the *Huri-Tal*, passing the chalets of *Lipplisbühl* and *Wängi*, to the (4-$4^1/_2$ hrs.) **Kinzig Kulm** (6810′), with a limited view of the Uri and Unterwald Alps and part of the Reusstal (bronze tablet commemorating Suvoroff's crossing of the pass in 1799). Then a rapid descent to the *Schächen-Tal* (p. 94), *Weiterschwanden*, and *Bürglen* (p. 137), or to the left to *Spiringen* or *Unterschächen* (p. 94).

Through the Bisi-Tal to Stachelberg, 10 hrs., rough hut attractive; guide necessary. Good path (at first a road) through the narrow **Bisi-Tal**, watered by the Muota, to (2 hrs.) *Schwarzenbach* (3153′; inn), with a fine fall of the Muota; steep ascent thence to the left to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Melchberg* (6293′); then across the dreary *Karren Alp*, between the *Kirchberg* and *Faulen* (p. 90), and down viâ *Braunwald* (p. 90) to ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Stachelberg*. — Another and more interesting route is the following ($9^1/_2$-10 hrs., with guide). From Schwarzenbach through wood and meadows (path generally distinct) to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Waldibach Fall*, the finest waterfall in Central Switzerland; ascent thence to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Glatt Alp*, with the pretty blue *Glatten-See* (6090′), surrounded by lofty cliffs, and to the (3 hrs.) top of the *Ortstock* or *Silberstock* (8923′; p. 90); descent viâ the *Bräch Alp* to (3-$3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Stachelberg*. — From the Waldibach Fall we may also ascend to the right over the *Waldi Alp* and *Ruos Alp* to the (3 hrs.) **Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′), with a splendid view, and descend to the Klausen road and to (2 hrs.) *Unterschächen* (p. 94); or we may continue to follow the valley from the Waldibach Fall to the *Gwalpeten Alp* (5110′) and then ascend (very steep) over the *Firnenloch* (7355′) to ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) the *Urner Boden* (p. 93).

To *Sisikon* through the *Riemenstalden-Tal* and over the *Katzenzagel* (4888′), 7 hrs. (unattractive; comp. p. 118).

The new road to the Pragel turns to the left into the valley of the *Starzlenbach*, crosses the stream at ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Stalden* (2190′; Inn zum Pragelpass), near the mouth of the *Höllbach* (see above), and ascends, partly through wood, and affording fine retrospects, to the ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Kreuz Inn*. It terminates for the present at the (2 M.) chalets of *Bergen* (4200′), in a green valley, whence a bridle-path ascends, at first abruptly and then more gradually, to a refuge-hut and the ($^3/_4$ hr.) chalets on the marshy top of the **Pragel** (5060′; tablet in memory of Suvoroff's retreat in 1799, see above).

Descent, at first steep and stony, to the (¾ hr.) chalets of the *Schwellaui* (4367′); then through wood, finally with a charming view of the Klöntal and its lake, to (¾ hr.) **Richisau** (3590′; **Hôt.-Pens.*, 80 beds, R. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 5-8 fr.), a pasture with fine groups of trees, to the N. of which tower the *Wannenstock* (6495′) and *Ochsenkopf* (7155′), and to the S. the *Silbern* (7570′).

The *Schwammhöhe*, an old moraine, ½ M. to the E. of the Kurhaus, affords a beautiful view of the Klöntaler See, Schild, Glärnisch, and (to the S.) the Faulen. Attractive excursions may be made to the W. to the (2½ hrs.) *Cross* on the *Saasberg* (6225′; pass to the Sihltal and Einsiedeln) and to (5 min.) the *Sihl-Seeli* (5985′; 25 min. lower is the *Lauiberg-Hütte* of the S.A.C., 5630′); to the S. to (3 hrs.) the top of the *Silbern* (7570′), with fossils and interesting furrowed slopes (descent to the *Silbern-Seeli* and viâ the *Rossmatter-Tal* to the Klöntal); to the *Glärnisch* (see below; 7 hrs.); to the top of the *Faulen* (*Grieset*, 8943′), viâ the *Dreckloch Alp* in 7 hrs. (with guide), descending to (4 hrs.) *Stachelberg* (p. 89); to the N., over (1¼ hr.) the *Schweinalp Pass* (5150′), to (2 hrs.) *Inner-Wäggital* (comp. p. 56); to the top of the *Ochsenkopf* (7155′; 2½ hrs., with guide); to the *Scheye* (7420′; 5 hrs.; see p. 88), viâ *Längenegg*.

From Richisau a road descends, across a fine open pasture, in full view of the imposing Glärnisch, to (1 hr.) **Vorauen** (2800′; **Hôtel-Pension Klöntal*, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, board 4½ fr.; *Vorauen Inn*, plain), beautifully situated.

The **Glärnisch*, the huge rocks of which bound the Klöntal on the S. side, one of the finest mountains in Switzerland, culminates in the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648′), the *Vrenelisgärtli* (9535′), the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (9557′), and the *Bächistock* (9583′). The ascent of the Ruchen-Glärnisch is laborious, but not difficult for experts (guide 20 fr.). We cross the Richisauer and Rossmatter Klön, to the W. of Vorauen, to (1 hr.) the huts on the *Klönstalden* (3450′), then enter the *Rossmatter-Tal* (red marks), pass the chalets of *Käsern* (3968′) and *Werben* (4562′), and reach the (3-3½ hrs.) *Glärnisch Club Hut* in the *Steintäli* (6610′; inn in summer). We next ascend steep and stony slopes, cross the *Glärnischfirn*, regain the rock, and reach the top in 3½ hrs. from the hut. Superb view (panorama by Heim).—The *Vorder-Glärnisch*, from Glarus, 5-6 hrs., comp. p. 89.

The **Klöntal* is a picturesque, thinly-peopled dale, with meadows of freshest green. The pale-green *Klöntaler See* (2775′), 3 M. long and ½ M. broad, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the precipices of the *Glärnisch* (see above). The road along the N. bank has recently been reconstructed on a higher ground, for, with a view of gaining electric power, the level of the lake has been raised upwards of 50′ by the construction of a massive stone dam intercepting its discharge at the (5 M.) lower end.

On the S. bank a new path leads in ½ hr. to a rock, near a waterfall, bearing an inscription to the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788), who often spent the summer in a chalet here, and proceeds along the abrupt precipices of the Glärnisch to (¾ hr.) Vorauen.—From the dam we may ascend to the E. to the (½ hr.) *Schwammhöhe* (3620′) on the Sackberg, with a fine survey of the valley, and descend through wood to (1 hr.) Glarus.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a wild and rocky gorge, through which formerly dashed the *Löntsch*, the discharge of the lake, now barren and without water. To the left rise the huge cliffs

of the *Wiggis Chain* (p. 88). The road divides at the (2½ M.) *Staldengarten Inn.* The left branch leads to (2 M.) *Netstal* (p. 88), the right to (1 M.) *Riedern* and (1¼ M.) *Glarus* (p. 88). In descending we enjoy a fine view of the *Fronalpstock*, the *Schild*, and the *Freiberge* (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

24. From Glarus to Elm through the Sernftal.

11½ M. Railway from Glarus to (3 M.) Schwanden, ¼ hr.; Electric Narrow Gauge Line from Schwanden to Elm (8½ M.) in 55 min. (2 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 25 c.; return-ticket 4 or 2 fr.). Best views on the right.

At *Schwanden* (p. 89), 3 M. to the S. of Glarus, the deep *Sernf-Tal*, or *Klein-Tal*, diverges to the left from the Linth-Tal. The highroad gradually ascends the N. slope. Beyond (1¾ M.) *Wart*, a pretty waterfall on the left. 3¾ M. **Engi** (2540′; pop. 1160; *Sonne, Adler; Freihof*), with cotton-mills, at the mouth of the narrow *Mühlebach-Tal*. (Over the *Widerstein-Furkel* to the *Murgtal*, see p. 58.) The slate-quarries *(Plattenberge)* on the left bank of the Sernf are noted for their fossil fish. — 6 M. **Matt** (2700′; *Hôt. Elmer*, fair), with a cotton mill and a venerable church, at the entrance to the *Krauch-Tal*.

To Weisstannen (p. 60) through the Krauch-Tal and over the *Rieseten Pass* (7180′), 5½ hrs., with guide (10 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. — To Flums (p. 60) over the *Spitzmeilen Pass* (7253′), 7-8 hrs., with guide (15 fr.), and ascent of the *Spitzmeilen* (8218′; 6 hrs., with guide), see p. 60.

8½ M. **Elm** (3220′; **Kurhaus Elm*, prettily situated, open from May to Sept., 100 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7½-11 fr., with a chalybeate spring; *Hôt. Elmer*, pens. 5½-6½ fr., *Hôt. Segnes*, pens. from 4½ fr., both well spoken of), the highest village (913 inhab.) in the valley, in a fine basin encircled by mountains, is frequented as a summer-resort. It was partly destroyed in Sept. 1881 by a landslip from the *Tschingelberg* (S.E.), by which 115 persons lost their lives (memorial in the cemetery).

Ascents (guides, Johann Rhyner, Matth. Zentner). The *Rotstock* (*Piz Mar*, 8615′), ascended viâ the *Panixer Pass* (p. 98) in 5½ hrs. with guide, is easy and remunerative. — About 3½ hrs. from Elm above the Tschingeln-Alp is the *Martinsmaad-Hütte* of the S.A.C. (6460′), whence the *Mittaghorn* (7930′; 1½ hr.), *Piz Grisch* (9420′; 3 hrs.), *Tschingelhörner* (9450′), *Zwölfihorn* (9000′), *Vorab* (9925′), etc., may be ascended by experts (with guide). — *Kärpfstock* (9180′), by the *Erbsalp* in 6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), laborious but interesting (on the N. side is the *Legler-Hütte* of the S.A.C., p. 89). — *Hausstock* (10,340′), by the *Richetli Pass* and the *Leiterberg*, or by the *Panixer Pass* (p. 98) in 9 hrs. (guide 20 fr., with descent to Linthal 35 fr.), laborious. — The *Piz Segnes* (10,175′), by the *Falzüber Alp* and *Sauren Glacier* in 7-8 hrs., or from the *Segnes Pass* (see p. 98) in 2 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), the *Piz Sardona* or *Saurenstock* (10,020′; 7½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.), and the *Grosse Scheibe* (9585′; 7 hrs.; 20 fr.) are all three trying (better from the Sardona Hut, p. 87).

Passes. To Flims over the Segnes Pass, 8 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 17 fr.). We cross the Sernf, amidst the remains of the

landslip, and the *Raminbach*, and ascend the wild gorge of the *Tschingelnbach*, which forms picturesque falls, to the *Tschingeln Alp;* then mount steep stony slopes and rock to the (5-6 hrs.) **Segnes Pass** (8615′), lying to the S.W. of the *Piz Segnes* (p. 97). To the right rise the jagged *Tschingelhörner* or *Mannen* (9350′), pierced by the *Martinsloch* (8648′), a hole through which the sun shines on the church of Elm twice a year. We descend the short but steep *Segnes Glacier* (easy, except in the absence of snow, when rope and ice-axe are useful) to the (1¼ hr.) *Segnes Club Hut* (7120′), then by a steep path, afterwards better, to the *Flimser Alpen*, and past a fine waterfall (to the left, the huge *Flimser Stein*, p. 451) to (2 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 451).

To Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 9-10 hrs. (guide to Panix 20 fr., not indispensable), fatiguing. A road ascends the left bank of the Sernf from Elm by *Hinter-Steinibach* to the (¾ hr.) *Erbser-Brücke* (3727′); ½ hr. farther up, at *Wallenbrugg*, we cross the Sernf and ascend to the left by a steep path (recently improved) to the chalets of the *Jätzalp* (*Im Loch*, 4822′; *Ober-Staffel*, 5587′). We next cross the *Walenboden* and traverse the snow-couloir of the *Gurgel*, at the base of the *Rinkenkopf* (8620′). Farther on we traverse a tract of débris (with a small tarn on the left) and reach the (3½-4 hrs.) **Panixer Pass** (*Cuolm da Pignieu;* 7897′), with a refuge-hut and two tablets commemorating Suvoroff's retreat on 5-10th Oct., 1799. To the left rises the *Rotstock* (8615′; ¾ hr., see p. 97); to the right are the *Ruch-Wichlenberg* (9186′) and the *Hausstock* (ascent from the pass in 3½-4 hrs., see p. 97), with the *Meer Glacier*. Descent over the *Meer Alp* and the wild *Ranasca Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Panix* (4334′; Panixer Pass Inn) and viâ *Ruis* to (2 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 453). — Another route, fatiguing and uninteresting, crosses the **Sether Furka** (8565′). It diverges from the Panix route to the left, by the tarn above mentioned, and ascends steeply to the pass, between the *Rotstock* and the *Vorab* (ascent of the latter from the pass in 2 hrs., see pp. 97, 452). Descent by the *Ruscheiner Alp* and the *Sether Tobel* to (9 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 453).

To Weisstannen by the Foo Pass, 6½-7 hrs., rough (guide 10 fr.). Up the N. side of the deep gorge of the Raminbach, chiefly through wood, to the *Ramin Alp*, and thence viâ *Matt* (6180′) to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Foo Pass** (7290′), which affords a fine though limited view. Then down by the *Foo Alp* and *Unter-Siez Alp* (4377′) to the *Seeztal* and (3 hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 60). — From the Foo Alp viâ the **Scheibe Pass** (8530′), to the E. of the *Vordere Scheibe*, to the *Sardona Club Hut* (p. 87), rather difficult.

To Vättis over the Sardona Pass, 11-12 hrs., difficult, but interesting (guide 30 fr.). From Elm we follow the S. side of the deeply cut Ramin-Tal to the *Falzüber Alp*, and then proceed over slopes of débris and through a rocky couloir to the *Sauren Glacier* and the **Saurenjoch** (ca. 9380′), between the Piz Segnes and the peak marked 3013 on the Siegfried Map. Beyond the col we traverse the névé of the *Segnes Glacier* to the **Sardona Pass** (9315′). We then descend across the *Sardona Glacier* to the *Sardona Club Hut* (7350′; p. 87) and through the *Calfeisen-Tal* to *St. Martin* (4433′) and *Vättis* (p. 86). Either the *Piz Segnes* (10,175′) or the *Piz Sardona* (10,020′) may be easily combined with this route. — Over the Haibützli Pass to Vättis, 10 hrs., fatiguing (guide 17 fr.). From the (3½ hrs.) *Foo Pass* (see above) we first descend to the *Obere Foo Alp*, then ascend to the right through the *Mutten-Tal* to the basin of the *Haibützli*, with its small tarn (7693′), and thence to the right again to the (3 hrs.) **Haibützli Pass** (ca. 8100′), a depression of the *Muttentaler Grat*. Rough descent viâ the *Platten Alp* and the *Malanser Alp* to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* in the *Calfeisen-Tal* and (2 hrs.) *Vättis* (p. 86).

To Linthal (p. 90) by the **Richetli Pass** (7425′), 7 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), not difficult; *View of the Hausstock, Vorab, and Glärnisch. Descent by the *Durnach-Tal.*

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25. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne.

i. Viâ Thalwil.

36 M. Railway in 1 1/3-2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Zug, 18 M., in 44-64 min. (3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 60 c.). — This is the shortest route from Zürich to the St. Gotthard (to Arth-Goldau in 1 hr. 7 min.-1 hr. 42 min.; 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 45 c.).

To (7 1/2 M.) *Thalwil* (1436′), see p. 55. The line skirts the hillside, crossing three viaducts, and affording beautiful views of the lake. 9 M. *Oberrieden-Dorf;* 10 1/2 M. *Horgen-Oberdorf* (1598′). The train penetrates the *Horgenberg* by means of a tunnel 1 1/2 M. long and crosses the *Sihl*. — 12 1/2 M. **Sihlbrugg** (1696′; *Krone*, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D., with trout, 3 fr.; *Restaurant Waldhaus*), the junction of the Sihltal railway (p. 54).

From Sihlbrugg the ***Albishorn** (2998′) may be ascended by an easy path through wood in 1 1/2 hr., viâ *Ober-Albis;* beautiful view of the Lake of Zürich and the High Alps (inn on the top). — Walkers will find their account in the charming route from *Horgen* (p. 55) to Sihlbrugg by the Horger Egg (2 hrs.). The road winds up to (2 M.) *Widenbach*, about 1/4 M. to the right of which rises the ***Zimmerberg** (2535′), commanding a beautiful view of the Lake of Zürich (E.), the deep and sombre valley of the Sihl (W.), the Lake of Zug, and the Alps (S.; Mythen, Rigi, and Pilatus especially prominent). About 1/2 M. beyond Widenbach the road attains its highest point, the *Hirzel-Höhe* (2415′; inn; view), whence it descends to (3/4 hr.) the village of *Sihlbrugg* (1804′), 1 3/4 M. to the S. of the station (see above), on the road to (3 M.) *Baar* (see below).

The train passes through the *Albis Tunnel*, 2 M. long; on the left rises the wooded rocky hill of the *Baarburg* (2180′). We cross the *Lorze* (p. 102).

16 3/4 M. **Baar** (1463′; pop. 4500; *Hôt. St. Gotthard*, at the station, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, pens. 4-5 1/2 fr.; *Lindenhof*, moderate; *Krone; Schwert; Rössli*), a large village in fertile environs, with an old church and cotton and other factories.

In the wild valley of the *Lorze*, 2 1/2 M. to the E. of Baar, are the interesting ***Stalactite Grottoes in the Höll** (one-horse carr. in 1/2 hr., there and back 4-5 fr.). The two grottoes (the *Adlerhöhle* and 160′ above it the *Bärenhöhle*) each consist of a series of smaller caverns and abound in magnificent stalactite formations of various shapes, besides stalagmites. Adm. to each grotto 1 fr., both grottoes 1 1/2 fr.; tickets at the *Restaurant zur Grotte*, 5 min. from the entrance. From the Höll routes lead to (2 M.) *Schönbrunn* (p. 102) and viâ the *Tobel-Brücke* and *Moosrank* to (3 M.) *Zug*.

Motor-cars from Baar to *Zug* (1/4 hr.) and to *Menzingen* (p. 102; 3/4 hr.), five times daily, see p. 102.

Farther on we traverse the fertile plain of Baar to —

18 M. **Zug.** — **Hotels:** Löwe, on the lake, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Ochs, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hirsch, R. 2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 5-10 fr.; Hôtel Bahnhof, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, L. 2, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5 fr.; Schweizerhof, pens. 5-8 fr., Zugerhof, pens. 6-8 fr., both at the station; Hôtel Rigi, on the lake, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5 1/2-6 fr.; Schiff. — Pens. Waldheim (5-7 fr.) and Pens. Guggithal (from 5 fr.), both beautifully situated on the Zugerberg tramway, 1 1/2 M. from the station.

Electric Tramway ($2^1/_2$ M. in length, with a gradient of 30-47:100) viâ *Schönegg* to the *Zuger Berg* (see below): to Schönegg every $^1/_2$ hr. in 25 min.; cable-railway thence to *Schönfels* in 13 min. (fare to Schönegg 30 c., Zuger Berg 1 fr. 30 c., return 60 c. or 2 fr.).

Official Enquiry Office in the grounds on the quay.

Zug (1395′; pop. 7000), the capital of the small canton of that name, is beautifully situated on the *Lake of Zug* (p. 129). The lower town, part of which was submerged by the lake in 1887, has fine *Quays*, with beautiful views of the lake, the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps. The *Oberstadt* and *Altstadt* still retain a quaint and mediæval appearance, with their old houses and remains of fortifications (four substantial towers). In the *Old Rathaus* are a handsome Gothic room and an interesting *Antiquarian Museum* (stained glass, wood-carvings, gold and silver ornaments, tapestry, and ancient captured weapons and flags, including a scarf stained with the blood of its bearer Peter Collin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422; adm. 50 c.). The Gothic *Church of St. Oswald* (15th cent.) contains choir-stalls of 1484, and the *Church of the Capuchins* an Entombment by Calvaert (d. 1619). The handsome *Church of St. Michael*, on a hill to the E., was erected in 1902 from Moser's designs. On the ($^3/_4$ M.) *Rosenberg* (1633′; restaurant) is the interesting *Swiss Bee Museum*.

Environs. The *Electric Tramway* mentioned above intersects the town and gradually ascends, past the church of St. Michael and the *Pensions Waldheim* and *Guggithal* (p. 101), to ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Schönegg* (1840′), whence a cable-tramway (1300 yds. in length) ascends to the top of the *Zuger Berg*, on which are the *Restaurant Schönfels*, with terrace, the ***Grand Hôtel Schönfels** (3075′; open June 1st-Oct. 1st, 150 beds, R. 2-5, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, S. $2^1/_2$, pens. 8-12 fr.) and (about 5 min. to the S.) the ***Kur-Anstalt Felsenegg** (3130′; June 1st-Sept. 30th; 90 R. at 2-6, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 7-12 fr.), both with hydropathics, shady promenades, and splendid views (*English Church Service* in summer). The *Hochwacht* (3250′), $^1/_4$ hr. to the N.E., commands a complete survey of the Alpine chain; below us, to the E., lies the Lake of Ægeri (p. 103). Still finer is the view from the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Horbach-Gütsch* (3070′). — The ascent of the ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) *Rossberg* (*Wildspitz*, p. 134) is attractive, over mountain-pastures with rich flora.

About 7 M. to the E. of Zug (motor-car 4 times daily in $1^1/_3$ hr., viâ *Baar*, *Hinterburg*, and *Edlibach*; fare 1 fr. 30 c.) is the prettily situated village of **Menzingen** (2635′; *Löwe*, *Hirsch*, at both pens. 4-5 fr.), with a large school for girls; and 1 M. farther on is the **Kurhaus Schloss Schwandegg* (2770′; 60 beds, pens. $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ fr.), with pine-needle and other baths. Pleasant promenade (20 min.) to the pretty *Finstersee* and the fall of the Mühlebach. — About 1 M. to the S.W. of Edlibach, on the hills above the Lorze (one-horse carriage from Zug 8, two-horse 16 fr.), is the well-managed ***Schönbrunn Hydropathic** (2290′; 15th May to 15th Oct., 125 beds, R. 2-5, pens. 8-10 fr.), with sunny terrace and forest-walks, much frequented by French visitors. The view from the chapel (2330′) extends as far as the Jura.

Ægeri-Tal. A road (motor-car to Ober-Ægeri, $7^1/_2$ M., 4 times daily in $1^1/_2$ hr.; fare 1 fr. 10 c.) ascends through a fruitful district viâ *Moosrank* (path to the left to Schönbrunn and the Höll caverns, see p. 101) and *Inkenberg* to ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Allenwinden* (2320′). Thence it descends into the valley of the winding *Lorze* (on a hill on the other side of the

stream is the nunnery and pension of *Gubel*, 2990′) to (4½ M.) *Neu-Ægeri*, and past *Mühlebach*, with its cotton-factories, to (6¼ M.) **Unter-Ægeri** (2395′; pop. 2600; *Kurhaus Waldheim*, 5-7 fr.; *Brücke*, 5-6 fr.; *Seefeld*, 5-8 fr.; *Ægerihof*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Post; Kreuz; Pens. Schönwart*, 5 fr.), a handsome industrial village on the *Ægeri-See* (see below), with a new Gothic church and lake-baths, also frequented as a health-resort. The road, flanked by pretty villas, skirts the lake to *Mitten-Ægeri* (Pens. Sommeran, 4½-6 fr.) and (7½ M.) the pleasant mountain-village of **Ober-Ægeri** *(Löwe*, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Bär; Hirsch; Adler; Ochs)*, with lake-baths. To the *Zuger Berg*, road in 2 hrs., see p. 102; to the *Gottschalkenberg* (4½ M.), p. 132. Between Unter-Ægeri and Ober-Ægeri, on the lake, are several sanatoria for children. — The **Rossberg* (p. 134) is ascended from Unter-Ægeri in 3½ hrs.: road through the *Hüri-Tal* to the (1½ hr.) *Urzlenboden*, whence a narrow road leads viâ the *Rossberg Alps* to the top.

On the idyllic **Ægeri-See** (2380′; 3½ M. in length) a steamboat plies 5 times daily in summer from Unter-Ægeri in ¾ hr., past the stations of *Ober-Ægeri* and *Ländli*, to **Morgarten**, at the S.E. end, which commands a picturesque view of the Uri-Rotstock, Krönte, etc.; omnibus thence to rail. stat. *Sattel-Ægeri* (p. 134; 50 c.). Near Morgarten, to the W., are the houses of *Schorno*, where on 16th Nov., 1315, the Confederates in the *Battle of Morgarten* won their first victory over their Hapsburg oppressors commanded by Duke Leopold of Austria. A memorial chapel, containing a picture of the battle, was erected at *St. Jakob*, 1 M. from the S.E. end of the lake and ¾ M. from Sattel, in which an anniversary service is held on the day of the battle. New monument on a hill above the lake (1908).

St. Gotthard Railway from Zug to *Arth-Goldau*, see p. 129.

The train to Lucerne backs out of the station and skirts the flat N. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 129), crosses the *Lorze* near its influx into the lake, and recrosses it at its efflux near (21½ M.) **Cham** *(Rabe; Bär)*, a village with a slender zinc-covered church spire and a large factory of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. Pretty view of the lake to the left; on the hill above Zug are the Kurhäuser; in the middle rises the Rigi; and to the right are the Stanser Horn, the Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. — Beyond (24 M.) **Rothkreuz** (1410′; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the lines to Immensee (p. 135; 5 M., in 10 min.) and to Muri and Aarau (p. 30), we enter the valley of the *Reuss*. 26½ M. *Gisikon-Root*. Through an opening to the left we survey the Rigi, from the Kulm to the Rotstock. 30½ M. *Ebikon*. To the right rises the wooded *Hundsrücken*. The train skirts the *Rotsee*, 1½ M. long, and crosses the Reuss. The line now unites with the Bâle and Lucerne (p. 26) and the Lucerne and Bern lines (p. 170), and lastly passes through the tunnels under the *Gütsch* (p. 110) and the *Schönheim* hill.

36 M. *Lucerne*, see p. 104.

ii. Viâ Affoltern.

43 M. Railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.).

Zürich, see p. 43. — 2½ M. *Altstetten* (p. 29). To the left, the long *Uetliberg* (p. 54), which the line skirts in a wide curve. 5½ M. *Urdorf;* 8 M. *Birmensdorf*. We ascend the pleasant *Reppisch-*

Tal and pass through the *Ettenberg* to (11 M.) *Bonstetten* (1740′; *Löwe). To the right the Bernese Alps and Pilatus, and to the left, farther on, the Uri-Rotstock and the Titlis become visible. 13½ M. *Hedingen* (1636′; Krone). — 15½ M. **Affoltern** (1630′; *Löwe,* with garden, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof; Albis*), with the hydropathic establishments of *Arche* (pens. 5-8 fr.) and *Lilienberg* (pens. 8-12 fr.) and the *Sanatorium Lilienhof* (pens. 6-10 fr.). To the left, the *Aeugster Berg* (2723′); at its base, *Aeugst* and the *Baths of Wengi*. — 18 M. *Mettmenstetten* (1518′); 1¼ M. to the E., on the slope of the Albis, is the Hôt.-Pens. Paradies (2067′; pens. 5-6½ fr.).

Diligence thrice daily in 1 hr. to **Hausen** (1980′; *Krone; Löwe*), at the W. base of the *Albis*, whence the *Albishorn* (p. 101) may be ascended in 1¾ hr., viâ *Ober-Albis*. About ½ M. to the S.E. is the excellent *Albisbrunn Hydropathic* (2115′; 100 beds, R. 2-4, pens. 6-8½ fr.), with beautiful grounds. Near *Kappel*, 1½ N. to the S., Zwingli was slain on 11th Oct., 1531, in a battle against the Roman Catholic cantons (comp. p. 49). The spot is marked by a rock with German and Latin inscriptions.

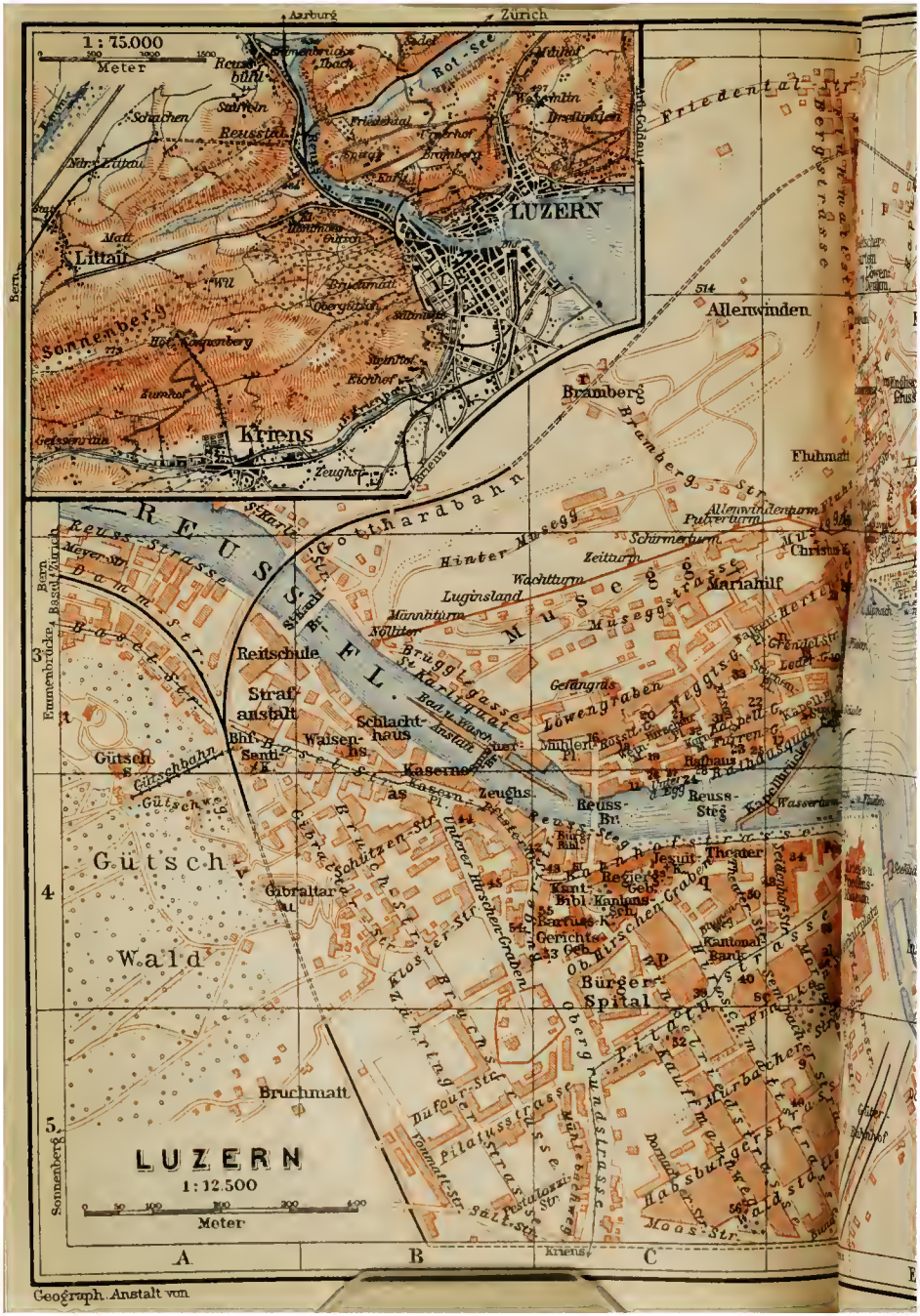
20 M. *Knonau* (1440′; Adler). Near Zug we cross the *Lorze*, which descends from the *Aegeri-See* (p. 103).

25 M. *Zug*, and thence to (43 M.) *Lucerne*, see pp. 101-103.

26. Lucerne and Environs.

Railway Station, a handsome building on the left bank of the lake (Pl. D, 4; *Restaurant, D. 3 fr.), with the main custom-house. Exit to the steamboats on the right, to the town on the left. — The Steamboats to Flüelen start from the rail. station (some of them also previously from the Schweizerhof Quay); the Alpnach boats start from both station and quay, the Küssnacht boats from the latter only. — In the busy season travellers arriving by steamer or railway with luggage cannot be sure of getting on by the corresponding train or boat unless they and their luggage are booked through to some station beyond Lucerne. If luggage is booked to Lucerne only, it is often impossible to reclaim it and get it rebooked on time.

Hotels (visitors' tax daily 25 c.). On the right bank: *Schweizerhof (Pl. 1; D, 3), 400 beds and 80 private baths, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 6, pens. (after Sept. 10th) 11-12 fr. (band twice daily), and *Luzerner Hof (Pl. 2; D. 3), 200 beds, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 10-14 fr., both on the Schweizerhof Quay; *Grand Hôtel National (Pl. 3; E, 3), Quai National, 380 R. with 450 beds and 80 private baths, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 6, pens. (in winter) 11-12 fr., band twice daily; *Palace Hotel (Pl. pa; F, 3), at the E. end of the Quai National, March-Oct., 250 R. with 350 beds and 120 private baths, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 7, pens. (not in the season) from 12 fr., band thrice daily. — *Swan & Rigi Hotel (Pl. 10; D, 3), 180 beds, R. 4½-12½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 5, board 8½ fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Rivage (Pl. 4; F, 2), near the Kursaal, 150 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. 5; G, 2), Halden-Str., 170 R. from 3½, B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-20 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Tivoli (Pl. 6; G, 2), with garden and lake-baths, 100 beds, pens. 9-20 fr.; *Eden House (Pl. 7; G, 2), Halden-Str. 47, April 15th-Oct. 1st, 90 beds, R. 3½-6, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-14 fr.; *Hôtel des Balances and Bellevue (Pl. 11; C, 4), near the third bridge over the Reuss, 150 beds, R. 3½-8, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9½-15 fr.; — *Union Hotel (Pl. 12; D, E, 2), Löwen-Str. 16,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Hinter Musegg
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Reussbrücke
Reussstrasse
Baselstr.
Reitschule
Strafanstalt
Schlachthaus
Waisenhaus
Kaserne
Zeughs.
Gütschbahn
Gütschweg
Gibraltar
Schützen-Str.
Jesuit. Theater
Regier. Geb.
Kant. Bibl.
Kantons-Sch.
Gerichts-Geb.
Kantonal-Bank
Bürger-Spital
Obergrundstrasse
Pilatusstrasse
Bourbaki-Str.
Habsburger-Str.
Moos-Str.
Bahnhof
Gotthardbahn
Zürich
Aarburg
Bern
Basel
Emmenbrücke
Rot-See
Friedhof
Kirche
Kapelle
Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

230 beds, R. 2½-4, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus & Gesegnetmatt (Pl. c; G, 2), Halden-Str. 53, March-Nov., 60 beds, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Splendide (Pl. a; G, 2), Halden-Str. 49, 70 beds, pens. 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere (Pl. 8; F, G, 2), 90 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellerive, Halden-Str., 50 beds, R. 2½-5, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7½-10 fr.; Hôt. Brünig (Pl. 13; D, 3), Grendel-Str. 5, 50 beds at 2-3, D. (incl. wine) 3, S. 2, pens. 7-8 fr., well spoken of; Rebstock (Pl. 14; E, 2, 3), with garden-restaurant, R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, D. 2½, pens. 7½-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Maria (Pl. 15; F, 2), R. 2½-4, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; these three near the Hofkirche; *Rössli (Pl. 16; C, 3), 130 beds, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. incl. wine 3½, S. incl. wine 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. des Alpes (Pl. 17; C, 3), Rathaus-Quai 5, 60 beds, R. 2½-3½, B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. Furka (Pl. p; C, 5), Winkelried-Str. 7, pens. 6½-8 fr.; Hirsch (Pl. 21; C, 3), R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr.; Krone (Pl. 18; C, 3), R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; Adler (Pl. 20; C, 3), R. 2-3½, pens. 7-8 fr.; Croix Blanche (Pl. 23, C, 3), R. 1½-2½, D. 2½ fr.; Raben (Pl. 24), Sonne (Pl. 25), Hôt. du Pont & Weitenkeller (Pl. 26), Schiff (Pl. 27), Pfistern (Pl. 28), these five on the Rathaus Quay (Pl. C, 3, 4); Goldner Löwe (Pl. 31; C, 3), Kapellgasse 22, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; Storch (*Cigogne;* Pl. 32, C, 3), Kornmarkt, unpretending; Einhorn (Pl. 29; D, 3), Hertenstein-Str., R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. from 6 fr.; Drei Könige (Pl. 33; C, 3), Weggisgasse 7, R. 2-3, D. 2, pens. 5½-8 fr.

On the left bank: *Grand Hôtel du Lac (Pl. 34; D, 4), with bath-house, 300 beds, R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. (out of the season) from 10 fr.; *Hôtel St. Gotthard-Terminus (Pl. 35; D, 4), with restaurant, opposite the station, 300 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Monopole et Métropole (Pl. 36; D, 4), 250 beds, R. 4-6, B. 1 fr. 60 c., L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôtel Bristol (Pl. 38; D, 4), 120 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, peus. 9-13 fr.; *Hôtel Waldstätterhof & Savoy (Pl. 37; D, 4), 140 beds, R. 4-7½, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 9½-16 fr.; *Hôtel Victoria & Angleterre (Pl. 39; C, 4), 160 beds, R. 4-7, B. 1 fr. 60, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-14 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris & de France (Pl. 40; C, 4), Pilatus-Str., 55 beds, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt. Central (Pl. 41; C, 4), 50 beds at 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 9-11 fr.; Hôt. Riviera & Tourist (Pl. rt; D, 5), corner of Central-Str. and Habsburger-Str.; Helvetia (Pl. 56; C, 5), Waldstätter-Str. 9, 70 beds, pens. 8-8½ fr.; these all near the station.—Less expensive: Sauvage (Pl. 43; C, 4), 80 beds at 2½-4, D. incl. wine 3½, pens. 8-9 fr.; Engel (*Ange;* Pl. 44, B, 4), 70 beds at 3, B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. 3, S. 2¼, pens. 6½-8 fr.; Rütli (Pl. 45; B, 4), 130 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. du Nord (Pl. 46; D, 4), 70 beds, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. du Parc (Pl. 47; D, 4, 5), 38 beds, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. Continental, Morgarten-Str. 16, 57 beds, pens. 5½-6 fr.; Bernerhof & Beau-Site (Pl. 48; D, 4), 64 beds at 2-3, B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. Simplon (Pl. 49; D, 5), 52 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. Jura (Pl. 52; C, 5), R. 2½-3, B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. Concordia (Pl. 50; C, 4), Theater-Str. 7, R. 2-3, B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. 3, pens. 6½-9 fr.; Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. 51; C, 4), R. 2½-3, D. incl. wine 3½ fr., good; Bär (Pl. 42; C, 4), Pfistergasse 8, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Stern (Pl. 53; C, 4), Hirschengraben, R. 2-3, D. 2 fr.; Hôt. Bad (Pl. 54; B, 4), Burger-Str.; Schlüssel (Pl. 55; C, 4), R. 2-3, B. 1 fr. 20 c.; Hôt. Ruckli zur Krienbrücke, Pfistergasse 2, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Lindengarten, Taubenhaus-Str. (temperance).

Hotels garnis. Alpina (Pl. a 1; D, 4), Franken-Str. 6, 100 beds at 2½-4, B. 1 fr. 30 c.; Germania (Pl. q; D, 5), Sempacher-Str., 50 beds at 2-3, B. 1 fr.; Schiller (Pl. s c; C, D, 4), Sempacher-Str. 4; Winkelried, Winkelried-Str. 26; these four near the rail. station; Alpenklub (Pl. a s; B, 4), Basel-Str., with restaurant *Schweizerhalle* (p. 106).

Pensions (generally open in summer only). *Pens. Richemont* (Pl. d; G, 2), Gesegnetmatt-Str. 13 (7-10 fr.); *Pens. Kaufmann* (Pl. b; G, 3), Halden-Str. 12, with garden on the lake (7-12 fr.); *Pens. Rhaetia*, Adligens-

wiler-Str. (6-7 fr.); *Pens. Villa Regina*, same street 28 a (7-10 fr.); *Pens. Villa Hera*, above the Tivoli (6½-12 fr.); *Bienz* (Pl. e; F, 2), above the Kursaal (6½-7½ fr.); *Faller* (Pl. f; F, 2), above the Beau-Rivage (7-8 fr.); *Neu-Schweizerhaus* (Pl. g, F, 2; 6½-10 fr.); *Pens. Terrasse* (7½-15 fr.); *Gyger* (Pl. h, F, 2; 6½-10 fr.); *Felsberg* (*Pietzker*; Pl. i, E, 2; 6½-12 fr.); *Pens. Anglaise* (6-8 fr.); *Pens. Sommerau* (Pl. l; E, 1), Kapuzinerweg 15 c, with hydropathic (temperance; pens. from 7½ fr.); *Pens. Dreilinden & Palmiers* (Pl. k; F, 2), at the Drei Linden (p. 110; 6½-11 fr.); *Pens. Villa Placida* (6-10 fr.); *Friedau* (Pl. o, E, 2; 6-7 fr.), all loftily situated; *Oetinger* (Pl. m, E, 2; 4-4½ fr.); *Röthelin* (Pl. n; D, 3), Grendel-Str. (5-7 fr.); *Brunner* (Pl. q; C, 4), Furrengasse 21 (5-7 fr.); *Schloss Bramberg* (Pl. r; C, 2), to the N. above the town (5½-7 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Château Gütsch* (Pl. s, A, 3, 4; 60 beds at 3½-6, pens. 8-14 fr.), and *Pens. Wallis* (Pl. t, A, 3; 7-10 fr.), on the *Gütsch* (p. 110); *Suter* (Pl. u; A, 4), suitable for ladies (pens. 6½-7½ fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Wilhelmshöhe* (Pl. v; A, 4), on the E. slope of the Gütsch (pens. 6-8 fr.). **Pens. Waldhaus Oberrüti* (1968′; pens. 5-8 fr.), 2 M. from Lucerne, 1½ M. from Horw (p. 161). — *Dr. R. Stocker's Sanatorium*, Musegg-Str. 19 (pens. 8-12, for patients 10-16 fr.). — **Hôtel Sonnenberg*, see p. 110. — *Pens. Seeburg*, *Hôt.-Pens. Hermitage*, and *Pens. Schönau*, on the Meggen road; *Pens. St. Niklausen* and *Kastanienbaum*, on the lake (p. 126). — Furnished Rooms at *J. Müller's*, Alpen-Str. 6; *A. Kreis*, Alpen-Str. 7; Stadthofgasse 6, etc.

Restaurants at most of the hotels. Also: **Railway Restaurant*; **Stadthof* (Pl. E, 2; band in the evening, adm. 1 fr.); *Kursaal*, see below; **Stadtkeller*, Sternen-Platz 3, with terrace (band in the evening); **Restaurant Flora*, near the station; *Schweizerhalle* (p. 105), on the Reuss; *Seefeld*, Halden-Str. 22, with garden on the lake; *Vienna Café*, Löwen-Str. 6; *Walhall*, Theater-Str. (temperance). — **Beer.** *Löwengarten*, near the Lion Monument; *Rosengarten*, Grendel-Str.; *Muth*, Zürich-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 2); *Stadt München*, near the Hôtel des Balances; *Dubeli*, Furrengasse 14; *Seidenhof*, on the left bank of the Reuss. — **Confectioners.** *Huguenin*, Alpen-Str. 3, near the Luzerner Hof; *Café de Paris*, Pilatus-Str. 17, 2 min. to the W. of the station; *Zimmermann-Hofer*, next door to the Swan Hotel.

Kursaal, on the Quai National (Pl. F, 3), with reading, concert, and ball rooms, restaurant, theatre (at 8.30 p.m.; seats 2-4 fr.), and garden. Concerts daily, from 5.15 to 6 (50 c.) and at 8.30 p.m. (1 fr.). — Open-air concerts in the **Kurplatz** (Pl. E, 3), in fine weather daily 11-12 and 4-4.45. — *Kurkarte*, valid for 7 days, with reduced prices for most of the sights, steamboats, etc., 1 fr. 75 c.

Panorama of the French army entering Switzerland in Jan., 1871, by E. Castres, in the Löwen-Platz (p. 108; adm. 1 fr.). — **Alpineum** (Pl. D, 2; Swiss landscapes, by E. Hodel; views from the Gornergrat, Eismeer station, etc.) near the Lion of Lucerne (p. 108); adm. 1 fr.

Baths in the lake by the Quai National (Pl. F, 3); swimming 20, separate bath 40 c. (towels extra). *Municipal Lake Baths* on the Alpen Quay (Pl. E, 5), swimming 15 c. Lake-baths also near the *Tivoli* (p. 104). Warm baths at the *Hôtel du Lac* and at *Felder's* (1 fr.), Spreuer-Brücke.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), near the railway-station; open 7 or 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., on Sun. 9-12.

Cabs. Drive in the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 50 c. By time, for ½ hr. 1-2 pers. 2 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr. 50 c.; ¾ hr. 2 fr. 50 and 3 fr. 50; 1 hr. 3 and 4 fr.; every ¼ hr. more 60 or 80 c.; each box 50 c. Double fares at night (10-6).

Electric Tramways (fare, 15 c. for the town lines, 20-25 c. for the outside lines). 1. From the Railway Station by the Schweizerhof Quay and Halden-Str. to the Hôt. de l'Europe. 2. From the Railway Station by the Schweizerhof Quay, the Alpen-Str., and Zürich-Str. (Lion Monument) to Maihof. 3. From the Railway Station by the Pilatus-Str. and Eichhof to Kriens (p. 110; 15 min.). 4. From the Railway Station to Fluhmühle (12 min.). 5. From the Railway Station by the Bahnhof-Str., Pfistergasse, and Basel-Str. (Gütsch station) to Emmenbrücke (p. 25).

Rowing Boats at the Quai National (Rud. Herzog), Schweizerhof Quay, and Schwanen-Platz. Fare 1½ fr., boatman 1 fr. per hr. — **Motor Launches,** 1-3 pers. 6 fr. per hr., 4-5 pers. 8 fr., each pers. extra 1 fr.; half-day (6 hrs.), morning 25, afternoon 30, whole day 45 fr. — **Steamers,** see pp. 104, 111, 126, 130.

Golf Course (nine holes) on the Sonnenberg (p. 110); 3½ fr. per day, 15 fr. per week (ladies 12 fr.). — **Lawn Tennis Courts,** to the E. of the Kursaal.

Excursion Brakes of *Messrs. Th. Cook & Son* start daily at 2 p.m. from Schwanen-Platz 7 (Pl. D, 3), alternately for Stans, Küssnacht and Immensee, or Zug, and return at 6.30 p.m. Tickets (5 fr.) should be secured before midday.

Gold and Silver Work, antique furniture, etc., at *J. Bossard's*, Weggisgasse 7, and *Bossard & Son's*, Schwanen-Platz. — **Money Changers:** *Falck & Co.*, Kapell-Platz; *Crivelli & Cie.*, Schweizerhof Quay; *Th. Cook & Son*, Schwanen-Platz 7; *Bank in Luzern*, Alpen-Str. 4.

English Church *(St. Mark's)* in the Haldeu-Str., opposite the Kursaal (Pl. F, 3); service on Sun. at 8, 10.30, and 5.30. Chaplain, resident at the Schweizerhof. — *Presbyterian Service* in the Protestant Church near the Schweizerhof (in July and Aug. at 11 & 4). — *American Service* at Christ Church, Musegg-Str. (Pl. D, 3), at 7.45, 10.30, and 5.

British Consul, *Dr. L. A. Falck*, Schwanen-Platz 2.

Physicians: *Dr. A. Brunner*, Seidenhof; *Dr. J. Eberhardt*, Pilatus-Str. 7; *Dr. O. Stocker*, Kapell-Platz 9 (all speak English). — Dentists: *Dr. Alfred Steiger*, Hertenstein-Str. 56; *Dr. Herm. Stocker*, Pilatus-Str. 24. — Chemists: *C. Kopp*, Schwanen-Platz; *F. Brunck*, Alpen-Str. 7 und Halden-Str. 23.

Enquiry Office, Kapell-Platz 2. — Photographic Materials (also dark room), *C. Hirsbrunner*, Zürich-Str. 4; *Nussbaumer & Goetz*, Pilatus-Str. 7. — Travelling and Sporting Requisites, *Speck-Jost*, Mühleu-Platz 5; *Amrein*, Weggisgasse 27. — *Diemer's* Circulating Library. — Goods Agents, *Frey-Suidter*, Hôt. St. Gotthard; *Suchsland & Son*, Schwanen-Platz 3.

Lucerne (1437′; pop. 37,000), capital of the canton of that name, lies picturesquely on the *Lake of Lucerne* or *Vierwaldstätter See,* at the efflux of the *Reuss,* and is enclosed by well-preserved walls with nine wateh-towers, ereeted in 1385, while its amphitheatrical situation, facing the Rigi and Pilatus and the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engelberg, is very striking.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the swiftness of a torrent. Its banks are connected by seven **Bridges.** The highest, the handsome *See-Brücke* (Pl. D, 3, 4), built in 1869-70, crosses from the town to the railway-station and the post-office, and affords charming views. The two interesting mediæval bridges, the *Kapell-Brücke* (Pl. C, D, 3, 4) and the *Spreuer-Brücke* or *Mühlen-Brücke* (Pl. B, 3), are both carried obliquely across the river. Each has a roof, which, in the case of the former, is painted with 154 scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron-saints of Lucerne, and from the history of the town; and in the case of the latter, with a Dance of Death. The paintings all date from the 18th century. Adjoining the Kapell-Brücke, in the river, rises the old *Wasserturm* (Pl. D, 4), containing the *Municipal Archives.* According to tradition, this building was once a

lighthouse *(lucerna)* and gave its name to the town. — Between the Kapell-Brücke and Spreuer-Brücke are the iron *Reuss-Steg* (for walkers) and the *Reuss-Brücke*, below the Spreuer-Brücke the *St. Karli-Brücke* and the bridge of the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 135). — The Reuss and the lake are enlivened with swans and flocks of half-tame coots (black, with white foreheads) and other water-fowl.

The ***Schweizerhof Quay** and the ***Quai National** (Pl. D, E, F, 3), with their avenue of chestnuts, extend in front of the large hotels, the Kurplatz (p. 106; adjacent a group of wrestlers, by Siegwart), and the Kursaal (p. 106) along the N. bank of the lake.

*View (see the stone indicators or 'toposcopes', about the middle of the quays). To the left, the *Rigi Group;* to the left is the *Kulm* with the hotels; on the saddle between the Kulm and the *Rotstock* is the Staffel Inn; more to the right, the *Schild*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Vitznauer Stock*. To the left of the Rigi, above the hills by the lake, rises the *Rossberg;* to the right of the Vitznauer Stock, in the distance, are the singularly indented peaks of the *Liedernen Chain*, the *Clariden*, the *Tödi*, and the *Kammlistock;* then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm* and the *Ober-Bauen;* nearer are the dark *Bürgenstock*, with its hotels, and the *Buochser Horn;* to the left and right of the latter tower the *Engelberg Alps*, the last to the right being the *Titlis;* farther to the right, the *Stanser Horn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachseln*, and to the extreme right *Pilatus*.

On a height near the quays is the ***Hofkirche**, or **Church of St. Leodegar** (Pl. E, 2), said to have been founded in the 8th cent., and restored after a fire in 1633. The two slender towers were erected about 1506. It contains a carved pulpit and stalls of the 16th cent., two altars with gilded reliefs in carved wood, that on the N. side representing the Virgin with the body of Christ (15th cent.; freely restored), a fine crucifix by the Engelberg woodcarver Custer, old stained-glass windows and forged iron-work. The rich treasury, containing valuable works of the 12th cent., deserves inspection (apply to the sacristan). Organ-recital in summer on week-days 6-7 p.m. and Mon. and Thurs. 11 a.m. ($1^1/_2$ fr.). In the arcades enclosing the old *Churchyard* are several frescoes by Deschwanden.

The Alpen-Strasse and Zürich-Strasse, passing the *Panorama* (p. 107), lead in 5 min. to the famous ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. D, 1), executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in defending the Tuileries on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28′ in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixed by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited in the adjoining building) by the Danish sculptor *Thorvaldsen*.

To the N. of the monument is the entrance to the ***Glacier Garden** (Pl. D, 1; adm. 1 fr.; explanatory guide by Prof. Heim 20 c.), a relic of the ice-period, with 32 'glacier-mills' or 'giant's

cauldrons', of different sizes (the largest being 26′ wide and 30′ deep), well-preserved 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the ice, etc., discovered in 1872, and connected by means of steps and bridges. Other features of interest are a reconstruction of a lake-village (with some genuine relics), several large reliefs of mountains and glaciers, a representation of a glacier-mill in action, a collection of stuffed Alpine animals, a labyrinth (adm. 1 fr.), etc. Electric light in the evening.

Quaint and picturesque houses of the 16-17th cent. still survive in the crooked streets of the older parts of the town. The ancient **Rathaus** (Pl. C, 3), in the Kornmarkt, dates from 1519-1605 and was thoroughly restored in 1905-8.

The Ground Floor (adm. in summer 9-6, 1 fr.; Sun. 10.30-5, 50 c.), contains a permanent exhibition of pictures and the municipal *Art and History Museum.* Room I. Armour, weapons, and trophies of the battles of the 14th cent. and of the Burgundian and Milanese wars. — Room II. Several banners captured by the towusmen at the battle of Sempach; in the glass-case on the wall is the coat-of-mail of Duke Leopold of Austria (No. 212); in the 2nd glass-case a Roman statue of Mercury and a bronze tripod; at the windows a **Collection of Stained Glass* of the 14-18th cent., including a series of armorial bearings of the 17th century; relics of the prehistoric, Celtic-Roman, Germanic, and mediæval periods. The glass-case in the centre contains uniforms of different Swiss guards; in the glass-case on the other side a chased sword-hilt ('Tellenschwert') of the 16th cent.; also old Swiss flags, including several banners presented by Popes Julius II. and Leo X. to Lucerne and other towns. — In the glass-cases in the centre are Roman objects. — On the first floor, reached by a fine Gothic winding staircase, is the *Council Chamber*, with beautiful 16th cent. carving on the ceiling and walls. In the antechamber are portraits of magistrates, most of them by Reinhart.

The late-Gothic *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. C, 3) is by Conrad Lux (1481; restored in 1903).

On the left bank of the Reuss, to the E. of the rail. station, is the **International Museum of Peace and War** (Pl. D, E, 4), a picturesque timber building in the mediæval castellated style. The institution was founded at the suggestion of the Russian state-councillor, *Johann von Bloch* (d. 1902), in order to promote the movement in favour of universal peace.

The Museum (adm. in summer daily from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., 1 fr.) contains specimens, models, and pictorial representations of the most varied description, illustrating the historical development of weapons, strategy and tactics, fortifications, the effects produced by weapons, military sanitation, the organisation of armies, electricity and railways in war, naval wars, etc. There are also 10 dioramas of battles fought in the 19th century and a cinematograph hall. In the last room is an apotheosis of Peace. The exhibits bear descriptive labels; 'guide', 1 fr.

To the W. of the station is the *Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. D, 4). Farther to the W. are the *Jesuit Church* (Pl. C, 4), built in 1667 in the rococo style, and the *Government Building*, with a picturesque court, the state archives, and a collection of coins. In the same neighbourhood are the *Cantonal School*, with extensive botanical and geological collections (open free on Sun.,

10-12, and on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 2-4), and the *Law Courts*. Near the *Barfüsser-Kirche* to the N. are the *Cantonal Library* (80,000 vols., including many rare books; adm. on week-days 10-12), and the *Civic Library* (14,000 vols.), containing a valuable collection of works on Swiss history and copies of Holbein's frescoes on the Harter house, pulled down in 1824.

The ***Gütsch** (1720′; Pl. A, 3, 4), a height at the W. end of the town, affords a splendid view of the town, the lake, the Rigi, and the Alps; best from the view-tower (lift 30 c.). From the Gütsch station, reached on foot from the railway-station in 12 min. (tramway, see p. 106), a *Cable Tramway* (196 yds. long; gradient 53:100; trains every 10 min.; fare 35, return-ticket 60 c., from any station of the tramway 90 c.) ascends in 3 minutes. At the top (1920′) is the *Hôtel-Pens. Château Gütsch* (p. 106), with garden-restaurant (concert in the afternoon) and wooded grounds. The walk from the Gütsch to the *Hôtel Sonnenberg* (see below) takes 35-40 minutes.

Another beautiful point near the town is the ***Drei Linden** (Pl. G, 1; 1810′), to which a good road leads in 20 min. from the Hofkirche. We ascend the Adligenswiler-Strasse, to the right, behind the church, and after 3 min. take the Dreilinden-Strasse to the left, which leads to the top in about 1/4 hr. Halfway, a shorter path, ascending in steps, diverges to the left. At the top is a cluster of tasteful villas. The 'Drei Linden' stand in private grounds (no admission). In front is a terrace commanding a charming view of the environs of Lucerne and the Alps, with the Titlis and Stanser Horn in the middle and the Finsteraarhorn and Schreckhorn in the distance to the right. We may return to the N.W., by the Capuchin Convent of *Wesemlin*, to the (20 min.) Lion Monument (p. 108).

A more extensive view of the lake and the Lucerne and Bernese Alps is afforded by the ***Dietschenberg** (2110′), 3/4 hr. to the N.E. of Lucerne (from the Hofkirche follow the Adligenswiler-Str. for 1/4 hr. and then ascend to the left).

To KRIENS-SONNENBERG, a pleasant excursion (electric and cable tramway in 1/2 hr.; return-ticket, valid also viâ Gütsch, 2 fr.). Electric tramway (p. 106) in 1/4 hr. viâ *Eichhof* to (2 1/2 M.) **Kriens** (1675′; *Hôtel Pilatus: Linde*), a large manufacturing village (pop. 3260), and to the foot of the Sonnenberg, whence, from April 1st to Nov. 1st, an electric cable-tramway (1/2 M. long; maximum gradient 40:100) ascends in 10 min. (fare 1 fr. 20, down 80 c., return-fare 1 fr. 40 c.), past the station *Zumhof* (about halfway) to the ***Grand-Hôtel Sonnenberg** (2360′; May to end of Oct., 150 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5, board 8 fr.), with a large restaurant and pleasant grounds. Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. Golf course of 9 holes near the hotel (see p. 107). From the terrace in front of the hotel and from the roof (lift 20 c.) we enjoy a magnificent and very picturesque view of Pilatus and the Alps from the Sentis to the Titlis and Sustenhorn, with the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Sempach, the Rotsee, and the hilly landscape to the N. Adjacent are extensive woods with pleasant walks. The Hôtel Sonnenberg may be reached also from the Gütsch on foot in 35-40 min., and from Lucerne in 50 min. viâ the Hirschen-Graben (Pl. B, 4), the Kloster-Strasse, and the Sonnenberg-Strasse.

To the S. roads ascend from Kriens to (1 M.) the château of *Schauensee* (1885′) and the (2¼ M.) **Hôtel-Pension Himmelreich* (2264′; pens. 5½-6 fr.), a health-resort amid woods, with fine view.—Another road, leading to the W. from Kriens, ascends along the *Krienbach* to the (2 M.) *Renggbach*, whence a bridle-path leads to the left through wood to (40 min.) **Hergiswald** (2620′; **Kurhaus*, pens. 5-6 fr.), a health-resort in a fine situation. Or we may continue to follow the Rengghach road to *Lehnhof* and (4½ M.) **Eigenthal** (3380′; **Pens. Burri*, 5-5½ fr.; *Kurhaus Pilatusblick*, 4½ fr.), another health-resort (see p. 170; thence to *Schwarzenberg* ½ hr.).—From Eigenthal a path ascends by the *Rümligbach* past the huts of *Buchsteg* and *Rotstock*, then steeply to the left to (1½-2 hrs.) the *Bründlen Alp* (4985′), with the little *Pilatus Lake* (generally dry in summer), where, according to a curious tradition, Pontius Pilate drowned himself from remorse. The *Widderfeld* (6817′) may be ascended hence in 1¾ hr.; and a rough and indistinct path leads round the slopes of the Widderfeld and Gemsmättli and over the *Kastelen Alp* to the (1½ hr.) *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (p. 129). Guide advisable in both cases.

27. Lake of Lucerne.

Steamboat in summer 8 times daily hetwcen Lucerne and Flüelen (28½ M.) in 2½-2¾ hrs., express in 2 hrs. (to Weggis ½, Vitznau ¾, Brunnen 1¾ hr.). The steamers do not all touch at Hertenstein, Buochs, Treib, Rütli, Sisikon, and Tells-Platte, while Bauen and Isletcn are called at twice a day only. Fare to Flüelcn 3 fr. 80 or 2 fr. 70 c.; returntickets, availahle for ten days, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 55 c. Those who make some stay should purchase family-tickets with 100 coupons for 12½ fr.; immediately on cmharking a certain number of coupons, corresponding to the distance to be travelled, are given up (20 coupons from Lucerne to Flüelen). Trunk 40-80 c., including embarkation and landing. Departure from Lucerne, see p. 104. Good restaurants (L. 3, D. 4 fr.) on hoard. Tickets are procured at the purser's office on hoard. Time-tahles and maps of the lake to he had at the steamboat-offices gratis. Pleasure trips in July and August on Tues. and Frid. 3-6 p.m., 4 fr. Best light early in the morning.

The ****Lake of Lucerne** (1435′; *Vierwaldstätter See*, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons', *viz.* Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne) is unsurpassed in Switzerland in magnificence and variety of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimatcly associated with the traditions so graphically depicted by *Schiller* in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M.; width ½-2 M.; greatest depth 700′.

The wind on the lake is apt to change very suddenly. The hoatmen declare that it hlows from a different quarter heyond each promontory. The most violent is the *Föhn* (S. wind), which sometimes makes the Bay of Uri dangerous for small hoats, and even for steamers. In fine weather the *Bise* (N. wind) usually prevails the whole day.

Soon after leaving Lucerne the steamer affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To the left rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, and facing us the Bürgenstock, to the right of which are the Stanser Horn and the Titlis. To the left of Pilatus, above the hills of Unterwalden, the Wetterhörner (Rosenhorn, Mittelhorn, Wetterhorn), Schreckhorn, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible. The small promontory to the left, with a statue of Christ is the *Meggenhorn*. To

the E. of it lies *Altstad*, an islet with fragments of an old storehouse.

Beyond the Meggenhorn the bay of Küssnacht opens to the left, and that of Stansstad to the right, and we have now reached the centre of the cross (*'Kreuztrichter'*) formed by the lake. In the distance to the left lies *Küssnacht* (p. 130); in the foreground, *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 130). To the right rises the wooded *Bürgenstock* (p. 126). From this part of the lake *Pilatus* (p. 128) is very striking. Its weird peaks, seldom free from clouds, form a marked contrast to the *Rigi* opposite, the lower slopes of which are covered with orchards and houses, and the upper with woods and pastures.

Beyond the promontory of *Tanzenberg*, in a small bay to the left, is the **Hôtel Schloss Hertenstein* (April 1st to Oct. 30th; 120 beds, pens. 8-18 fr.; a walk of 6 min. from the pier, or by boat in 5 min.). Before us, in the distance, peeps the double-peaked Scheerhorn (p. 152). Station *Hertenstein* (*Pens. & Restaurant Hertenstein, pens. 7-11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus, 3 min. to the E., pens. 5-7 fr.; both open April 1st-Oct. 30th); then —

Weggis. — **Hotels.** *Hôt. Beau-Rivage & Lion d'Or, 70 beds, R. 4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôtel-Pension du Lac, 40 beds at 2½-4, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt. Post & Terminus, 110 beds, R. 2½-5, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Eden (March 15th-Oct. 15th), 50 beds at 2½-4, D. 3, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. National, 60 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5½-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schönau, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenblick, 70 beds, pens. 7-9 fr.; Pens. Bühlegg, 5-7 fr. Farther to the W.: *Hôtel-Pens. Villa Köhler (April 1st-Oct. 15th), finely situated, 76 beds at 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7½-14 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Paradies (April-Oct.), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Frohburg, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, pens. 5-7 fr.; Pens. Lindengarten, 4½-5½ fr.; *Pens. Villa Belvedere (April-Oct.), with pleasant grounds and lake-baths, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Pens. Zimmermann-Schürch (April 15th-Oct. 30th), with garden, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rössli, R. 2-2½, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Park-Hôt. Bellevue (April 1st-Oct. 1st), with grounds, baths, etc., 60 R. at 3-8, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7½-14, omnibus 1 fr.; Pens. Baumen (March 1st-Nov. 1st), 60 beds at 1½-2½, D. 2, pens. 4½-6 fr. On the lake are several furnished villas to let. Tavern with 'Rigi wine' in the village. — *English Church Service* in the season. — Visitors' Tax 20 c. per day.

Weggis, a thriving village (1550 inhab.) in a sheltered situation, is frequented as a summer-resort. — Bridle-path to the Rigi, see p. 123.

From Weggis a road leads to the W. to (40 min.) *Hertenstein* (see above). Another pleasant walk may be taken to the N. to *Greppen* (p. 130), either by road in ¾ hr., or by foot-path (passing to the right of the church) in 1 hr. Between these, and reached from Weggis in ½ hr., rises the *Rigiblick* (1985'), a grassy hill with a view-tower overlooking the lake. — Beautiful walk to the E., by the road skirting the lake, to (2 M.) **Hôt.-Pens. Lützelau* (pens. 7-10 fr.) and (1¾ M.) *Vitznau*.

Near Vitznau we observe to the left high up on the mountain-crest the Hôtel Rigi-First (p. 125) and, farther to the right, the Hôtel Unterstetten (p. 125).

Basel
Seetal
Zug
Rotkreuz
Zug
Ägeri-See
Biberbrücke, Wädenswil
Neuenkirch
Rotenburg
Dierikon
Udligenswil
Walchwil
Rotenturm
ZUGER SEE
Immensee
Buchrain
Emmen
Ebikon
Küssnacht
Arth
Sattel
Rossberg
Emmenbrücke
Adligenswil
Meggen
Greppen
Kulm
RIGI
Oberarth
Steinerberg
Littau
LUZERN
Kriens
Seeburg
Kaltbad
Klösterli
Arth-Goldau
Steinen
Lowerz
Lowerzer See
Seewen
Kl. Mythen
Gr. Mythen
Horw
Weggis
Scheidegg
SCHWYZ
VIERWALD-
STÄTTER SEE
Vitznau
Hochfluh
Gersau
Brunnen
Ingenbohl
Morschach
Muotatal
Stansstad
Bürgenstock
Ennetbürgen
Buochs
St. Antoni
Beckenried
Seelisberg
Fronalpstock
PILATUS
Hergiswil
Alpnacher See
Alpnachstad
Alpnach
STANS
Oberdorf
Emmetten
Klingenstock
Riemenstalden
Sisikon
Stanser Horn
Buochser Horn
Urner See
Bauen
Tellskap.
Isleten
Isental
Flüelen
ALTORF
Seedorf
Dallenwil
Schinberg
Rotstock
Reuss
Engelberg
Brünig
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer 1 : 150.000
Engl. Miles

Vitznau. — Hotels. *Hôt. du Parc, 1/3 M. to the W., with baths and extensive grounds, March 15th-Nov. 1st, 150 beds, R. 3-9, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; *Vitznauer Hof, with park and lake-baths, April 1st-Oct. 10th, 100 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4½, S. 3½, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigibahn, near the pier and the Rigi railway-station, with a terrace on the lake, March 15th-Oct. 30th, 60 beds at 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, R. 2-4, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, April 1st-Oct. 15th, R. 2-3, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Waldheim, April 1st-Oct. 15th, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Weisses Kreuz & Pens. Zimmermann, 100 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.; Pens. Villa Rosenegg, 6½-9 fr.; Hôtel-Pension Bellevue, pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Handschin, from 4 fr.; Pens. Rigiheim, 5-8 fr.; Pens. Unterwylen, 1 M. to the W., with fine view, pens. 4½-6 fr. — *Flora Alpina Restaurant*, 1 M. to the E. of Vitznau (also a few rooms). — *English Church Service* in summer.

Vitznau (1000 inhab.), the most sheltered spot on the lake, with a rich southern vegetation, prettily situated at the W. base of the *Vitznauer Stock* (see below) and much visited as a health-resort, is the terminus of the *Rigi Railway* (p. 121). In a grove near the station is the *Riggenbach Monument*, a huge boulder of breccia with a bronze medallion of the constructor of the Rigi railway (d. 1899). Shady grounds above the Vitznauer Hof.

A beautiful road leads from Vitznau viâ the *Obere Nase* (see below; fine view of the lake) to (4½ M.) *Gersau* and past the *Kindlimord Chapel* (p. 15) to (4½ M.) *Brunnen*. Footpath up the *Rigi*, see p. 123.

On the S.W. slope of the Vitznauer Stock (bridle-path in 1¼ hr. from Vitznau, shady in the early morning) is the finely situated **Hôtel-Pension Weissenfluh** or *Wissefluh* (3100′; pens. from 5½ fr.), with beautiful view (finest from the *Märisboden*, 5 min. to the S.). Pretty walks to *Aeusser-Urmi* (3525′; ¼ hr.); *Ober-Urmi* (3740′; ½ hr.); to the top of the **Vitznauer Stock* (4775′; 1¼ hr., the last ½ hr. steep); **Dossen* (5540′; 2 hrs.), etc. Descent from Weissenfluh to Gersau 50 min. (ascent 1½ hr.; path rough in places).

Beyond Vitznau are two long promontories, called the *Nasen* (noses), apparently terminating the lake, the *Obere Nase* (l.), a spur of the Rigi, the *Untere* (r.), of the Bürgenstock (p. 126). To the left of the Obere Nase the Glärnisch (p. 96) rises above the Pragel. The steamboat doubles the Untere Nase and calls at *Ennetbürgen*, at the S.E. foot of the Bürgenstock, and at **Buochs** (*Krone*, pens. 5½-7 fr., good; *Kreuzgarten*), a smiling village (1638 inhab.), above which rises the Buochser Horn (p. 114).

A road hence ascends the *Bürgenstock* (2 hrs.; carr. 12, with two horses 20 fr.) past the *Hôtel Mattgrat* and the *Honegg;* see p. 126. — Diligence to *Stans* (p. 156), 3 M., four times daily in ¾ hr. (or walk by *Emmerberg* and *Wil*). — Between Buochs and Beckenried (pleasant walk of ¾ hr.) huge embankments, control the torrents descending from the Buochser Horn and the Schwalmis.

Next, on the S. bank, —

Beckenried. — Hotels (open in summer only). *Nidwaldner Hof, 110 beds, R. 2-4½, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Sonne, 90 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Mond, 90 beds at 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; Swan, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 4½-6 fr., unpretending but very fair; Pens. Edelweiss, on the Emmetten road, 5-8 fr.; Pens. Rigi, from 5½ fr.; Pens. Glückstern, 5-6½ fr. — One-horse carriage to Stans 6, two-horse 12 fr.; to Stansstad 8 or 15, Alpnach 11 or 18, Schöneck 6 or 12, Seelisberg 13 or 25 fr., and fee.

Beckenried (1663 inhab.), where the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons used to assemble, is much frequented in summer. In front of the church is a fine old walnut-tree.

FROM BECKENRIED TO SEELISBERG (2½ hrs.). The road (diligence to Emmetten thrice daily in 1¼ hr., 80 c.) ascends in curves through wood, past the (1 hr.) charmingly situated **Hôtel & Kurhaus Schöneck* (2360′; with hydropathic; open May 15th-Sept. 30th; 220 beds, R. 2-8, D. 5, S. 3½, pens. 10-16 fr.), to (¼ hr.) the village of **Emmetten** (2520′; **Hôtel Engel*, open in summer only, with garden, 60 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Post*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Schützenhaus*), a health-resort in a sheltered situation. From the *Steingaden* (2770′), ¼ hr. to the N.E., a fine glimpse of the lake is obtained. A charming walk leads by the picturesque **Rieselten-Gorge*, through which rushes the Kohltalbach, to (50 min.) Schöneck. — Farther on we ascend between the *Stutzberg* and *Niederbauen* (see below) to the saddle above the little *Seelisberg Seeli* (p. 115) and to the (1½ hr.) *Hôtel Sonnenberg* (p. 115).

The ***Niederbauen** or **Seelisberger Kulm** (6322′; 3½ hrs.; guide, 6-7 fr., unnecessary; path shady till 9 a.m.), a very fine point, is best ascended from Emmetten. Near the school-house (2550′; ½ M. to the E. of the Engel) a road ascends to the right (S.) in three somewhat sharp curves and then leads through the *Kohltal* to (1 hr.) the *Grund Alp* (3235′). We now turn to the left, cross the Kohltalbach, and follow a steep, winding, but well-made footpath through beautiful wood to the (1 hr.) *Hoberg Alp* (4465′); in 40 min. more we reach the *Niederbauen Alp* (5220′; rfmts.), whence we ascend over grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) summit. — Another route, shadeless and steep but with fine views, diverges from the road beyond the bridge over the *Kohltalbach* (⅓ M. to the E. of the schoolhouse) and ascends to the right. Beyond a group of three houses it ascends in windings through pine-wood, and traverses the pastures of *Frutt* to (2½ hrs.) the *Niederbauen Alp*. — The routes from *Beroldingen* (p. 115) and the *Seelisberg Seeli* (p. 115; each 3½ hrs.) are rough and not recommended. — The summit commands an imposing and highly picturesque view of the Lake of Lucerne from Lucerne to Flüelen, of the Uri-Rotstock, Bristenstock, Tödi, Scheerhorn, and Windgällen, and of the Reuss valley as far as Amsteg. — The **Oberbauen** or *Bauberg* (6960′), another fine point, is ascended from the Niederhauen Alp (see above) in 2 hrs. (guide 8 fr.). Steep descent by the *Bauberg Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Isental* (p. 119).

The **Buochser Horn** (5940′) may be ascended in 3½-4 hrs. from Beckenried or Buochs (guide desirable, 5 fr.; fine view). Descent to (1¼ hr.) *Nieder-Rickenbach* (p. 157).

On the opposite bank, on a fertile strip of land between the *Vitznauer Stock* and the *Hochfluh*, lies the pretty village of —

Gersau. — Hotels. *HÔT.-PENS. MÜLLER, with garden on the lake, April-Nov., 150 beds, 100 R. at 3-6, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr. — *HÔT.-PENS. BEAU-SÉJOUR, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. SEEHOF, on the lake, ¼ M. to the E., R. 1½-3, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *HOF GERSAU, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; HÔT. BELLEVUE, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. FLUHEGG & VERTE RIVE, pens. 5-6½ fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. SEEGARTEN, pens. 5-7 fr.; PENSION BEAU-RIVAGE, 4½-6 fr.; PENS. PLATTEN, on the Scheidegg road, 1½ M. ahove Gersau, 5 fr.; PENS. ROMA, 5 fr.; PENSION AND RESTAURANT SONNE, 4½-5½ fr. Furnished Rooms at *Müller's zur Säge*. — *Motor Launch* (9 seats), 5 fr. per hour, ½ day (6 hrs.) 20, whole day 35 fr. — *English Church Service* at the Hôtel Müller.

Gersau (1900 inhab.), in a sheltered site, with broad-eaved cottages scattered over the hillside, is frequented as a health-resort. In the ravine behind it are three silk-factories, and on the mountain-crest above is the *Rigi-Scheidegg Hotel* (p. 125).

The ascent of the ***Rigi-Hochfluh** (5575′), 3-3½ hrs. from Gersau, viâ the *Zihlistock Alp*, is attractive (yellow way-marks; comp. p. 125). From the Hochfluh to the Scheidegg, 1½-2 hrs.—The **Vitznauer Stock** (4775′) may be ascended in 2½ hrs. from Gersau or Vitznau by *Ober-Urmi* (comp. p. 113).—From Gersau to (4½ M.) *Brunnen* (see below) a pleasant walk by the road on the lake (fine views in the evening).—From Gersau to *Lowerz* (p. 135), 3¼ hrs. A road ascends to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Gschwend* (3320′; inn), whence a footpath leads to (½ hr.) the *Gätterli Pass* (3910′), between the Hochfluh and the Rigi-Scheidegg. Descent to Lowerz, 1¼ hr.—From Ober-Gschwend to *Rigi-Scheidegg* (2 brs.), see p. 125.

On the bank beyond Gersau is the *Kindlimord Chapel.* To the E. rise the two *Mythen,* at the base of which lies Schwyz (p. 136); nearer is the church of *Ingenbohl;* to the right, the broad *Fronalpstock.*

The steamer now crosses to **Treib,** in Canton Uri, at the foot of the *Sonnenberg,* with a storehouse ('Susthaus') in the ancient Swiss style, rebuilt in 1903 and now used as an inn. Treib is the landing-place (telephone) for Seelisberg.

To Seelisberg, 5 M., diligence four times daily in summer in 1 hr. (1 fr. 20 c.), to Sonnenberg in 1¼ hr. (1 fr. 70 c.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10, to Sonnenberg 6 or 12 fr., and fee). From the pier the road ascends to the right through luxuriant meadows (direct path to the left behind the inn, stony but shady in places, in 1 hr.) to the (1½ hr.) village of **Seelisberg** (2637′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, with the dépendance *Villa Maria*, May 1st-Sept. 30th, 65 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *Pens. Aschwanden*, 5½-6½ fr.; *Pens. Löwen*, 5-7 fr.). By the *Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg*, 12 min. from the church of Seelisberg, is the *Hôt.-Pension Waldhaus-Rütli* (5½-8½ fr.); 100 paces farther on is the little *Hôtel Mythenstein*, and just beyond it is the large ***Grand Hôtel Sonnenberg** (2770′; May 15th-Sept. 30th; four houses, 300 beds; R. 2½-12, B. 1½, D. 5, S. 3½, pens. 9-20 fr.; visitors' tax 2½ fr. a week; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), a favourite health-resort, with hydropathic. The terrace in front commands a beautiful *View of the Lake of Uri lying far below, with its girdle of mountains from the Mythen to the Uri-Rotstock.

Attractive walk to (20 min.) the **Schwendifluh* (2723′), by a path diverging to the left from the Beroldingen road, near the inn Zum Schützen, 3 min. to the S. of the Hôt. Sonnenberg. Striking view from the perpendicular rocks, the *Teufelsmünster* of Schiller ('Tell', Act IV, Sc. 1).—Beautiful view from the *Känzeli* (3303′; ½ hr. to the N.W.; ascent to the right at the S. end of the hotel, through wood), over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein.—To the S.W. of the hotel lies (1 M.) the picturesque little *Seelisberger Seeli* ('little lake', 2470′; with bath-house, 50 c.), at the N.E. foot of the *Niederbauen* (p. 114).

Walkers from Seelisberg to *Bauen* (p. 118) follow the road beyond the hotel (finger-post; path to the Schwendifluh to the left) to (¾ hr.) the old mansion of *Beroldingen* (beautiful view), and descend a steep path, by *Wissig*, to (½ hr.) *Bauen* (p. 118). Boat from Bauen to Tellsplatte 2, Rütli 3, Flüelen 4 fr.—Path from Seelisberg to the (½ hr.) *Rütli*, see p. 118.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank, lies the small town of—

Brunnen. **Hotels.**—*Grand Hôtel Brunnen (May-Oct.), on a terrace above the Axenstrasse, with park, 240 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 10-18 fr.; *Waldstätter Hof (April 25th-Oct. 10th), on the lake, with baths, 260 beds, R. 3½-8, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-15 fr.—*Park Hôtel (May 15th-Sept. 30th), ¼ M. from the lake, 150 beds, R. 2½-4½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Adler (March 1st-Nov. 1st), 130 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6½-9½ fr., *Hôt.-Pens. Hirsch,

30 R. at 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8 fr., both opposite the pier; *Eden Hotel, on the lake (April 15th-Oct. 15th), with view-terrace (lift), 50 beds at 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4½, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Germania & Pens. Drossel (April 1st-Sept. 30th), on the lake, 80 beds at 2½-4½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. von Euw, R. 1½-2½, B. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue (April 15th-Oct. 10th), 95 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr., Hôt.-Pens. Mythenstein (dépendance of the Graud Hotel), 60 beds, both on the Axenstrasse, close to the lake; Hôt.-Pens. Gütsch (see below), pens. 5½-6½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof, with restaurant, R. 1½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Rössli, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. Rütli, R. 2-2½, pens. 5-6 fr., all near the quay; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, on the Gersau road, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Ulrich (May-Oct.), R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, pens. 5½-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria (May-Oct.), on the lake, near the Föhnhafen (harbour of refuge), R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6½-9 fr.; Pens. du Lac, with lake-baths, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Schiller, pleasantly situated farther to the W., 1 M. from Brunnen, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6½-9 fr.; *Pens. Friedheim (May-Oct.), on the Urmiberg, 1 M. to the N. of the lake, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt. Sonne (very fair), Bahnhof, Tell (well spoken of), Freihof, Rosengarten, and others, plain (pens. 4-7 fr.).—Furnished apartments at *Franz Ott's.*—Munich beer at the *Hôt. Bellevue, Hôt. Schweizerhof,* and *Hôt. Germania* (with garden); *Helvetia, Rickenbacher,* Bahnhof-Str.—Confectioners, *J. Nigg-Aufdermaur, Ed. Arnegger,* both in the Bahnhof-Str.

Rowing Boat 70 c. per hour, with one boatman 2, with two 3½ fr.; to Treib and back 1½ or 2½, Rütli 2½ or 4½, Tellsplatte 4 or 7, Rütli and Tellsplatte 5 or 8, Banen 5 or 8, Flüeleu or Isleten 6 or 10, Kindlimord Chapel 3½ or 6, Gersau 4 or 7 fr.—**Motor Launch** (for 8 persons) to the Rütli 5 fr.—**Carriages** 4 fr. for the first hour, each following hour 3 fr.; from the rail. station to the lake 1 fr.—*Golf Course.*

Baths at the harbour, ¾ M. to the W. of the pier (lake-bath with towel, 50 c.); also (warm and lake baths) at the Waldstätter Hof.—Woodcarvings, photographs, etc., at *Leuthold's,* by the steamboat-pier.

English Church Service at the Waldstätter Hof.

Brunnen (1443′; 3085 inhab.), the port of Canton Schwyz, a station of the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 137), and one of the most beautiful places on the lake, is partly situated in a flat valley near the mouth of the *Muota.* Brunnen is one of the chief tourist-centres in Switzerland and a favourite summer-resort.

The **Gütsch** (1640′; hotel, see above), a hill behind Brunnen, overlooks the two arms of the lake and the pretty valley of Schwyz. It may be reached by the lift of the Eden Hotel (10 c., free to residents), which ascends from the Axenstrasse to the view-terrace of the hotel, distant but a few steps from the Gütsch and the Olympus Road. The *Olympus Road* ('Olymp-Strasse'), beginning at the *Leewasser* near the middle of the village, winds up through the wood, passing several good points of view (benches), to (½ hr.) the *Känzeli* on the Wasiwand, high above the Axenstrasse, whence a footpath leads to (½ hr.) *Axenstein.*

From Brunnen to Morschach (Axenfels and Axenstein), electric rack-and-pinion railway, to Axenstein, 1¼ M., in ¼ hr.; fares to Morschach (Axenfels) 1 fr. 50, descent 1 fr., return-ticket 2 fr., to Axenstein 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., and 3 fr. Terminus on the Axenstrasse, near the Hôt. Bellevue, 2 min. from the steamboat-pier; trains every ¼ hr. during the season (April 1st-Oct. 15th). The line pierces the bold cliff of the *Wasiband* by means of a tunnel 320 yds. in length and ascends the steep and wooded slope, with a beautiful view of the lake, to the station of *Morschach-Axenfels* (2115 ft.), 3 min. to the S. of the ***Palace Hotel Axenfels** (2200′; May 1st-Oct. 31st; 250 beds, R. 5-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, pens.

12-25 fr.; Engl. Ch. Service), with three terraces, a fine view, and a golf-course (9 holes). About 5 min. to the E. is the charmingly situated hamlet of **Morschach** (2100′; *Hôt.-Pens. Frohnalp & Kurhaus Morschach*, 100 beds at 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Pens. Betschart*, pens. 6 fr.; *Adler*, pens. 5-6½ fr.; **Bellevue*, pens. 5-6 fr.; all open in summer only; *Hirsch*, unpretending; *Krone; Pens. Degenbalm*, 230′ above the village, pens. 5½-8 fr.).—From stat. Morschach the line turns back and ascends past the *Hôt.-Pens. Rütliblick* (pens. 6-8 fr.) to the station of (1¼ M.) *Axenstein* (2360 ft.; Park Hotel & Restaurant, for tourists, pens. 9-13 fr.), just below the ***Grand Hôtel Axenstein** (June-Oct.; 200 beds, R. 5-10, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 13-22 fr.), splendidly situated, with a magnificent *Survey of both arms of the lake. Large covered promenade and beautiful shady grounds close to the hotel, containing numerous erratic blocks and traces of glacier-action. Adjacent is an *English Church (All Saints')*.—By road Axenstein may be reached from Brunnen in 1¼ hr., on foot by the somewhat steep but shady path over the Gütsch (p. 116) in ¾-1 hr.

The **Stoos** (4242′), the N. spur of the Fronalp (**Hôt.-Pens. Stoos*, June 15th-Sept. 30th, 135 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.), another health resort (beautiful view, best from the *Stooshorn*, 5 min. to the N.), with varied walks, is reached from Morschach in 2 hrs. (carr. with one horse from Brunnen 12, with two horses 20 fr.). A footpath to the right of the Hirsch inn saves 5 minutes. The road (carriage from Morschach station in 2 hrs., 5 fr.; in shade in the morning for most of the way) leads past the (¼ hr.) inn *Zur Schwyzerhöhe*, with a charming view of the valley of Schwyz and the Mythen, and then through wood.—The ***Fronalpstock** (6295′; small *Inn*, ten beds), 2 hrs. to the S.W. of the Stoos, reached by a rough path (finger-post; milk at a chalet halfway), affords a magnificent view of the entire Lake of Lucerne.—A footpath leads from the Stoos to (1½ hr.) *Ried* (p. 95) in the *Muota-Tal*, at first traversing meadows, but beyond the *Stoosbach* descending in steep zigzags through wood to the bridge over the Muota.

Other excursions from Brunnen: by the St. Gotthard Railway to (10 min.) Schwyz-Seewen, and then by boat (in 20 min. from Seewen) to the island of Schwanau in the Lake of Lowerz (p. 135); to the Muota-Tal as far as the (1¾ hr. on foot) Suvoroff Bridge (p. 94), viâ Ingenbohl, Unter- and Ober-Schöneubuch, or viâ Morschach (see above), and back on the right bank viâ Ibach or Schwyz in 2¼ hrs.; by the Axenstrasse to (2¾ hrs.) Flüelen, or by steamboat to Tellsplatte and on foot to (1¼ hr.) Flüelen (shady till 10 a.m.), returning by railway; to the Rütli (see below; rowing boat in ½ hr., see p. 116), and thence, or viâ Treib, to Seelisberg (p. 115); ascent of the Rigi (p. 120; 1 day); by the St. Gotthard Railway to Göschenen-Andermatt and back (RR. 32, 33; 1 day).

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, called the *Urner See* or ***Lake of Uri.** The mountains rise very abruptly, and the lake narrows. Lofty peaks, often snow-clad, peep through the gorges at intervals, in particular the huge Uri-Rotstock with its glacier. By the sharp angle which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the *Mythenstein*, a rock 80′ high, bearing an inscription in memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell'.

About ¼ hr. farther on, above the steamboat-station of *Rütli*, is the grassy clearing in the wood called the **Rütli**, or *Grütli* (1646′), with three springs trickling from an artificial wall, and shaded with trees. This spot, with the *Rütlihaus* in the old Swiss style (rfmts.) and pretty grounds, belongs to the Confederation. At a fine point of view, 5 min. to the E., is a block of granite with medallions of the author and the composer of the 'Rütlilied'.

On this spot, in the night of 7th Nov., 1307, thirty-three men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and swore to drive out their oppressors. Tradition relates that the three fountains sprang up on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erny an der Halden* of Melchtal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken. — A shady path hence ascends in 1¼ hr. to the *Hôtel Sonnenberg* (p. 115). Boat from Brunnen to the Rütli, see p. 116; pleasant also to row (3-4 fr.) to *Treib* (p. 115).

On the E. bank of the lake runs the ***Axenstrasse,** leading from Brunnen to (8½ M.) Flüelen, of strikingly bold construction, being mainly hewn in the rock. It was made by Cantons Uri and Schwyz in 1863-65. Below, alongside, or above the road, runs the *St. Gotthard Railway* (p. 137), skirting the lake in many tunnels and cuttings. The steamer touches at **Sisikon** (**Hôt.-Pens. Schillerstein*, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Urirotstock*, 4½-5½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rofaien)*, at the entrance to the narrow *Riemenstalden-Tal* (p. 95).

From the hamlet of (1½ hr.) *Riemenstalden* (3410′; inn), to which a pleasant route also leads from Morschach over the height of St. Franziskus in 1½ hr., the **Rofaien** (6830′; fine view of the Lake of Lucerne) is easily ascended in 2½-3 hrs. Steep descent (with guide), by the *Buggisgrat*, to (2¼ hrs.) Tell's Chapel or to (3 hrs.) Flüelen. — The **Rosstock** (8080′; 3½-4 hrs., with guide), with splendid view, is another easy ascent from Riemenstalden (comp. p. 137). — The **Liedernen** or *Kaiserstock* (8255′; 4½ hrs., with guide) is not difficult for experts. — Over the *Katzenzagel* to *Muotatal*, see p. 95.

Stat. **Tell's Platte** (*Restaurant*, with baths, at the landing-place), 8 min. above which (steep path), on the Axenstrasse, is the **Hôt.-Pens. Tellsplatte* (1680′; 40 R. at 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6½-7½ fr.), with grounds and view. A little to the S. of the landing-place (path in 2 min.) is the '*Platte*', a ledge of rock at the base of the *Axenberg*, shaded by trees, on which stands **Tell's Chapel**, rebuilt in 1883, and adorned with four frescoes by E. Stückelberg (d. 1903). It is said to have been originally erected by Canton Uri in 1388 on the spot where, according to the legend, Tell sprang out of Gessler's boat. On Friday after Ascension Day, when mass is celebrated, and a sermon preached, the natives flock to the Platte in their gaily decorated boats. Near the chapel the lake is 640′ deep. The finest part of the Axenstrasse is between the Tellsplatte Hotel and Flüelen (2½ M.; shady in the morning), where it pierces the curiously contorted limestone strata of the *Axenfluh*, 360′ above the lake, by means of a tunnel. Beyond the chapel, Flüelen (¼ hr. by steamer) becomes visible. Scenery very striking. Opposite the chapel, on the W. bank, lies the hamlet of *Bauen* (p. 115), and farther on is the dynamite-factory of *Islēten*, at the mouth of the *Isental* (p. 119)

Flüelen. — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôt. Adler, 80 beds at 2-6, B. 1½, L. 2½-3, D. 3½-5, pens. from 8 fr.; *Croix Blanche, 50 beds at 2-4, B. 1¼, L. 2½-3, D. 3½-4, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Tell, R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2-2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; Flüelerhof, well spoken of; Stern, St. Gotthard, Hirsch, Ochs, Rigi, Rose, Müller, at all these R. 1½-2½, B. 1. D. 2½-3, pens. 4½-6 fr.; — On the Axenstrasse, ½ M. from the rail. station, *Hôt.-Pens.

PARK RUDENZ, open March-Nov., with garden and fine view, 60 beds at 2½-4, B. 1¼, L. 2, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr. —KURHAUS MOOSBAD (pens. from 5 fr.), 1 M. to the S., near a wood, with mineral spring.—*Restaurant Bahnhof* (beer-garden), very fair.—*Baths* in the lake, at the N. end of the village (50 c.).—*Electric Tramway* to Altdorf every ¼-¾ hr. in 13 min. (30 c., there and back 50 c.).

Flüelen (941 inhab.) is the port of Uri and a station of the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 137). Beyond the church is the small château of *Rudenz*, once owned by the Attinghausen family. The *Reuss*, which falls into the lake between Flüelen and *Seedorf*, has been 'canalised' here (½ hr.'s walk, or ¼ hr. by boat, to its influx).

The **Isental** (see Map, p. 156; guides, Josef, Jost, and Karl Aschwanden, Joh. and Jos. Gasser, Albert Infanger) is traversed by a good new road beginning at the pier at *Isleten* (p. 118; diligence with 2-3 seats to Isental in summer twice daily in 1¼ hr., descent 40 min.; one-horse carriage, to be ordered beforehand from Gasser's Inn, 1 pers. 5, 2 pers. 7, 3 pers. 10 fr.; from Isental to Isleten 1-4 pers. 5 fr.). The road crosses the Isental stream and ascends for ½ hr. in six wide curves, commanding splendid views of the Lake of Uri, the Reuss valley, the Bristenstock, etc. The ascent then becomes more gentle as we proceed high above the right bank of the stream to (½ hr.) *Isental* (see below). From Altdorf viâ *Seedorf* to Isental 2½ hrs.; the footpath joins the new road 1 M. above the pier at Isleten.—At the prettily situated village of **Isental** (2550'; *M. Gasser's Inn*, twelve beds, and *Furrer's*, seven beds, both clean), at the S. base of the precipitous *Oberbauen* (6960'), which may be ascended viâ the *Bauberg Alp* in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 7 fr., to Emmetten 12 fr.; comp. p. 114), the valley divides into the *Grosstal* to the right and the *Kleintal* to the left. Through the GROSSTAL, in which lies the Alpine hamlet of (¾ hr.) *St. Jakob* (3235'), we may proceed to the W., passing over the **Schonegg Pass** (6294'), between the *Hohe Brisen* (7940') and the *Kaiserstuhl* (7884'), to *Ober-Rickenbach* and (5½ hrs.) *Wolfenschiessen* (p. 157; guide 12 fr.). A more interesting but also more difficult route (guide 18 fr.) leads to the S.W., viâ the *Schöntal Glacier* and the **Rotgrätli** (8420'), between the Engelberger Rotstock and the *Hasenstock*, to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg*. The *Engelberger Rotstock* (9250') may be ascended without difficulty from the Rotgrätli in 1 hr. (comp. p. 160).—Over the *Jochli* and the *Bühlalp* to (4½-5 hrs.) *Nieder-Rickenbach*, see p. 157.

Through the *Kleintal* (see above) leads the shortest route to the summit of the Uri-Rotstock (6-6½ hrs.; for experts with steady heads only; guide 18, or with descent to Engelberg 25 fr.). A fatiguing path leads to the (2½ hrs.) *Musen Alp* (4886'; night-quarters in the chalet); then a toilsome ascent across two torrents and along precipices of slate-rock to the upper snow-fields of the *Kleintal Glacier*, to the E. of the *Kesselstock* (8455'); next an ascent in a long curve over the névé to the (4 hrs.) arête separating it from the Blümlisalp Glacier (striking view of the Bernese Alps); lastly by an obvious path over slopes of rubble to the (¼ hr.) summit of the ***Uri-Rotstock** (9620').—An easier, but longer, route through the *Grosstal* (see above; guide 15 fr.), leads viâ *St. Jakob* (see above), and thence either to the (2½ hrs.) *Bywald Alp* (5593'; roomy tourist-hut belonging to Herr Gasser), or by a steep and rough path to the (3 hrs.) *Hangbaum Alp* (5660'; tourist-hut, not cheap). From either hut (starting early in the morning) we ascend, over grassy slopes and débris, along the N. edge of the *Blümlisalp Glacier*, to the ridge between the Grosstal and Kleintal; and lastly towards the W. to the (4½ hrs.) summit, which is usually free from snow in summer. The mountain-group which culminates in the Uri-Rotstock and the Brunnistock (9683') is, like the Titlis, almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides (towards the Gitschen-Tal and Surenen), and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The *View from the summit is exceed-

ingly grand: to the S. the chain of the Alps, from the Sentis, Rhätikon, and Bernina on the E. to the Diablerets on the W.; at our feet, 8000′ below, the Lake of Lucerne and the Schächen-Tal; to the N.E., N., and N.W. the Mytheu, Rossberg, Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlebuch Mts., the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of S. Germany. — Easy descent by the Blümlisalp Glacier, the *Schlossstock-Lücke*, and the *Rotstock-Lücke* to the (3½ hrs.) *Ruckhubel Club Hut* and to (2 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 160). — The **Gitschen** (8250′), the E. summit of the Uri-Rotstock group, may be ascended from Isental by adepts in 4-4½ hrs. (laborious; guide 15 fr.). The view is grand and picturesque. We may follow the arête on the N. side of the summit to the (1½ hr.) *Kleintalfirn* and the (1½ hr.) *Uri-Rotstock* (p. 119).

28. The Rigi.

The Mountain Railways which ascend from Vitznau and Arth are now used by most visitors to this famous point of view. The trip may easily be made from Lucerne or Zürich in one day (circular tickets good for 10 days from Lucerne viâ Vitznau to Rigi-Kulm, and back viâ Arth-Goldau and Meggen, 2nd cl. 13 fr. 50, 3rd cl. 10 fr. 25 c., or back viâ Vitznau and Flüelen, 1st cl. 15 fr. 80 c.). The lines are on the rack-and-pinion system. Between the rails run two others connected by cross-bars, on which works a cog-wheel under the engine. The latter is always placed below the passenger-car. Maximum gradient of the Vitznau line 1:4, of the Arth line 1:5. The average speed is 4-6 M. per hour.

The Footpaths to the top of the Rigi are now little used, but the descent to *Weggis* (2-2½ hrs.; see p. 123) is recommended.

Hotels. On the Kulm (p. 123): *Schreiber's Rigi-Kulm Hotels (three houses, the two higher and older being now dépendances of the lowest; restaurant on the ground-floor of the last, beer and wine room in the middle one), open April 15th-Dec. 1st, 500 beds, R. 4-7, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-14 fr. — On the Rigi-Staffel (p. 122), where all the routes converge, ½ hr. below the Kulm: *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Staffel, May-Oct., 175 beds, R. 2-3½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-9½ fr.; Hôtel Felchlin (in summer only), R. 2-3, D. 2-2½, pens. from 6 fr.; Hôtel Rigibahn, May 1st-Oct. 1st, R. 2 fr., B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. 2 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss, R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. 5-7 fr. — *Grand Hôtel Rigi-Kaltbad (p. 121), ½ hr. below the Staffel, to the W., June 15th-Sept. 20th, 350 beds, R. 3½-15, D. 5, S. 4, pens. 10-25 fr. (covered promenade; hot and cold baths; Engl. Church Service; chaises-à-porteurs at the station). *Hôtel-Pens. Bellevue, below stat. Kaltbad, open in winter, 100 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr. — *Hôtel-Pension Rigi-First, on the Scheidegg railway (p. 125), ¼ hr. from the Kaltbad and 10 min. from stat. Wölfertschen-First (p. 123), June 1st-Sept. 30th, 180 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 5, S. 4, pens. 9½-16 fr. — *Sonne, May 20th-Oct. 15th, 200 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5½-8½ fr.; *Schwert (open in winter), 125 beds at 2-3, B. 1 fr. 40 c., D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr., both by the *Klösterli* (p. 122). — Hôtel des Alpes, between the Klösterli and the Staffel, pens. 4½-6 fr. — Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Felsentor (p. 123), 10 min. from stat. *Romiti-Felsentor* (p. 121), pens. 5½-7½ fr.; *Kuranstalt & Pension Grubisbalm, 10 min. from stat. *Freibergen* (p. 121), pens. from 5½ fr. — Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Unterstetten (p. 125), plain, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-7½ fr. — *Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 125), June 15th-Oct. 1st, 200 beds, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-15 fr. (special dishes for dyspepties; Engl. Church Service).

The **Rigi (5905′, or 4470′ above the Lake of Lucerne), a mountain group about 35 M. in circuit, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, consists chiefly of conglomerate, while

Rotkreuz
Immensee
Tells Kapelle
Obur Immensee
Udligenswil
Tannbühl
Haltikon
Gassmatt
Dottenberg
Kussnacht
Rain
Langegg
Rischberg
Rikenbach
Buseri
Mörlischachen
Bürgeck
Klösterli
Römerswil
Seeboden
Hotel
Stock
Kulm
Rappen
Sentibühl
Bergischwil
Greppen
Meggen
Stutzberg
Rotstock
Staffel
Kanzeli
Wölfertschen
Klösterli
Vordermeggen
Neu-Habsburg
Geisshühl
Kalt Bad
Tannenberg
Schild
Rigiblick
Linden
Sentiberg
Unterstetten
Postunen
Unterdorf
Freibergen
Zinnen
Tanzenberg
Hertenstein
Weggis
Wilen
Grubisberg
Riedsort
Lützelau
Schwanden
VIERWALD
Vitznau
Altdorf
Kehrsiten
Bürgenstock
Unter
Matt
Ober
Rapperfluh
Untere Nase
Bürglen
Hammetschwand
Ennetbürgen
Buochli
Rotschuh
Honegg
Bürgenstad
Regenloch
Ob. Bürgen
S. Antoni
Boden
Ober
Buochs
Bürgenberg
Aecherli
Beckenried
Stans
Stansstad
Luzern
Kilomètres

Zug
St. Adrian
Rufi Berg
1078
Rossberg
Wildspitz
1583
Hôtel
1563
Gnippen
Schorno
Egg
Sattel
Einsiedeln
Wädenswil
Rossberg
Ecce Homo
734
Feldmoos
930
Arth
Sonnenberg
Wiler
Unter Rossberg
Hof
Ober Arth
Rindel
Zingel
Arth-Goldau
526
Schindelbach
Steinerberg
St. Vincenz
Steinen
718
Ölberg
Dächli
Aesch
567
Lowerz
Heiligkreuz
Auf der Au
Blatten
Auf der Burg
Krabel
Trauben
463
Lowerzer See
451
Schwanau
Seewen
Büsingen
Bühlen
Scheidegg
Hôt.
1665
Tristel
1430
Rotstock
Ebnet
1083
Zingelen Egg
Schwyz
Kruselboden
Hasenbühl
1192
Twärnberg
Gütterli
Scharteggli
1410
Schwand
Teufe
868
1050
Brunni
Obermatt
Holzegg
Breitebnet
Egg
1398
Hochfluh
1702
Urmi Berg
Wilen
Gibel
Zihlistock
Vitznau
Grat
1416
Ingenbohl
Muotta
Schroten
Schönenbuhl
Brunnen
Langmatt
Gersau
Treib
Kindlismord
SEE
Axenstein
Schiller Mon.
Mythenstein
Folligen
437m
Morschach
Schwibogen
Am Ort
Seelisberg
Härgis
Zingelberg
1102
Sonnenberg
Rütli
Riseten
Stützberg
1085
Hofstattli
Flüelen
Druck v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

the N. and W. sides belong to the miocene formation. The N. side is abrupt, but the S. side consists of broad terraces and gentle slopes, covered with pastures and woods, and planted below with fig, chestnut, and almond trees. Owing to its isolation, the Rigi commands a panorama 400 M. in circumference, unsurpassed for beauty in Switzerland. The mountain was known to a few travellers in the 18th cent., but it was not till after the peace of 1815 that it became a resort of tourists. In 1816 a modest inn was erected on the Kulm by subscription, and in 1848 this was superseded by the oldest of the houses on the summit. Since then many inns have sprung up on other parts of the hill, and the Rigi is now one of the most popular of Swiss resorts.

FROM VITZNAU TO THE RIGI-KULM, 4½ M., RACK-AND-PINION RAILWAY 9 times daily in summer, in 1¼ hr., fare 7 fr. (to Kaltbad 4½, Staffel 6 fr.); descent in the same time, fare 3½ fr.; 10 lbs. of luggage free. In favourable weather in winter also a train starts daily about noon for Rigi-Kaltbad (Hôt. Bellevue, p. 120). First-class return-tickets from Lucerne to the Rigi viâ Vitznau 13½ fr.; Sunday tickets 6½ fr. (by trains leaving Lucerne at 5.30 and 7.45 a.m.). Return-tickets give no alternative return-route. Subscription-tickets 30 per cent cheaper.

Vitznau (1443′), see p. 113. The station (buffet) is near the quay. The train (views to the left) ascends gradually through the village (1 : 15), and afterwards more rapidly (1 : 4) over wooded meadows. A *View of the lake is soon disclosed, grander as we ascend. Opposite first appears the dark Bürgenstock, then the Stanser Horn, Pilatus, and Lucerne. Farther up the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and Bern peer above the lower hills. The train (20 min. after starting) goes through a tunnel 73 yds. long, crosses the *Schnurtobel*, or ravine of the *Grubisbach*, 75′ deep, by a bridge borne by five iron pillars, and soon reaches the station of *Grubisbalm*, near the Kuranstalt of that name (p. 120). Beyond the station of (1½ M.) *Freibergen* (3355′) the line is double. 2¼ M. *Romiti-Felsentor* (3955′; comp. p. 123) and (48 min. from Vitznau)—

2¾ M. **Rigi-Kaltbad** (4720′); to the left is the large *Hotel* (p. 120), with its covered promenade, on a sheltered plateau.

A path leads through a gap in the rock, to the left of the Kurhaus, to (5 min.) **St. Michael's Chapel**, the walls of which are covered with numerous votive tablets. One of those on the left records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in the time of King Albert, and built the chapel. The spring (42° Fahr.) adjoining the chapel was formerly called the 'Schwesternborn'.

A level path among the conglomerate blocks near the chapel, afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the (10 min.) ***Känzeli** (4820′), a pavilion on a projecting rock, which commands a superb view of the snow-mountains, and of the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground. — A path leads hence to the Staffel in 50 min., ascending to the right as far as the point where the S. part of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and following the crest of the mountain until it joins the path from the Kaltbad, at the (½ hr.) Staffelhöhe.

Railway from the Kaltbad to the *Scheidegg*, see p. 125.

Beyond (3½ M.) *Staffelhöhe* (5090′) a magnificent view towards the W. and N. is suddenly disclosed. The train then ascends to the left, round the *Rigi-Rotstock*, in 8 min. to (3¾ M.) **Rigi-Staffel** (5220′), the junction of the Arth line (p. 123).

The ***Rigi-Rotstock** (5460′), ¼ hr. to the S.E. (direct path from the Kaltbad 35 min.), affords a very picturesque survey of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. A clear view is often enjoyed from this point while the Kulm is in fog. The sunset is said to be finer from the Rotstock than from the Kulm, but the sunrise should be witnessed from the latter.

The railway (here parallel with the Arth line) now ascends steeply to the Kulm (in 7 min.; a walk of 40 min.), skirting the precipices on the N. side of the ridge. 4½ M. Station *Rigi-Kulm* (5740′), see p. 123.

From Arth-Goldau to the Rigi-Kulm, 5⅓ M., Rack-and-Pinion Railway (electric) 9 times daily in summer in 1¼ hr.; fares 10 fr. 80, 7 fr. 20 c. (to the Klösterli 4 fr. 80, Staffel 6 fr. 40 c.); descent in the same time, 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 60 c.; return-tickets 14 fr. 60, 9 fr. 75 c.; Sunday-tickets 9 fr., 6 fr. If weather permits, in winter also two trains run daily to Klösterli. — Electric tramway from Arth to Arth-Goldau in ¼ hr. (fare 25 c.), see p. 130; the terminus adjoins the Gotthard station.

Arth-Goldau (1725′; *Rail. Restaurant), see p. 135. The station of the Rigi railway is about 100 yds. to the W. of the main St. Gotthard station; travellers ascend from the road by a flight of steps to the ticket-office and waiting-rooms. The Rigi line (best views on the right) crosses the Gotthard railway, traverses part of the scene of the Goldau landslip (p. 135), and curves to the W.; it then ascends more rapidly, at the foot of the Scheidegg, to (1¼ M.) station *Kräbel* (2513′). Farther on, ascending 1′ in 5′, we skirt the precipitous *Kräbelwand*, and obtain a fine view of the valley and lake of Lowerz, with the island of Schwanau, the Mythen near Schwyz, the Rossberg, with the scene of the great landslip, and the Lake of Zug. Beyond the *Rotenfluh Tunnel* we are carried through a fine wooded valley, and across the *Rotenfluhbach*, to the (1¾ M.) passing-station *Fruttli* (3730′). Still ascending rapidly, the train traverses the *Pfedernwald*, crosses the *Dossenbach* and (beyond the *Pfedernwald Tunnel*) the *Schildbach*, and reaches (3½ M.; 52 min. from Arth-Goldau) —

3¾ M. **Rigi-Klösterli** (4320′; hotels, p. 120), in a basin enclosed by the Rigi-Kulm, Rotstock, and First. The 'Klösterli' is a small Capuchin monastery, with the chapel of *Maria zum Schnee*, built in 1715-21, and much visited by pilgrims, especially on 2nd July and 8th Sept.; on Sundays there is mass with a sermon for the herdsmen. This spot has no view, but is sheltered, and the air is often clear while the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheidegg are shrouded in mist. The *Heinrichs-Hütte* (inn in summer) lies 3 min. above the monastery. Walk from the Klösterli to the Rigi-First 20 min., to Unterstetten ½ hr., to the Staffel, the Rotstock, or the Schild ¾ hr., to the Dossen or Kulm 1¼ hr., to the Scheidegg 1½ hr.

From (4¼ M.) *Wölfertschen-First* (4865′) a nearly level road leads in 10 min. to the Hôtel Rigi-First (pp. 120, 125).

At (4¾ M.) stat. **Rigi-Staffel** (p. 122) a striking *View is suddenly disclosed to the W. and N. To the (5⅓ M.) *Rigi-Kulm*, see p. 122.

Foot and Bridle Paths up the Rigi (comp. p. 120). From Weggis (p. 112) a bridle-path (3½ hrs.), which cannot be missed (finger-post 5 min. from the landing-place), winds at first through productive orchards and farther on generally through wood. 50 min. *Senteberg Restaurant* (2755′); 25 min. *Heilig-Kreuz-Kapelle* (3150′); ½ hr. *Hôtel-Pens. Rigi-Felsentor* (3642′; p. 120), near the *Hochstein* or *Käsbissen*, an arch formed of huge masses of conglomerate. The path ascends to the left (straight on, station *Romiti*, p. 121) and farther on runs parallel to the railway. Beyond (¾ hr.) *Kaltbad* (p. 121) we cross the line, skirt the Rotstock (to the left), and then again ascend alongside the railway to (½ hr.) *Staffel*. This route commands beautiful views and is recommended for the descent (comp. p. 120).

From Vitznau (p. 113) a path (finger-posts), shadeless in the afternoon, ascends through the ravine of the *Schnurtobel*, uniting after 1¾ hr. (½ hr. below the Kaltbad) with the Weggis path (see above).

From Küssnacht (p. 130), 3¼ hrs., bridle-path (the easiest route). From the Tell Fountain, in the middle of the village, a lane to the E. leads to a finger-post indicating the good path to the (1½ hr.) *Vordere Seeboden Alp* (3372′; Hôt.-Pens., 5-7 fr.), a splendid point of view. Then (5 min.) our path unites with those from Immensee and Tell's Chapel. Lastly a steep zigzag ascent, partly through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 122).

From Goldau (p. 135), 3½ hrs., an excellent bridle-path. Opposite the Rössli, below the chapel, we diverge to the right from the Arth and Schwyz road, and ascend to the left of the *Aa* through meadows, pine-wood, and rocky débris, by steps at places. To the left, the precipitous *Rotenfluh* (5233′). 1 hr. *Unteres Dächli* (3083′; inn); good retrospect of the valley of Goldau, Lake of Lowerz, and the Mythen of Schwyz. At (20 min.) the *Oberes Dächli*, with its fresh spring, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. The second half of the route is easier. 10 min. *Malchus-Kapelle* (3937′); ½ hr. *Klösterli* (p. 122); thence to the *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 122) 40 min., to the *First* (p. 125) 20 minutes.

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5905′), the highest and northernmost point of the Rigi, descends abruptly on the N. to the Lake of Zug, while on the S.W. side it joins that part of the mountain which encloses the basin of the Klösterli and extends to the Scheidegg. At the top rises a wooden belvedere. The hotels (p. 120) stand about 100′ below the summit, sheltered from the W. and N. winds.

The Kulm almost always presents a busy scene, especially in the morning and evening. The light-effects are finest just before sunset, but on hot days the higher mountains are often shrouded in clouds. The early morning offers a better guarantee for a clear view. Half-an-hour before sunrise the alp-horn sounds the reveille. All is at once noise and bustle; the crowded hotels are for the nonce without a tenant; and the summit is thronged with an eager multitude, enveloped in all manner of wraps.

A faint streak in the E., gradually paling the brightness of the stars, heralds the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band

of gold on the horizon; each lofty peak becomes tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages are revealed; all is grey and cold, until the sun bursts from behind the mountains in all his majesty, flooding the superb landscape with light and warmth.

**View. The first object that absorbs our attention is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 125 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E. with the *Scntis* in Canton Appenzell, over or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. This is adjoined by the huge snowy crest of the *Glärnisch;* then, the *Tödi*, in front of which are the *Clariden*, and to the right the double peak of the *Scheerhorn;* next, the *Grosse Ruchen*, the two *Windgällen*, and the pyramid of the *Bristenstock* on the St. Gotthard route; then the *Brunnistock* and the *Uri-Rotstock* side by side; next, the broad *Schlossberg* and the serrated *Spannörter*, and more to the right the *Titlis*, easily recognised by its vast mantle of snow, and the rocky face of the *Wendenstock*. The eye next travels to the mountains of the *Hasli-Tal*, then to the *Bernese Alps*, crowning the landscape with their majestic peaks. To the extreme left is the *Finsteraarhorn*, next to it the *Lauteraarhorn* and the *Schreckhorn*, the *Wetterhörner (Rosenhorn, Mittelhorn*, and *Wetterhorn)*, the broad *Mönch*, the sombre *Eiger*, and (behind, to the right) the *Jungfrau* with the *Silberhorn;* still farther W. the snow-covered *Blümlisalp*. To the W. tower the jagged peaks of *Pilatus*, the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction.—Towards the NORTH we survey the entire *Lake of Zug*, with the villages of *Zug, Cham, Risch, Walchwil*, and *Arth*. To the left of Lake Zug, on the ridge between Immensee and Küssnacht, stands *Tell's Chapel;* then, separated from Lake Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küssnacht Bay of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W., *Lucerne* with its battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen the hilly district of the cantons of Lucerne and Aargau, dotted with villages and intersected by the *Emme* and the *Reuss*. More distant are the lakes of *Sempach, Baldegg*, and *Hallwil*.—To the WEST and NORTH-WEST the horizon is bounded by the *Jura Mts.*, above which peep several of the Vosges.—To the North, but to the left of the Lake of Zug, in the distance, rises the *Hapsburg;* farther off is the *Black Forest*. Beyond Lake Zug is seen the crest of the *Albis* with the *Uetliberg*, which nearly conceals the Lake of Zürich; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral of *Zürich* are, however, visible, with the large Hôtel Dolder above them. On the horizon rise the basaltic cones of the *Höhgau*.—To the EAST is the *Rossberg*, the S. slope of which was the scene of the terrible Goldau landslip (p. 135). Beyond its N. slope we get a glimpse of the *Lake of Aegeri*. In the valley lie the *Lake of Lowerz*, and the town of *Schwyz*, at the foot of the two bald *Mythen*, overtopped by the imposing *Glärnisch* (see above).—To the SOUTH-EAST and SOUTH the different heights of the Rigi form the foreground: the *Hochfluh, Scheidegg, Dossen*, and *Schild*. To the left of the Schild part of the *Lake of Lucerne* is seen near Beckenried, and to the right the *Bay of Buochs*, with the *Buochser Horn* above it; more to the right the *Stanser Horn* with *Stans* at its base; nearer, the less lofty *Bürgenstock* and the *Rigi-Rotstock*. Beyond these, to the left, is the *Lake of Sarnen*, amid forest; to the right, the *Bay of Alpnach*, separated from the Lake of Lucerne by the *Lopperberg*, a spur of Pilatus.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists form into clouds, which often completely shroud the Kulm. But even the mists possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, and struggling against the rays of the sun. One whole day at least should be devoted to

PANORAMA vom RIGIKULM.

(1800 Meter ü. M.)

Nach Keller's neuem Rigi-Panorama in halber Grösse des Originals.

the Rigi. A visit may also be paid to the Staffel (p. 122) and the Rotstock (p. 122), the Kaltbad (p. 121) and the Känzeli (p. 121), the Klösterli (p. 122), the Dossen, or the Scheidegg (see below).

As the temperature often varies 40-50° within 24 hours, wraps should not be forgotten. During the Föhn, or S. wind, the Alps seem to draw nearer, their outlines become more definite, their tints warmer; and during a W. wind the Jura Mts. present a similar appearance. These phenomena portend rain.

FROM THE KALTBAD TO THE RIGI-SCHEIDEGG. — 4¼ M. RAILWAY (ordinary line) in 40 min.; fare 2 fr. 50, there and back 3 fr. 70 c.

Rigi-Kaltbad (4720′), see p. 121. The railway skirts the S. slope of the Rotstock, being hewn in the rock the greater part of the way, and ascends gradually to (½ M.) **Rigi-First** (4770′; *Hotel*, see p. 120), which commands a superb view of the Lake of Lucerne, the Uri and Unterwalden Mts., and the Bernese Alps (road in 10 min. to *Wölfertschen* station, p. 123). The train describes a wide curve round the N. slopes of the *Schild* (5088′; 20 min. from the Hôtel Rigi-First), affording a pleasant view, towards the E., of the Myten, the Glärnisch, and the Alps of Appenzell. Beyond (1¾ M.) stat. *Unterstetten* (hotel, see p. 120) we traverse the saddle of the hill and cross a bridge, with a view to the N. and S. We pass through the *Weissenegg Tunnel*, cross the *Dossentobel*, and follow the ridge connecting the Dossen with the Scheidegg (view towards the S.) to —

4¼ M. **Rigi-Scheidegg**, 190′ below the *Kurhaus* (5460′; p. 120). The view hence is less extensive than from the Kulm, but it embraces the chief mountains and some points not visible from the Kulm (view-tower, 70′ high; panorama at the hotel). The plateau of the Scheidegg, 1 M. long, affords a pleasant walk, which may be prolonged by the 'Seeweg' (lake promenade) on the S. slope of the Dossen as far as Unterstetten. The *Dossen* (5540′; see below), a splendid point of view, is ¾ hr. distant.

The ***Hochfluh** (5575′) may be ascended in 1½-2 hrs. from the Scheidegg, by a path which follows the ridge, passing the *Gätterli* (p. 115) and *Scharteggli* (4625′). In the couloir, on the N.W. side of the summit, an almost perpendicular iron ladder, 80′ high, must be ascended (wire-railing; steady head indispensable). This interesting ascent affords a most picturesque view of the Lake of Uri and of the Alps of Uri, Schwyz, and Glarus. The older route (2-2½ hrs.), crossing the saddle towards the *Zihlistock Alp*, and ascending among the rocks on the S. side, has also been improved, and is preferable to the route viâ the couloir on the N. side (see p. 115).

Paths to the Scheidegg. FROM GERSAU (p. 114) a road ascends to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Gschwend* (p. 115), whence a footpath (red marks) leads viâ the (¾ hr.) *Alp Obermatt* (4160′) to (1¼ hr.) Rigi-Scheidegg.

FROM THE KLÖSTERLI (p. 122) a bridle-path ascends to the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Rigi-Unterstetten* (see above), situated on the saddle between the Schilt and *Dossen* (5540′). The latter, ascended from the Hôtel Unterstetten in 40 min., commands the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and Canton Unterwalden. Descent viâ Unterdossen to Scheidegg in 40 minutes.

29. From Lucerne to Alpnachstad. Pilatus.

BRÜNIG RAILWAY from Lucerne to (8 M.) Alpnachstad in ½ hr. (1 fr. 45, 1 fr. 5, or 75 c.; return-tickets 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 40, 95 c.); see p. 152. — STEAMBOAT 8 times daily in 1¼-1½ hr. (1 fr. 80, 90 c., return-tickets 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 30 c.). Passengers with through-tickets may travel as far as Alpnachstad either by the Brünig Railway or by the steamboat. — The ascent by the PILATUS RAILWAY (p. 128; 8 trains daily) takes 1 hr. 25 min., the descent 1 hr. 20 min.; fares, up 10, down 6 fr.; return-fare for the first and the last train 12 fr.; combined tickets for railway and hotel (including R., D., & B.) 25 fr., recommended; Sunday tickets, valid in June-Sept. only for the first and second trains (return by any train) 9 fr. (from Lucerne 10 fr.).

The BRÜNIG RAILWAY to Alpnachstad, viâ Hergiswil, see p. 161. — The STEAMBOAT skirts the W. bank, passing the *Villa Tribschen* (occupied by Richard Wagner in 1866-72) and the stations of *St. Niklausen* (Hôt.-Pens. St. Niklausen) and *Kastanienbaum* (Hôt.-Pens. Kastanienbaum, pens. 6-8 fr.). It then crosses the entrance of the bay of Stansstad to (20-30 min. from Lucerne) *Kehrsiten-Bürgenstock* (restaurant; *Hot.-Pens. Schiller, pens. 5-6 fr.), the station for the Bürgenstock.

The ***Bürgenstock** (upper station 2870′, about 1480′ above the lake), an isolated hill with steep and wooded slopes and charming views, culminating in the Hammetschwand (see below), is well adapted for a stay. ELECTRIC CABLE RAILWAY (1024 yds. in length; average gradient 45:100) from Kehrsiten in ¼ hr. (1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr., return-ticket 2 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 50 c.).

HOTELS (all with view-terraces). **Palace Hotel* (June to end of Sept.), 3 min. to the N. of the station, a large building fitted up in a superior style, 230 beds, R. 6-15, B. 1½, L. 4½, D. 5½, pens. 15-24 fr.; **Grand Hotel* (May to end of Sept.), 5 min. to the S. of the station, with shady grounds, 240 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-19 fr.; **Park Hotel* (June to end of Sept.), between the station and the Palace Hotel, 140 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 9½-16 fr.; these three belonging to Hr. Bucher-Durrer, with resident physician, orchestra, baths, etc. (visitors' tax 2½ fr. per week). — To the E. beyond the Palace Hotel, *Pens.-Restaurant Helvetia* (pens. 6-8 fr.) and *Hôt.-Pens. Waldheim* (May 1st-Oct. 15th; R. 2½-3, pens. 6-9 fr.), both very fair. — *Railway Restaurant* with view-terrace at the upper station (L. 3½ fr.). — *Post and Telegraph Office* near the station. — *English Church Service* in summer.

WALKS. The hotels and several points near them command beautiful views of the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, Sempach, and Baldegg, the Rigi, etc. A road leads to the S.E. past the dairy of *Trogen* (Pens. & Restaurant) to the (½ hr.) saddle of the *Honegg*, about 5 min. to the left of which is the **Hôt.-Pens. Honegg* (3170′; June 1st-Sept. 30th; 70 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.), with a charming view of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne and the valley of Stans. From the Honegg the road descends in long windings, past the (20 min.) **Hôt. Kurhaus Mattgrat* (2598′; May 1st-Oct. 1st; 40 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.), finely situated on the wooded Mattgrat, viâ *Ennetbürgen* (steamboat station, see p. 113) to *St. Antoni* and (1 hr.) *Buochs* (p. 113). — The **Felsenweg*, an almost level path, 6′ broad, protected by a railing, and for the most part cut out of the rock, leads along the N.W. side of the mountain to the (25 min.) *Känzeli*, about 1730′ above the lake. A little farther on (3180′) is an electric lift, which conveys visitors in 3 min. to the top of the **Hammetschwand* (3713′; fare 70 c., there and back 1 fr.). From the upper station a path to the left leads to the

Hammetschwand-Känzeli, with a surprising view of the lake almost perpendicularly below the spectator, and to the (3 min.) top, commanding a full view of the High Alps. Visitors not desiring to return by the lift, may descend by shady paths to the Palace Hotel or (red marks) to the Hôt. Honegg.—The 'Felsenweg' (see p. 126) is carried on beyond the lift for about 20 min. on the sheer rocky slope by means of three tunnels (grand scenery) and will eventually be prolonged to the E. side of the Bürgenstock.—To the S.W. a road leads down from the Grand Hôtel viâ *Obbürgen* (*Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 40 beds, pens. 5-8 fr.) and the finely situated *Kurhaus Furigen* to (1 hr.) *Stansstad* (see below).

To the right the promontory of *Spissenegg* juts into the lake. The steamer sometimes calls at *Kehrsiten-Dorf* (Zur Kaplanei) and then steers S.W. to **Hergiswil** (**Hôt.-Pens. Rössli & Villa Victoria*, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus*, 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenblick*, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Löwe*, pens. from 4½ fr., well spoken of; *Hôt.-Pens. Brünig*, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Friedheim*, 4-6 fr.; *Krone*, 4-5 fr.; *Pens. Rütli*, 3½-5 fr.), at the foot of Pilatus; thence again to the E. to—

Stansstad (1445′; **Hôtel Winkelried*, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 5½-9 fr.; *Freienhof*, pens. 4-6 fr., well spoken of; *Rössli; Schlüssel*), the 'harbour of Stans'. The square pinnacled *Schnitz-Turm* was erected by the Swiss in 1308 to vindicate their newly-won independence.

Electric railway from the quay to *Stans* and *Engelberg*, and cable-line from *Stans* to the top of the **Stanser Horn*, see p. 156.

Walk from Stansstad to Sarnen, 8½ M. The path skirts the lake for a short way, enters the Rotzloch, and at *Allweg* (1705′; inn), 2 M. from Stansstad, joins the Stans and Sarnen Road. At Allweg are a chapel in memory of Struthan of Winkelried, the dragon-slayer, and an obelisk 13′ high, erected in 1900 in remembrance of the desperate struggle of the people of Nidwald against the French in 1798. This road leads past the W. base of the *Stanser Horn* (p. 156), and by *Rohren* to (2 M.) *St. Jakob*, a village with an old church, then across the *Mehlbach* and through the *Kernwald* to (3 M.) *Kerns* and (1½ M.) *Sarnen* (p. 163).

The *Lopperberg*, the E. spur of Pilatus, extends far into the lake. At its base runs the Lucerne and Alpnach road, while the Brünig railway (p. 161) pierces the hill by a tunnel. The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has further narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the **Lake of Alpnach** with its deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a swing-bridge *(Acheregg-Brücke)*, which is opened for the passage of steamers. Within the bay of Alpnach rises the *Rotzberg* (2200′), crowned by a ruined castle (ascent from the Rotzloch in ¾ hr.; Pens. Burg Rotzberg, 4½ fr.). The hill is separated from the *Blattiberg* by the *Rotzloch*, a narrow ravine, with waterfalls and Portland cement factories.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Alpnach lies **Alpnachstad** (1443′; **Hôt. Pilatus*, 70 beds at 2-4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr., with veranda and garden; *Rössli, Stern*, both plain but good; *Pens. Villa Marguerite*, 5-7 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), a station on the Brünig Railway (p. 161) and the starting-point of the Pilatus Railway.

***Pilatus** (6995′), the lofty mountain rising boldly on the W. side of the lake, due S. of Lucerne, ranks with the Rigi and the Stanser Horn among the finest and most frequented points of view in Central Switzerland. Its lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs, from which its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The name Pilatus (perhaps from the mediæval 'Mons Pileatus', the hatted mountain) came into general use about the close of the 18th century. The summit is generally free from clouds and fog in the evening and early morning, but is apt to be shrouded at midday. It is, therefore, advisable to spend the night on the top (prices, etc., see below, and comp. p. 126). The flora is very rich (nearly 500 species).

The names of the different peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittaggüpfl* or *Gnepfstein* (6290′), the *Rotendossen* (5833′), the *Widderfeld* (6817′, the wildest), the *Tomlishorn* (6995′, the highest), the *Gemsmättli* (6732′); to the S. the *Matthorn* (6693′); to the N. the *Klimsenhorn* (6265′, which, seen from Lucerne, is the farthest W.); in the centre the *Oberhaupt* (6920′), then the *Esel* (6960′, the best point of view), and lastly the *Steigli-Egg* (6485′).

The Pilatus Railway (fares, etc., see p. 126; best views to the right), constructed in 1886-88, is nearly 3 M. long, with an average gradient of 38:100, and a maximum gradient of 48:100. The toothed rail has vertical teeth on both sides, into which two pairs of toothed wheels attached to the train work horizontally. The engine and the passenger-carriage (32 seats) form a single car with two axles.

Alpnachstad (1443′), see p. 127. The railway begins near the steamboat quay and the station of the Brünig Railway and ascends, traversing meadows and afterwards wood. 21 min. *Wolfort* (2985′), a watering-station, beyond which the train crosses the gorge of the *Wolfort* by two bridges separated by the *Wolfort Tunnel* (48 yds.). We are now carried along the stony slope of the *Risleten* (gradient 48:100) and through two tunnels to (43 min.) *Aemsigen* (4430′), a passing-station with pumping-works which force water to the Pilatus-Kulm, 2360′ above. The train now ascends through wood on the brink of a gorge, crosses the *Mattalp* (in front the Esel, to the left the precipitous Matthorn), turns to the N. towards the Steigli-Egg, and mounts the steep rocky slope of the *Esel* through four tunnels (48, 60, 50, and 12 yds.). The terminus **Pilatuskulm** (6790′) adjoins the **Hôtel Pilatuskulm* (open May 1st-Oct. 15th; 80 R. at 5-8, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, pens. from 13 fr.; with hotel-tickets, p. 126, nearly one-fourth less; cheaper restaurant on the ground-floor). The terrace and all the rooms command a splendid mountain-view. — An easy path leads from the station to (6 min.) the top of the ***Esel** (6960′), the chief point, with a spacious plateau, enclosed by a wall. The view surpasses that from the Rigi in grandeur and variety, the Bernese Alps in particular looming nearer and more massive (comp. the Panorama). — A similar view is that from the ***Tomlishorn** (6995′), the highest peak of Pilatus, to which a good

PANORAMA vom PILATUS (ESEL) 2123 m

path (varying views), skirting the rocky slopes of the Oberhaupt and Tomlishorn and erossing the arête (railings; no danger), leads from the Hôtel Pilatuskulm in $^1/_2$ hr. (panorama by Imfeld). — Another path, cut in the rocks, leads to the top of the *Matthorn* (6693′; from Hôtel Pilatuskulm 2 hrs., there and back).

Walkers will find the ascent of Pilatus easiest from *Hergiswil* (p. 127), at its N.E. base. There is a bridle-path to (3-3$^1/_2$ hrs.) the Hôtel Klimsenhorn, whence a footpath ascends to (35 min.) the Pilatuskulm. — From the station we follow the railway to the left for about 60 paces, cross the line, and ascend through orchards and meadows, afterwards through wood. At (1 hr.) the *Kurhaus Brunni* (2790′; pens. from 5 fr.) a terracc affords a fine view. We proceed, mostly through wood, to (1 hr.) the *Alp Gschwänd* (4035′; unpretending inn), then ascend in steep zigzags to the left, at first through wood, and then across slopes of grass and débris, to (1$^1/_2$-2 hrs.) thc *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (6160′; in summer only, 30 R. at 2$^1/_2$-4, B. 1$^1/_2$, D. 3$^1/_2$ fr.), on the saddle (5940′) connecting thc Oberhaupt with the (6 min.) ***Klimsenhorn** (6265′), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect to the E., N., and W., from the Uri Mts. to the Lake of Neuchâtel. Thc view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus.

From the Hôtel Klimsenhorn a good zigzag path (iron railing higher up) ascends the steep slope of the *Oberhaupt*, to the (40 min.) *Kriesiloch* (6850′), a hole in the rock resembling a chimney, 20′ high, through which 31 steps ascend to the arête between the Oberhaupt and the Esel, where the *View of the Bernese Alps is suddenly disclosed. Then in 4 min. to the Hôtel Pilatuskulm.

The Pilatuskulm is rcached also by footpaths (steep and not recommended) from *Alpnachstad* (4$^1/_2$-5 hrs.; viâ the *Aemsigen Alp* and *Matt Alp*) and from *Alpnach* (p. 162; 4$^1/_2$-5 hrs.; viâ the alps of *Lütholdsmatt*, *Schwändi*, and *Frakmunt*). — From *Kriens* (p. 110) a toilsome path leads to (3$^1/_2$-4 hrs.) the Hôtel Klimsenhorn, passing the château of *Schauensee*, through the *Hochwald*, and marshy pasturcs by the *Mühlenmäs Alp* and *Frakmunt Alp* (guide indispcnsable). Viâ the *Brändlen Alp* (last part very rough), see p. 111.

30. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth-Goldau.

i. From Zug to Arth-Goldau. Lake of Zug.

10 M. St. Gotthard Railway in 22-28 min. (1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 20, 85 c.). — Steamboat from Zug to Arth during the season 3 times daily in 1$^1/_2$ hr. (1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 5 c.).

a. Railway. — *Zug* (1395′), see p. 101. The line intersects the suburb of Zug by a long viaduct, passes under the town by a tunnel (638 yds.), and approaches the *Lake of Zug* (see below), the E. bank of which it then skirts, in a series of cuttings, embankments, and viaducts over the ravines descending from the Zuger Berg. Charming view, to the right, of the lake, with the château of Buonas and Immensee on its W. bank. Two tunnels; then (5$^1/_2$ M.) stat. *Walchwil* (p. 130). After five more tunnels the line quits the lake and ascends along the base of the Rossberg to (10 M.) station *Arth-Goldau* (p. 135).

b. Steamboat. — The ***Lake of Zug** (1368′), 8$^3/_4$ M. long, 2$^1/_2$ M. wide, and 650′ deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to a moderate height, while to the S., above its

azure waters, towers the Rigi, visible from base to summit. Soon after the steamer has left the pier, Pilatus appears to the S.W., and then the Bernese Alps and the Stanser Horn to the left. On a promontory on the W. bank is the handsome château of *Buonas;* farther on, the wooded promontory of *Kiemen* projects far into the lake. The steamer touches at *Oberwil* and at *Lothenbach* on the E. bank, and then crosses to *Risch* (Hôt. Waldheim) and **Immensee** (*Hôt. Rigi*, pens. 5-6 fr.), charmingly situated at the foot of the Rigi. On a wood-fringed bay, 1 M. to the N., lies the *Kurhaus & Pens. Baumgarten* (May to end of Oct.; 23 R. at 1½-2½, D. 2, pens. 5-6½ fr.). The steamer then steers across the lake to **Walchwil** (*Kurhaus Walchwil*, April 1st to Oct. 31st, with baths and a large park, 50 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Pens. Klausenegg*, from 4½ fr.; *Engel; Stern*, pens. 4-5 fr.), on the E. bank. The mildness of the climate is indicated by chestnut-trees and vines. To the left lies *St. Adrian*, at the foot of the *Rossberg* (p. 134). — **Arth** (1395′; 4740 inhab.; *Adler*, with garden on the lake, R. 1½-3, pens. 4-5½ fr.; *Hôt. Rigi*, pens. 4½ fr., well spoken of) lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the Rossberg, but not exposed to the landslips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction.

Electric Tramway to *Arth-Goldau* in ¼ hr. (25 c.); comp. p. 122.

ii. From Lucerne to Küssnacht and Arth-Goldau

St. Gotthard Railway in 30-50 min. (2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 45 c.), see p. 127. — Steamboat from Lucerne to (8 M.) Küssnacht in 50-60 min. (1 fr. 80, 90 c.). Railway from Küssnacht (station 1 M. from the pier) to (5 M.) Arth-Goldau in 19 minutes. From Küssnacht through the 'Hohle Gasse' to Immensee by the road 1¾ M. (one-horse carr. 3 fr.).

Departure from *Lucerne*, see p. 111. The steamer touches at *Pens. Seeburg*, rounds the *Meggenhorn* (p. 111), and enters the *Bay of Küssnacht*. High above the W. bank runs the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 135). To the left, near stat. *Vorder-Meggen* (Zur Balm Inn, pens. 4-5½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Angelfluh; Pens. Villa St. Charles, from 6 fr.), rises the picturesque château of *Neu-Habsburg* (*Hôt.-Pens., March 15th-Nov. 1st, pens. 8-15 fr.), behind which peeps the ancient tower of the castle of that name, once a frequent resort of the Emp. Rudolph when Count of Hapsburg, and destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. About ¾ M. above, on the Megger-Höhe (1970′), is the finely situated *Hôt.-Pens. Schönau* (pens. 5-7 fr.).

Station **Hinter-Meggen** (**Hôtel du Parc & Pens. Gottlieben*, March 15th-Oct. 15th, 75 beds, pens. 5-8 fr.) and *Merlischachen* (Eintracht; Linde), a prettily situated village. The steamer now crosses to *Greppen*, on the E. bank, skirts the wooded slopes of the Rigi, and soon reaches —

8 M. **Küssnacht.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Mon-Séjour, with garden on the lake, 60 beds at 1½-3, pens. 5-8 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv.; Pens. Aufdermaur, 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Lac, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Schwarzer Adler, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Engel; Wilhelm Tell; Widder; Stern; Rütli.

Küssnacht (1443′; pop. 3562) is a village prettily situated at the N. end of this bay of the lake, with a fine distant view. Above it are the ruins of the so-called *Château of Gessler.* — Ascent of the *Rigi*, see p. 123.

A good road from Küssnacht ascends viâ *Haltikon* to the thriving and finely situated village of (1 hr.) *Udligenswil* (2050′; Engel), whence the ***Rooterberg** (2615′), locally known as the 'Kleine Rigi', may be easily reached in ½ hr. On the top are the chapel of *St. Michaelskreuz* and an unpretending inn. Beautiful view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, the Alps, and the hilly landscapes of N. Switzerland. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the *Ochsenwaldhöhe* (2685′), 5 min. from the inn. The Rooterberg may be ascended also by good paths from Gisikon (p. 103; in 1 hr.), from Rothkreuz (p. 103; 1½ hr.), and from Lucerne, viâ *Adligenswil* (1770′; Pens. Sackhof) and Udligenswil (in 3 hrs.).

The road (carr. to the Hohle Gasse and back 2 fr.) ascends the **'Hohle Gasse'** ('hollow lane'; see Schiller's 'Tell'), now half filled up, shaded at one point by lofty beeches. At the upper end of it (1¼ M.) is **Tell's Chapel** (1585′), restored in 1895, marking the spot where the tyrant Gessler is said to have been shot by Tell and adorned in 1905 with two paintings representing Gessler's and Tell's death, by H. Baehmann. Close by is the large new Roman Catholic missionary institution of *Bethlehem*, with an artizans' school (visitors admitted). By the (½ M.) inn *Zur Eiche* the road divides. A few paces to the right is the rail. stat. *Immensee* (p. 135). The road to the left descends to (¼ M.) the village of *Immensee* (p. 130).

31. From Zürich viâ Wädenswil to Arth-Goldau. Einsiedeln.

35 M. Railway in 2½-3½ hrs. (7 fr. 35, 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 70 c.); to Einsiedeln, 25 M., in 1¾-2½ hrs. (5 fr. 70, 4 fr., 2 fr. 85 c.). — Railway from Rapperswil viâ *Pfäffikon* to Einsiedeln, 1-1¼ hr., see p. 55.

From Zürich to (15 M.) *Wädenswil* (1345′), see pp. 54, 55. The line ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich, commanding beautiful views of the lake, with the Curfirsten and Sentis in the background. 17 M. *Burghalden* (1740′); 19½ M. *Samstagern* (2080′; Stern, with a large restaurant), junction of the line (to the left) to Rapperswil-Pfäffikon viâ *Wollerau* (Hôtel-Pension Bellevue; Hirsch; see p. 55). — Beyond (20 M.) **Schindellegi** (2480′; **Freihof; Sonne; Hirsch*) we cross the brawling *Sihl*.

Diligence thrice daily in ½ hr. to (3 M.) **Feusisberg** (2380′; **Hôt.-Pens. Feusisgarten*, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2½-3, S. 1 fr. 80 c., pens. 4½-5 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Schönfels*, April-Nov., 27 R., pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. zur Frohen Aussicht*, R. 1-1½, D. 2-3, pens. 4-5 fr.), a health-resort, pleasantly situated, with fine view of the Lake of Zürich and the Alps of Appenzell. — From Schindellegi to the ***Hohe Etzel** (3610′), 1½ hr., interesting; ¾ hr. by road (unpleasant for driving), then by an easy path to the (¾ hr.) top, with an inn and a view-tower 98′ in height. Splendid view of the Lake of Zürich and its environs and of the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau. The descent may be made to the S.E. to the (¼ hr.) *Etzel Pass* (3145′; inn), with the chapel of St. Meinrad (old frescoes), and thence either

to the N. by road to (3 M.) *Pfäffikon* (p. 55), or to the S. to the Sihl bridge and (4½ M.) *Einsiedeln.* — To the W. from Schindellegi a road (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.) leads to *Menzingen* (p. 102) past the (2½ M.) health-resort of **Hütten** (2428′; **Krone*, R. 1-1½, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Kreuz*, pens. from 4 fr.), charmingly situated above the idyllic *Hüttensee*, opposite the wooded *Hohe Ronen* (see below). — The *Dreiländerstein* (3907′), the E. point of the Hohe Ronen, marking the boundaries of Cantons Zürich, Zug, and Schwyz, may be reached from Schindellegi in 1 hr., and the walk may be continued along the crest of the hill to the *Gottschalkenberg* (see below).

The line rounds the E. slopes of the Hohe Ronen and approaches the *Alp*, which falls into the Sihl here. To the S. appear the Mythen (p. 136). — Beyond (21½ M.) *Biberbrücke* (2730′; Hôt. Bahnhof), where the *Biber* falls into the Alp, the Glarus Mts., bounded on the left by the pyramidal Köpfenstock (6240′), form the background.

Pleasant excursion from Biberbrücke (by road 4½ M.; carriage, to be ordered by telephone, 5 fr. each person; shorter footpath to the right, about halfway) to the **Gottschalkenberg** (3780′; **Kurhôtel Hoh-Ronen*, 75 beds, R. 2-4, board 6 fr., open also in winter), the W. prolongation of the *Hohe Ronen*, commanding a fine view of the Alps (finest from the *Belvedere*, 10 min. to the S.). Golf-course. The descent may be made by road to (3 M.) *Ober-Ægeri* (p. 103) or to (4½ M.) *Menzingen* (p. 102).

From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln, 3 M., branch-railway in 13 min., through the narrow *Alptal*.

Einsiedeln. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel du Paon, 110 beds at 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-11 fr.; Sonne, 82 beds at 1-2½ fr.; Hôt. du Rigi, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; Bær, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 1½-3 fr.; Pilgerhof, R. 1½-2, D. 2½ fr.; Drei Könige; St. Catharina, 65 beds, unpretending but good; Hôt.-Restaur. St. Georg; Swan; Krone; Storch.

Einsiedeln, or *Notre-Dame-des-Ermites* (2895′; pop. 8500), in a green valley watered by the *Alpbach*, vies with Rome and Loreto in Italy, Santiago de Compostela in Spain, and Mariazell in Styria as one of the most famous pilgrim-resorts in the world.

Its foundation is attributed to Count Meinrad of Sulgen, who in 835 built a chapel here in honour of a wonder-working image of the Virgin presented to him by the Abbess Hildegard of Zürich. After Meinrad's death in 861, a monastery of Benedictine Hermits ('Einsiedler') sprang up here. In 1274 it was created an independent principality by Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg, and owing to the ever-increasing throng of pilgrims it soon vied with St. Gallen as one of the richest monasteries in Switzerland.

In the large open space between the houses (a great many of which are inns for the pilgrims) and the lofty buildings of the monastery rises a black marble *Fountain* with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink. The pilgrims number about 160,000 annually. The chief festival takes place on 14th September.

Under the *Arcades*, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the Platz itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of prayer-books, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and other 'devotional' objects.

The extensive buildings of the *Benedictine Abbey*, in the Italian style, erected in 1704-20 after a fire, are 148 yds. long, 71 yds. of which are occupied by the *Church* and its two slender towers. On

the right and left of the entrance are *Statues* of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The *Church, a noble work of the baroque period, contains 17 altars and a large electric organ. In the nave stands the Chapel of the Virgin, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by four lamps, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired and decked with crowns of gold and precious stones. The magnificent chandelier was dedicated by Napoleon III. in memory of his mother. — The Abbey contains a Library of 50,000 volumes, includiug many incunabula and valuable MSS. of the 8-12th centuries. The Fürsten-saal (open to visitors 8.30-11 a.m., 1-3.30 and 4.30-5 p.m.) is hung with good lifesize portraits, including those of Pius IX. and the emperors William I., Francis Joseph, and Napoleon III. The Private Chapel of the abbot is adorned with paintings of ecclesiastical events.

To the N.W. of the monastery, near the railway-station, is an interesting *Panorama of the Crucifixion*, by Frosch, Krieger, and Leigh (adm. 1 fr.). — The *Herrenberg* (3650′; 1/2 hr.), a hill above the abbey to the S.E., commands a beautiful view. Similar views from the *Kreuz* or *St. Meinradsberg*, 3/4 M. to the S.

From Einsiedeln to Schwyz over the Hacken (4 hrs.), footpath, destitute of shade, and very disagreeable in bad weather. We ascend the monotonous *Alptal* (with the nunnery of *Au* on the right) to the (1 1/2 hr.) village of *Alptal* (3258′; Stern, plain), where the somewhat rough and steep logpath ascending the Hacken begins. In 1/2 hr. we gain a point where the space between the two Mythen (p. 136), shaped like the letter V, is distinctly observed, and in 1/2 hr. more reach the *Inn* on the **Hacken Pass** (4568′), which commands a splendid view of the lakes of Lucerne and Lowerz, etc. (The view is still finer from the *Hochstuckli*, 5105′, 1/2 hr. higher up, to the N., and embraces the N. part of the lake and the town of Zürich.) Descent to (1 1/2 hr.) *Schwyz* (p. 136) steep and stony.

From Einsiedeln to Schwyz over the Iberger Egg, 19 M. Good road (diligence to Ober-Iberg thrice daily in 2 1/4 hrs., 1 fr. 95 c.) through the *Sihltal* viâ *Gross* and *Euthal* to (7 1/2 M.) **Unter-Iberg** (3050′; *Alpenhof*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Kurhaus Drusberg*, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Rössli & Post*, pens. 4-5 fr., plain but good), a health-resort in a well-sheltered situation. Excursions hence to the *Spitalberg* (5173′), 1 1/2 hr.; to the *Biet* (6456′; extensive view), 2 1/2-3 hrs.; and to the *Drusberg* (7490′), 5 hrs., viâ the *Twingen Tobel* and the *Käsern Alp* (5315′; Stäffel Hut of the S.A.C.), fatiguing but very interesting. — The diligence road ends at (10 M.) **Ober-Iberg** (3483′; **Post*, June-Oct., 70 beds at 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Pens. Holdener*, pens. 4 1/2-5 1/2 fr.), another health-resort. A narrow road ascends hence to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Iberger Egg* (4823′), affording a fine survey of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, and descends viâ *Rickenbach* to (19 M.) Schwyz (p. 136).

Beyond Biberbrücke (p. 132) the railway crosses the *Biber*, and ascends across a monotonous plateau. 25 1/2 M. *Altmatt* (3030′; Rössli), a poor hamlet on a large moor.

28 M. **Rothenthurm** (3040′; *Ochs*, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, D. 2-2 1/2 fr.; *Schlüssel*), with a new Romanesque church, where to the left the Mythen, and to the right the long back of the Rigi and the hotels on the Kulm become visible, is named after a red tower belonging to fortifications *(Letze)* once erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary. In the vicinity, on 2nd May, 1798, the Schwyzers under Reding defeated the French, who lost 2000 men.

The railway then descends the wooded valley of the *Steiner-Aa* to (31 M.) *Sattel-Ægeri* (2712′); to the left is the prettily situated village of **Sattel** (*Neue Krone*, $^1/_4$ M. from the station, R. 1-2, pens. $5^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$ fr.; *Alte Krone*, in the village).

The **Schlagstrasse**, as the picturesque road from Sattel to Schwyz is called ($5^1/_2$ M.; a fine walk), crosses the Steiner-Aa and ascends the W. slope of the *Hacken* (p. 133), affording beautiful views of the fertile valley of Steinen, the Lake of Lowerz with the Schwanau, the scene of the Goldau landslip, and the Rigi. At ($3^1/_2$ M.) the **Hirsch Inn* (a little farther on, the *Burg Inn*), Schwyz and the Mythen become visible. Thence to stat. *Seewen* (p. 136) $1^1/_4$ M., to *Schwyz* (p. 136) 2 M.

From Sattel-Ægeri to *Morgarten*, 2 M., omnibus in 20 min. (50 c.); to *Unter-Ægeri* diligence daily in $1^1/_3$ hr. (1 fr. 25 c.). Steamboat on the *Ægeri Lake*, see p. 103.

The railway descends the slopes of the *Rossberg*, by several viaducts and a short tunnel, to (33 M.) **Steinerberg** (1950′; *Rössli*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Löwe*, both fair), a village with a fine view of the valley of Lowerz, framed by the Rigi, the Fronalpstock (with the Liedernen and Märenberge in the distance), and the two Mythen.

The **Rossberg** (highest peak, *Wildspitz*, 5190′), a mountain rising between the lakes of Zug, Ægeri, and Lowerz, is ascended from Steinerberg by a bridle-path in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs., or from the station of Sattel by a tolerable path in 2 hrs. About $^1/_4$ hr. below the top, which forms a knobbed ridge about 2 M. long and commands a fine view (panorama by Imfeld), is the *Hôtel Rossberg-Kulm* (R. from $1^1/_2$, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 5-6 fr.). From the *Gnippen* (5170′), or W. summit of the Rossberg, reached from the hotel in 20 min., we obtain a good survey of the scene of the landslip of 1806 (comp. p. 135). — We may descend to *Ægeri* (p. 103) or to the *Zuger Berg* (p. 102).

The railway traverses the scene of the *Goldau Landslip*, and joins the St. Gotthard Railway at (35 M.) *Arth-Goldau* (p. 135). — *Rigi Railway*, see p. 122.

32. From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway.

$105^1/_2$ M. Railway. Express ('Blitzzug') in $3^1/_2$, fast trains in $3^3/_4$-$5^1/_8$, ordinary trains in $6^1/_2$-7 hrs.; fares 23 fr. 35, 16 fr. 35, 11 fr. 70 c. (To Lugano, 124 M., in $4^1/_4$-$6^1/_3$ hrs.; 27 fr. 70, 19 fr. 40, 13 fr. 85 c.; to Milan, 172 M., in $6^1/_2$-10 hrs.; 36 fr. 50, 25 fr. 60, 17 fr. 75 c.) — For the day-express there is a table-d'hôte at Göschenen, where the traveller should be careful to avoid an involuntary change of carriages, or even of trains. The other express trains have dining or sleeping cars. Finest views from Lucerne to Amsteg to the right, from Amsteg to Faido to the left, and from Faido to Bellinzona to the right.

The ***St. Gotthard Railway**, constructed in 1872-82 at a cost of 271 million francs, is one of the grandest achievements of modern engineering. The highest point of the line, in the middle of the great tunnel, is 3786′ above the sea-level, and the maximum gradient is about 1′ in 4′. At places the ascent is rendered more gradual by means of spiral tunnels, piercing the sides of the valley; there are three such tunnels on the N. side, and four on the S. side of the mountain. Altogether the line has 80 tunnels (of an aggregate length of $28^1/_2$ M.), 324 bridges of more than 32′ span, and many smaller bridges. In order to examine the very interesting structure of the line itself, the traveller may drive in an open carriage or walk from Amsteg to Göschenen (12 M.) and from Rodi-Fiesso to

Giornico (15 M.). Those who are not pressed for time should take the steamboat from Lucerne to Flüelen, in preference to the train (holders of through-tickets and circular tickets have the choice of either route); or, if they have not yet visited the Rigi, they may take the railway to Arth-Goldau, the Rigi-Kulm, and Vitznau, and the steamer thence to Flüelen.

Lucerne, see p. 104. Beyond the Gütsch Tunnel the Gotthard Railway diverges to the right from the Bâle line (p. 26), crosses the Reuss, and passes through the *Allenwinden-Wesemlin Tunnel* (2313 yds.), emerging near the Hôtel de l'Europe, on the E. side of Lucerne. It gradually ascends towards *Seeburg* (p. 130), affording a splendid view of the town, the lake, and the Alps, and passes through three short tunnels. By the château of *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 130) the line turns to the N.E. and runs high up on the W. bank of the Bay of Küssnacht (opposite the Rigi) to ($6^3/_4$ M.) Stat. *Meggen*, between the villages of Vorder- and Hinter-Meggen (p. 130). Beyond (10 M.) Stat. **Küssnacht** (p. 130) is the *Schwarzenbach Tunnel.* View of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 130) to the left; on the N. bank Walchwil, and beyond it St. Adrian (p. 130).

12 M. **Immensee** (1518′; junction of the line from Rothkreuz, see p. 103); the village lies below us, on the left (see p. 130). To the right are the wooded slopes of the *Rigi,* with the Kulm Hotel on the top (p. 120). The train runs high above the Lake of Zug, through several cuttings. At the E. end of the lake, on the left, lies the thriving village of *Arth* (p. 130), at the foot of the wooded Rossberg, behind which rise the Mythen (p. 136). Threading the *Rindelfluh Tunnel* (220 yds.), we reach —

17 M. **Arth-Goldau** (1725′; **Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Steiner,* R. $1^1/_2$-3, B. 1, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. Hof-Goldau,* R. 2-$2^1/_2$, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue,* R. $1^1/_2$-3 fr., B. 1 fr. 30 c.; in the village of Goldau, 2-3 min. from the station, *Hôt. Alpenblick, Rössli,* at these two R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, pens. 5-$5^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg,* pens. 5-6 fr.; all plain), also the terminus of the *Arth-Rigi Railway* (p. 122), and junction for *Zug* and for *Einsiedeln-Wädenswil* (pp. 130, 134). The station is situated on the scene of the *Goldau Landslip,* which occurred on 2nd Sept., 1806. This terrible landslip, which descended from the summit of the *Rossberg* (p. 134), buried four villages with 457 of their inhabitants. The railway traverses part of this scene of desolation, which extends far up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and picturesque pools of water have been formed among them at places. The track of the landslip may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren.

On the slope to the left lie the houses of *Steinerberg* (p. 134); on the right, high above, is the Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 125). We skirt the pretty **Lake of Lowerz** (1475′; 3 M. long). To the right lies the village of *Lowerz* (Rössli), and in the lake the island of *Schwanau* with its ruined castle, a chapel, and a fisherman's

house (inn; boat from Lowerz or Scewen in 20 min.). — 20½ M. **Steinen** (1540′; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Rössli*, pens. 4-5 fr., unpretending), a large village in a fertile site, the traditional birthplace of *Werner Stauffacher* (p. 118). On the supposed site of his house (1¼ M. to the E. of the village on the Schwyz road) stands the *Chapel of the Holy Rood*, with frescoes by Ferd. Wagner of Munich. The train crosses the *Steiner-Aa* to —

22½ M. **Schwyz-Seewen** (1500′; **Hôt.-Pens. Schwyzerhof*, at the station, R. 1½-2, pens. 5 fr.). The village of *Seewen* (*Rössli, 15th May-15th Oct., R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Seehof, pens. 4½-5 fr.; Temperance Hôt. Sonnenberg, pens. 4½-5 fr.), to the W. of the line, at the foot of the E. spur of the Rigi, has a chalybeate spring which attracts visitors. About 1 M. to the E. (electric tramway in 9 min.; fare 20, return-ticket 30 c.) lies **Schwyz** (1706′; pop. 7500; *Rössli*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; *Drei Könige*, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Bär*, plain; *Ochs; Schäfle; Restaurant Schwyzerstübli; Café National, Café Central*, both with garden-restaurants), a straggling town, lying picturesquely at the base and on the slopes of the *Little Mythen* (5955′), with its two peaks, and the *Great Mythen* (6245′). The *Town Hall*, restored in 1891 and embellished externally with frescoes from Swiss history by Ferd. Wagner, contains portraits of 43 'landammanns' (magistrates) from 1534 downwards, and an old carved ceiling. The large Jesuit college of *Mariahilf*, above the town, is now a grammar-school.

The ***Great Mythen** (6245′; 4 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary for the experienced; horse to the Holzegg 8-10 fr.) is a magnificent point of view, little inferior to the Rigi and Pilatus. Road from Schwyz to (1 M.) *Rickenbach* (1935′; Bellevue, pens. 5-5½ fr.; Stern, pens. 4-4½ fr.); bridle-path thence to the (2 hrs.) *Holzegg* (4642′; small inn), which may be reached also by a direct path from Schwyz viâ the *Hölle* and the pastures of *Hasli* and *Holz* (guide desirable). — From Brunnen (p. 115; diligence to Schwyz five times daily, 80 c.) by *Ibach* and *Rickenbach* to the Holzegg in 3 hrs., Schwyz remaining on the left. — Good path from Einsiedeln (p. 132) by *Alptal* to the Holzegg in 2¾ hrs. — From the Holzegg the excellent Mythen path (railings at the steepest parts) ascends in 49 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and then follows the narrow arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit (inn, very fair, 10 beds). Good panorama by A. Heim.

Interesting walk from Schwyz to the *Suvoroff Bridge* in the *Muota-Tal*, returning viâ *Ober-Schönenbuch* (2 hrs. in all); comp. p. 94.

We now turn to the S. (on the left, the *Fronalpstock* and the *Kurhaus Stoos* far above us, p. 117), cross the *Muota* near *Ingenbohl*, passing the large nunnery of *Mariahilf*, and reach —

24½ M. **Brunnen** (1443′; p. 115), on the *Lake of Lucerne* (station ½ M. from the lake; carr. for 1 pers. 1 fr., each pers. more 50 c.).

Passing through a tunnel under the *Grütsch* and the *Axenstrasse* (p. 118), the train reaches the ***Lake of Uri**, or S.E. bay of the Lake of Lucerne (p. 117), and is carried along its bank through

Engelberg
Oberberg
Weissberg
Heidi St.
Geiss Berg
Langmatt A.
Unterboden
Tannenfluh
Seefeld
Melchthal
Melchsee A.
Hohenstollen
Ob. Trübsee
A. Laub
Laubersgrat
Herrenrüti
Titlis
Engstelen See
Scharmatt
Jochpass
Wendenstöcke
Sadmerflühe
Schwarzenthal
Glockhaus
Rothh.
Balis A.
Wasserwendi
Geldern
Meiringen
Willigen
Alptigen
Gadmen
Gadmenthal
Sustenpass
Grossalp
Mühlestalden
Mühlethal
Schaftelen
Radolfsh.
Gygli St.
Geisshol
Innertkirchen
Urbach
Speicherberg Alp
Räzchenh.
Graggi Hütte
Mährenh.
Wyss Schyen
Thierberge
Winterberg
Steinhaush.
Kilchli St.
Trift Gletscher
Triftstöckli
Triftkessel
Schnee St.
Guttannen
Strahlh.
Diechterh.
Thierälpli St.
Rhône Gletscher
Göschenen Alp
Göschenen
Spitzliberg
Andermatt
Hospenthal
Realp
Galenstock
Gletschh.
Tiefen Gl.
Sidelen Gl.
Handeck
Erlenh.
Gelmer S.
Furkah.
Furka Pass
Hôtel de la Furca
Siedelen A.
Thierberg
Mutten A.
Grimsel-Hosp.
Unter Aar-Gletscher
Mutthorn
Kl. Siedelhorn
Grimsel
Hungerb.
Scheyenboden
Gr. Sidelh.
Ober Aar-Gletscher
Löffelhorn
Oberwald
Geren
Gerenthal
Leckihorn
Unter-wasser
Obergestelen
Gonerli
P. Pesciora
P. Rotondo
Ulrichen
Bedretto
Galmihörner
Muttenhorn
Geschenen
Münster
Kl. Kastelenh.
All Acqua
Airolo
Schönmatten
Kilometres

Buchholz
Windgälle
Kl. Windgälle
Silenen
Amsteg
Bristen
Maderaner Thal
Oberalp St.
Piz Tgietschen
Bristen Stock
Weitenalp St.
P. Ault
DISENTIS
Gurtnellen
Meien
Wassen
Pfaffensprung Br.
Mutsch
Crispalt
Feder St.
Schienstock
Bergli St.
Schneehühner St.
Sedrun
Camischolas
Bugnei
Göschenen
Göschenenwald Br.
Oberalp
Oberalp See
Tschamutt
Selva
Tavetsch
Teufels Br.
Urner Loch
Andermatt
Hospenthal
Six Madun
Badus
P. del Mater
P. Paradis
P. Ganneretsch
P. Furcla
P. Serengia
P. del Laiblau
Platta
Acla
S. Gion
Rothhorn
P. Centrale
(Fritthorn)
P. Ranetsch
P. Tenelin
Lukmanier Pass
Casaccia
Scopi
S. Maria
Val Canaria
Camoghe
Val Piora
P. Columbe
Airolo
Madrano
Brugnasco
Altanca
Quinto
Deggio
Valle Leventina
Fontana
Ossasco
A. Piscium
Poncione di Vespero
Varenzo
Fiesso
Prato
Faido
Mairengo
Calpiogna
Osco
Vigera
Lareccio
P. Pettano
Ch. n Bellinzona

tunnels and rock-cuttings. Splendid views of the lake to the right. High above, on the opposite bank, lie the houses of *Seelisberg*, at the foot of which are the *Mythenstein* and *Rütli* (p. 117), and farther to the left towers the *Uri-Rotstock* with its glacier (p. 119). We pass through two short tunnels and the *Oelberg* or *Schiefernegg Tunnel* (2169 yds.). — 28 M. **Sisikon** (p. 118), at the mouth of the narrow *Riemenstalden-Tal*. Crossing the Axenstrasse, we thread several tunnels, passing under the *Sturzeck* (1082 yds.), the *Tell's Platte* (chapel not visible; p. 118), the *Axenberg* (1233 yds.), and the *Sulzeck*.

32 M. **Flüelen** (1515′), see p. 118.

We now ascend the *Reusstal*, with the *Bristenstock* (p. 139) in the background, and the two *Windgällen* (p. 152) to the left of it.

33½ M. **Altdorf.** — **Hotels.** In the town, 1 M. from the station: *Schlüssel, 70 beds at 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Löwe, 40 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr. (omnibus from the pier at Flüelen to either of these 50 c.); Tell, with shady garden, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Schützengarten, R. 1-2, pens. 4-5 fr.; Krone, R. 1-2, pens. 4½-6 fr. — Hôtel Bahnhof, at the station, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. 4-5 fr. — *Restaurant Nussbäumli* (1915′), on the hillside, ½ hr. to the E. (fine view). — *Electric Tramway* to Flüelen, see p. 119.

Altdorf or *Altorf* (1490′; pop. 2551), the capital of Canton Uri, lies in a fertile valley surrounded by imposing mountains. This pleasant little town is the traditional scene of the exploits of *William Tell*, the liberator of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke (comp. p. xxxviii). A bronze statue of the intrepid archer, with the child by his side, from Kissling's model, was erected in 1895 to the N.W. of the tower (dating from the 13th cent.) in the principal 'Platz' of the village. In summer popular representations of Schiller's 'Tell', performed by citizens of Altdorf, are given in a theatre erected for the purpose. The Jauch mansion was Suvoroff's headquarters in 1799 (memorial tablet). The cantonal *Historical Museum* deserves a visit (adm. 50 c.). The *Capuchin Monastery*, 5 min. above the tower, commands a beautiful view. On the hillside lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altdorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, Act iii, Scene 3).

Through the *Schächen-Tal* and over the **Klausen* to (30 M.) *Linthal*, see R. 22. The best view of the beautiful head of the Schächen-Tal is obtained from *Urigen*, 3 hrs. from Altdorf viâ *Spiringen;* see p. 94. — On the Klausen road, ½ hr. to the E. of Altdorf, is the village of **Bürglen** (1810′; **Tell*, R. 2-2½, pens. 4½-5½ fr.), the traditional home of Tell. The supposed site of his house is now occupied by the Tell Inn; adjacent to it a *Chapel* was erected in 1522, and at a later date adorned with paintings of his exploits. Near the Tell Inn is the ivy-clad *Meier Turm*, containing an historical museum. — The **Rosstock** (8080′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), a splendid point of view, is ascended without difficulty by experts from Bürglen, viâ the *Mettental Alp*. Descent, if preferred, through the *Riemenstalden-Tal* to *Sisikon* (p. 118). — The **Belmeten** (7930′), from Bürglen viâ the *Haltiberg* and the *Oberfeld Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr., not indispensable for experts), or from Erstfeld viâ *Schwandiberg* and the E. arête in

4½-5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), is also interesting and not difficult.—The **Hoh-Faulen** (8260′), from Bürglen viâ the arête of the Belmeten (p. 137) in 5-5½ hrs., see pp. 94, 139.—Guide, Franz Zgraggen of Schattdorf.

From Altdorf or Erstfeld over the *Surenen Pass* to (9½ hrs.) *Engelberg* (guide, 12 fr., unnecessary in settled weather), see p. 161.

The train crosses the *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the Reuss. Among fruit-trees to the left is the church of *Schattdorf*. To the right, beyond the Reuss, we see the church-tower and the ruined château of *Attinghausen* in which Baron Werner of Attinghausen, one of the characters in Schiller's 'Tell', is said to have died in 1320 (*Hôt.-Pens. Burg, adjoining the ruin, R. 1½, pens. 4½-5 fr.). The background of the valley towards the S. is formed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock* (p. 139); to the right rise the bold precipices of the *Gitschen* (8250′) and the *Bocki* (6810′), to the left the *Schwarzgrat* (6629′), *Belmeten* (7930′), *Hoh-Faulen* (8260′), and lastly the two *Windgällen* (*Grosse*, or *Kalkstock*, 10,470′; *Kleine*, or *Sewelistock*, 9800′).

37½ M. **Erstfeld** (1558′; *Hôt. Hof Erstfeld*, well spoken of, *Hôt. Bahnhof*, R. 2-2½, pens. 5-7 fr., both at the station), a large railway-depôt, where the ascent begins. The village lies on the left bank of the Reuss, at the mouth of the *Erstfelder-Tal*, above which peep the jagged *Spannörter* and the *Schlossberg* (p. 160), with its strangely contorted glacier.

Excursions (guide, Josef Püntener and Jos. Haber of Erstfeld). The **Erstfelder-Tal** (comp. Map, p. 156) extends on the S.W. to the *Schlossberg*. A somewhat rough path (guide desirable, see above) from Erstfeld ascends the left bank of the Fulenbach in steep zigzags, and then more gradually, past the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Rübiberg* (2837′) and (1 hr.) *Sulzwald* (5880′), the *Kühplanggen Alp* (4947′), and the beautiful *Fall of the Fulenbach*, to the (1¾ hr.; 4½ hrs. from Erstfeld) little *Fulensee* (5820′). Ascending thence to the left, we reach in ¾ hr. the *Krönte-Hütte* of the Swiss Alpine Club (6203′), to the N. below the *Obersee* (6460′), whence the **Krönte* (10,210′) is ascended viâ the *Weisse Platten* and the *Glattenfirn* in 4½ hrs. (guide from Erstfeld 20 fr.; grand view); the *Zwächten* (10,100′) in 4 hrs. (an easy and interesting glacier expedition; guide 20 fr.); the *Great Spannort* (10,505′) in 5 hrs. (difficult; guide 25, with descent to Engelberg 30 fr.); and the *Little Spannort* (10,330′) in 4½-5 hrs. (difficult; guide 35 and 40 fr. respectively). Comp. p. 160. Fatiguing passes (but less difficult hence than from Engelberg) lead from the Krönte-Hütte to the W. over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8632′; guide 20 fr.) and over the *Spannörter-Joch* (9610′; guide 27 fr.) to (6½-7 hrs.) *Engelberg* (comp. p. 161).

The Reusstal narrows and the train begins to ascend on the right bank. 41 M. Stat. *Amsteg-Silenen* (1795′), above *Silenen*, a village in the midst of fruit-trees. Above the station, to the right, is the massive keep (restored) of the old castle of *Silenen*, and ½ M. farther on, on a rocky hill between the railway and the road, are the ruins of *Zwing-Uri* (1895′), the traditional castle of Gessler, with a villa of the German artists' society. About 1 M. from the station lies the village of **Amsteg** (1712′; **Stern & Post*, R. 2-3, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Kreuz*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2-3, S. 2½, pens. 5-6½ fr.; **Engel*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hirsch*, pens. 5-6 fr.), pret-

tily situated at the mouth of the *Maderaner-Tal*, from which the *Kärstelenbach* descends to the Reuss.

Excursions (guides: Joseph Zgraggen, father and son, Ambr. and Fr. Zgraggen, Michael Wipfli, Melchior Gnos, Jos. Baumann; comp. also p. 151). A pleasant walk of 2 hrs. is enjoyed by following the old St. Gotthard road (bridle-path) on the right bank of the Reuss to *Ried* and *Meitschlingen*, and returning by the new road on the left bank viâ *Inschi* (see below). — The ***Arniberg** or *Gotthardstein* (4565′), ascended in 3 hrs. by a shady path, commands a magnificent view of the valley of the Reuss, the Lake of Uri, the Maderaner-Tal, and the High Alps. — ***Maderaner-Tal** (bridle-path in 3¼ hrs. to the Hôtel Alpenclub), see R. 34. — Over the *Krüzli Pass* to *Disentis*, see p. 153.

The **Bristenstock** (10,085′), ascended from Amsteg in 8 hrs. viâ the *Bristenstäfeli* (5000′) and the *Blacki Alp* (6138′), past the small *Bristen-Seeli* (7090′), and finally for 3 hrs. by a fatiguing scramble up the N. arête, affords a grand panorama (guide 25 fr.). — *Oberalpstock*, *Kleine* and *Grosse Windgälle*, etc., see p. 152. — The **Hoh-Faulen** (8260′), ascended from Silenen in 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.) through the *Evi-Tal* and over the *Strengmatt*, *Rhonen*, and *Belmeten Alps*, is not difficult (comp. pp. 138, 94).

A walk on the **St. Gotthard Road** from Amsteg to Göschenen (4 hrs.; comp. Maps, pp. 156, 146) is recommended for the sake of the scenery and the interesting railway. We cross the Kärsteleubach, and then the Reuss by a bridge of two arches. To the left runs the railway; below us the Reuss dashes through its deep ravine, forming a succession of falls. In the early summer huge masses of avalanche-snow, looking like earth or detritus, are seen in the gorges. Beyond (1¾ M.) **Inschi** (2168′; *Lamm*) we pass a fall of the *Inschi-Alpbach*. From Inschi we may visit the picturesque *Leutschach-Tal* (to the *Obersee*, at the foot of the *Männtliser*, 3½ hrs.). — A second bridge carries the road back to the right bank of the Reuss (the railway remaining on the left bank), on which lies (1½ M.) *Meitschlingen* (2135′), with a chapel. About ½ M. farther on we cross the *Fellibach* (through the *Felli-Tal* to the *Oberalp-See*, see p. 140). On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of *Gurtnellen* (3045′). Beyond the village of *Wiler* is (3 M.) a third bridge (2660′), called the *Pfaffensprung*, by which the road recrosses to the left bank. The first of the curved tunnels of the railway begins here (see p. 140). Far below the river dashes through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the turbulent *Meienreuss* near (1½ M.) **Wassen** (p. 140). To the right are the three railway-bridges. A path to the right, a few paces beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road which ascends to the loftily situated church.

Near (¾ M.) *Wattingen* (3010′) is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, above which, to the right, is the picturesque fall of the *Rohrbach* (p. 141). The (1 M.) fifth bridge (*Schönibrück*, 3212′) crosses to the left bank of the Reuss. To the left rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. The next place (1½ M.) is *Göschenen* (3640′; p. 141).

From Amsteg over the Seewligrat to Unterschächen, 7½-8 hrs., interesting (guide, 12 fr., advisable). A footpath ascends from the station of Amsteg-Silenen through wood to (1¼ hr.) the *Kirchberg*, then over the *Wasserplanken* and *Riedersegg*, with splendid views of the Reuss valley and its mountains, to (2½ hrs.) the pretty *Seewli-See* (6640′), above which tower the huge cliffs of the Grosse Windgälle. The **Seewligrat** (7413′; fine view) is reached in ½ hr. more. We descend over débris and turf to the chalets of the *Vordere Griestal* and the (2 hrs.) *Brunni Alp* (4618′), amid imposing scenery (to the S.E. rise almost sheer the Grosse and Kleine Ruchen). Thence we proceed through the picturesque *Brunni-Tal* to (1¼ hr.) *Unterschächen* (p. 94).

Above Amsteg the line pierces a projecting rock, crosses the *Kärstelenbach* by an imposing iron bridge (147 yds. long, 178′ high),

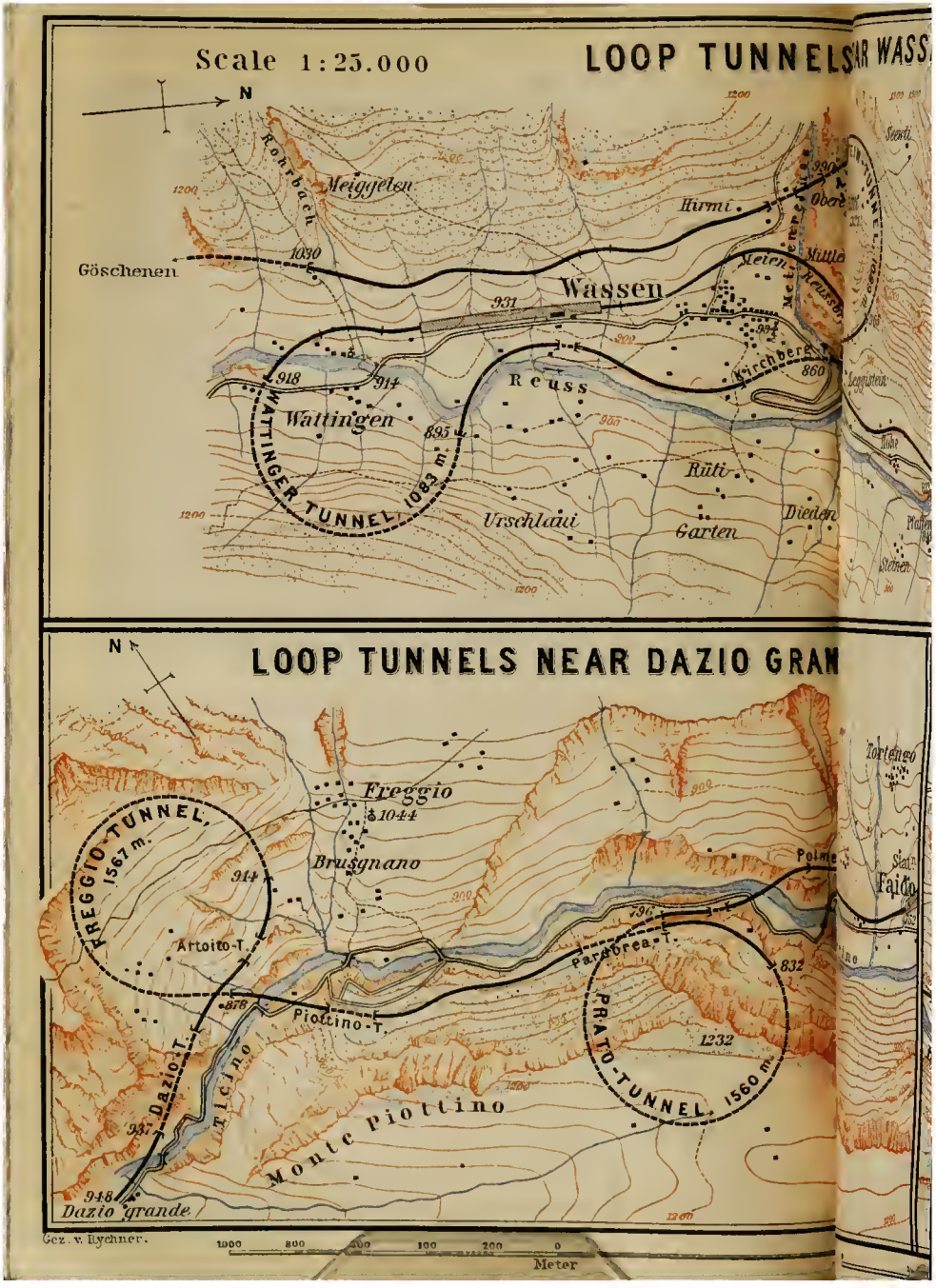
affording a fine view of the deeply-cut Maderaner-Tal, with the Grosse Windgälle, to the left, and of the Reusstal to the right, and is then carried through the slope of the ***Bristenstock,*** which is much exposed to avalanches, by means of two tunnels, and across the brawling Reuss by an iron bridge 256′ high. We now follow the left bank of the picturesque Reusstal (views to the left), traverse the *Inschi Tunnel,* cross the *Inschi-Alpbach* and the *Zgraggen-Tal* (viaduct with three openings of about 100 yds.), thread three other tunnels and a long cutting, and skirt the hillside by a viaduct to (46 M.) **Gurtnellen** (2428′; *Hôt. St. Gotthard,* R. $1^1/_2$-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ fr., very fair; *Alpenrösli,* well spoken of), with large granite-quarries, a carbide factory, and steel-works.

FROM GURTNELLEN OVER THE FELLILÜCKE TO THE OBERALPSEE, 7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. The lonely **Felli-Tal,** stretching to the S. between the Rienzengrat and the Bristenstock chain, is specially interesting to mineralogists and botanists. From the rail. station we follow the St. Gotthard road to (25 min.) the *Fellibach Bridge* (2286′; $1^1/_4$ hr. above Amsteg). Short of the bridge a steep footpath to the right winds up through wood to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Alp Felliberg* (3706′), high above the rushing Fellibach, beyond which we continue to follow the valley to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Tresch-Hütte* on the *Alp Rhona* (4590′; key should be brought) and ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Alp Obermatt* (6035′); thence over débris to (2 hrs.) the **Fellilücke** (8135′), between the Schneehühnerstock and the Piz Tiarms, with a confined but striking view. We descend to the *Oberalp-See* (p. 459) in $^3/_4$ hr. more. — The **Crispalt** (10,103′), commanding a magnificent panorama, may be ascended from the Alp Obermatt in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs., through the *Wichel-Tal* and by the gap to the N.E. of the *Federstock* (difficult, for experts only; guide 25 fr.). The descent may be made through *Val de Vial* to the Oberalpsee.

Above Gurtnellen we come to a most interesting part of the line, which, in order to make the ascent more gradual, passes through three spiral tunnels and describes a long double loop. It crosses the *Gornerenbach* and the *Hägrigenbach* (fine waterfall on the right), enters the *Pfaffensprung Spiral Tunnel* (1635 yds., 3 min.), in which it mounts 115′, and traverses two short tunnels, between which it recrosses the Hägrigenbach. Next follow a handsome bridge over the *Meienreuss* (see below), the *Kirchberg Tunnel* under the church-hill of Wassen, a bridge across the Reuss to the left, the *Wattinger Spiral Tunnel* (1199 yds.; ascent of 76′), another bridge over the Reuss, and the *Rohrbach Tunnel* (242 yds.).

51 M. **Wassen** (3050′), a large village *(Hôt. des Alpes,* R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr., good; *Krone, Ochs,* both very fair). The loftily situated church commands a survey of the bold structure of the railway. — Over the *Susten* to *Meiringen* (12 hrs.), see R. 39.

The imposing *Middle Meienreuss Bridge* (69 yds.; 260′ high) and the *Leggistein Spiral Tunnel* (1204 yds.; ascent of 82′) carry us to the *Upper Meienreuss Bridge* (59 yds. long; 148′ high), the third bridge over the deep gorge of the Meienreuss. We then pass through a short tunnel, skirt the hillside, and obtain a view of Wassen and the windings just traversed. Opposite rises the *Rienzen-*


Scale 1:25.000
LOOP TUNNELS
N
Rohrbach
Meiggelen
Hirni
Göschenen
1030
Wassen
931
Reuss
Kirchberg
860
918
914
Wattingen
895
WATTINGER TUNNEL 1083 m.
Rüti
Urschlaui
Garten
Dieden
1200
LOOP TUNNELS NEAR DAZIO GRAN
N
Freggio
& 1044
FREGGIO-TUNNEL 1567 m.
914
Brusgnano
Artoito-T.
878
Piottino-T.
Pardorea-T.
832
1232
PRATO-TUNNEL 1560 m.
Dazio-T.
Ticino
Monte Piottino
948
Dazio grande
Gez. v. Hychner.
1000 800 600 400 200 100 200 0
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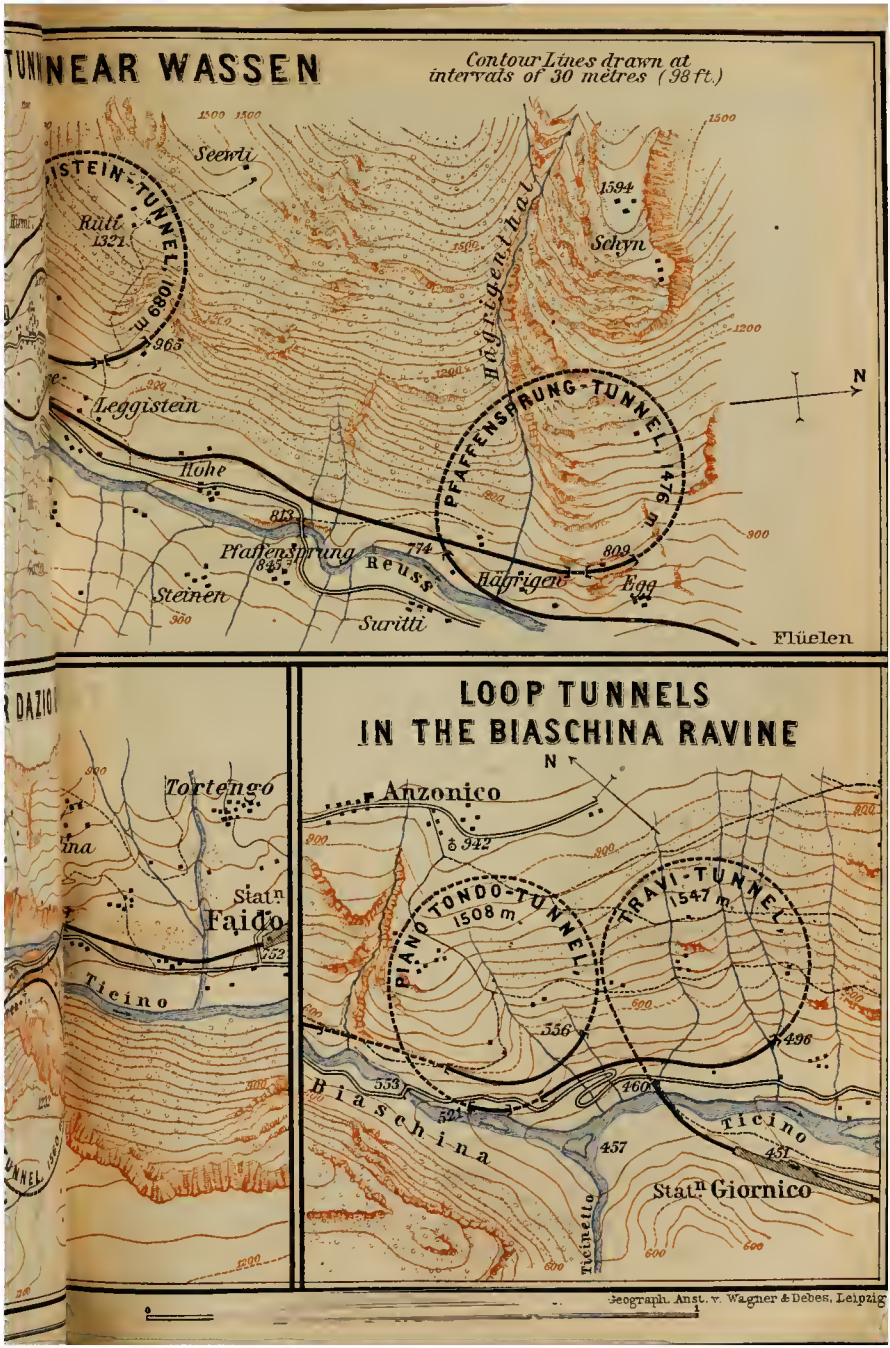

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Stock (see below). Crossing the *Kellerbach* and the *Rohrbach*, the train passes through the *Naxberg Tunnel* (1669 yds.) and crosses the deep gorge of the *Göschenen-Reuss* (view of the *Göschenen-Tal* with its glaciers to the right, p. 145).

55½ M. **Göschenen.** — **Railway Restaurant*, D. incl. wine 3½ fr., in the third-class waiting-room 1 fr. 80 c. — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel Göschenen, with garden, 80 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Rössli, with garden, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. Bahnhof, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 fr., well spoken of; Löwe-Terminus, R. 1½-2½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Krone, 20 R. at 2-2½, D. 2 fr.; Alte Post, Stern, both unpretending. — *Engl. Church Serv.* in July and August.

Göschenen, or *Geschenen* (3640′), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Göschenen Valley* (p. 145), is much frequented in summer as the starting-point of the roads over the St. Gotthard (p. 145) and the Furka (p. 153). In the cemetery is a monument (1889), by Andreoletti, to *Louis Favre* (pp. 280, 326), the engineer of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, who died here on 19th July, 1879.

To the *Göschenen-Tal* (3 hrs. to the Göschener Alp), see p. 145. — The **Rienzen-Stock** (9626′), ascended in 4-5 hrs. from Göschenen viâ the *Riental* (guide necessary, 20 fr.), commands a magnificent view.

Beyond the station the train crosses the Gotthard-Reuss (p. 145) and enters the great ***St. Gotthard Tunnel**, constructed in 1872-80 at a cost of 56¾ million fr. (2,270,000*l.*). The tunnel, 28′ broad and 21′ high, is 16,393 yds. (9¼ M.) in length, being 5360 yds. (3 M.) shorter than the Simplon Tunnel. The central point is 3786′ above the sea-level, from which it descends on both sides, about 6′ in 1000′ towards Göschenen, and 2′ in 1000′ towards Airolo. The air in the interior is fresh and free from smoke; the temperature is about 70° Fahr. Express trains take 14-20 min. to pass through the tunnel, slow trains 21-25 min.; lanterns are placed on each side of the tunnel at intervals of 1000 mètres (even numbers on the right, uneven on the left). To the right and left, above the exit from the tunnel, are new fortifications.

65 M. **Airōlo.** — **Hotels**: *Hôt.-Pens. Motta, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 120 beds at 2-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôtel Lombardi, 90 beds at 3½-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôtel de la Poste, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôtel Rossi, R. 2-3, B. 1 fr. 20 c., L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Eriels, R. 2, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes, R. 2-3, B. 1 fr. 20 c., D. 3, S. 2, pens. 7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Trosi, Pens. Borelli, near the station. — **Railway Restaurant.*

Airōlo (3750′; pop. 1987), in the upper valley of the Ticino, the first Italian-Swiss village, was rebuilt after a fire in 1877, but was again partly destroyed in 1898 by a landslip from the *Sasso Rosso*. Further danger has, however, been averted by embankments and regulation of the brooks descending from the hillside. It is frequented as a summer-resort. The scenery retains its alpine character until near Faido. To the W. is the imposing Pizzo Rotondo group.

Excursions (guides, Clem. Dotta, Basil and Giovanni Jori, Mario Travella, and Fil. Salvatore of Airolo). To the *St. Gotthard Pass* (3 hrs.; one-horse carriage 15, two-horse 25 fr.), see p. 150 (rich Alpine flora as far as the Tremola gorge). — **Pizzo Rotondo** (10,490′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is ascended from Airolo in 8-9 hrs. (difficult; for experts only; guide 40 fr.). Walk in the afternoon (rough cart-track as far as *Villa*, 1¾ hr.) to (3 hrs.) *All'Acqua* in Val Bedretto (p. 382; inn), and spend the night; steep ascent thence over grassy slopes, débris, and snow-fields to the (3½ hrs.) *Passo Rotondo* (9690′), whence the rocky summit is reached in 1½-2 hrs. by a difficult climb up a steep snow-couloir (foot-irons desirable) and over loose stones. *View very grand and picturesque (comp. p. 149).

Passes. Through the *Val Bedretto* and over the *Nufenen Pass* to the *Valais*, see p. 382; over the *San Giacomo Pass* (7572′) to the *Falls of the Tosa*, see p. 387. Through the *Val Canaria* and over the *Unteralp Pass* (8300′) to *Andermatt* (8 hrs.), fatiguing; ascent very steep. Over the *Bocca di Cadlimo* (8340′) to *Santa Maria* on the *Lukmanier* (p. 461), 8 hrs., attractive. — By the *Passo Bornengo* to *Val Maigels*, see p. 459. — Over the *Sassello Pass* to *Val Maggia*, see p. 528. — Over the **Passo dei Sassi** (ca. 8200′), interesting, but for steady climbers only (to Fusio 8 hrs.). From Airolo past the hamlet of *Nante* and the (2 hrs.) *Alp Piscium* (5630′) to (¾ hr.) *Comaschne* (6234′) and along precipitous rocks to the (2¼ hrs.) pass, between the *Poncione di Vespero* and *Poncione di Mezzodì*, with superb view of the Ticino mountains. Descent across steep grassy slopes (plenty of edelweiss) into the Val Maggia to (2 hrs.) *Corte* and (¾ hr.) *Fusio* (p. 528).

From Airolo to Disentis through the Val Piora (11 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, to Piora 6, to Santa Maria 10 fr.; porter from Airolo, 15 c. per kilogramme up to Piora, 10 c. down; horse to Piora, 3 hrs., 15 fr.). Descending the St. Gotthard road for ¾ M., we cross the *Canaria* to the left and ascend to (20 min.) *Madrano* (3890′) and (35 min.) *Brugnasco* (4630′). The route then runs nearly level, overlooking the picturesque valley of the Ticino, and afterwards through wood. From (¾ hr.) *Altanca* (4537′; inn) we ascend to the left in zigzags past a little shrine to the (40 min.) *Alp in Valle* (with a spring by the wayside). A rock below it bears a very ancient inscription. In the gorge to the right the *Fossbach* forms several falls. Fine retrospect of the Ticino mountains. We cross a rocky saddle to the (½ hr.) picturesque *Lake Ritom* (6000′). On the right is the ***Hôtel Piora** (6003′; June 1st-Sept. 30th, 50 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3½, pens., even for a short stay, 7-10 fr.), an attractive and well-sheltered health-resort. Pine-woods close to the hotel; great variety of geological formations and of plants. Bath in the lake (56° Fahr.), including towels, 50 c. Pleasant walks near. In secluded basins lie six little lakes, and there are four others just beyond the ridges in the direction of *Val Cadlimo*. Delightful view of the lake, the Ticino valley, etc., from the *Bella Vista* (¼ hr.); more extensive from *Fongio* (7257′), 1 hr. farther on (skirt the hillside to the W.), and from the *Cima di Camoghè* (7740′; 1¾ hr.). — ***Taneda** (8760′), an easy ascent of 2½ hrs. (guide advisable for novices), past *Lake Tom* to the ridge separating Val Piora from Val Cadlimo, between Taneda and Punta Nera, where we keep to the right, over débris and rocks, to the summit. Splendid view of the Val Piora, the Val Bedretto, and the Alps of Valais, Bern, Uri, Ticino, and the Grisons. A similar view is obtained from the *Punta Nera* (8925′), ascended (to the left from the Taneda saddle) in 2¼ hrs. Other good points (guides at the hotel) are the *Corandoni* (8733′; 3 hrs.), *Piz dell' Uomo* (9020′; 3½ hrs.), *Pizzo Lucomagno* (9115′; 5 hrs.), **Piz Blas* (9920′; 5½ hrs.), and **Piz Rondadura* (9905′; 5½-6 hrs.). — The path to *Santa Maria* (3¾ hrs.; porter 7 fr.) leads round the lake, to the left. By the (20 min.) *Ritom Chalets* we ascend a good path, to the left, to the (20 min.) chapel of *San Carlo*. Crossing the brook and passing a cross on the right (leaving the small lake of *Cadagno*, with its chalets,

to the left), we reach (1/4 hr.) the *Alp Piora* and (1/4 hr.) *Murinascio*, a group of huts. The path, indicated by crosses, leads straight on for 1/4 hr., and then ascends to the left. Farther on it always bears to the left. [The last huts of *Piano de' Porci* lie to the right, below. Persons bound for Olivone may from this point cross direct by the *Passo Columbe* (7792′), between the *Scai* and *Piz Columbe*, to the Casaccia hospice; p. 461.] We ascend the secluded *Val Termine*, with the *Piz dell' Uomo* (9020′) on the left, to the (3/4 hr.) **Uomo Pass** (7257′; 10 min. before which is a good spring by a heap of stones), with its deserted hut. Descent on the other side by a bad path, marshy at places. To the left the *Medelser Rhine* descends from the *Val Cadlimo* in a fine fall. Before us, to the right, rises the Scopi, to the left the distant Tödi chain. The (1 1/2 hr.) *Hospice of Sta. Maria*, see p. 461. Thence to *Disentis*, or across the *Lukmanier* to *Olivone*, see R. 97.

Below Airolo the train crosses the *Ticino*, which descends from the *Val Bedretto* (p. 382), passes through a short tunnel, and enters the *Stretto di Stalvedro*. On the left bank of the Ticino the highroad runs through four apertures in the rock. The valley expands. 69 1/2 M. **Ambri-Piotta** (3250′; *Hôt.-Pens. Ambri*, at the station, 70 beds, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Posta*, pens. from 5 1/2 fr.; *Sole; Restaurant Soldini; Brasserie Piotta*). To the left a road ascends from Piotta to the (2 M.) *Sanatorium St. Gotthard* (3937′; 70 beds, pens. incl. medical attendance 12-18 fr.), a health-resort in a well-sheltered situation, embosomed in wood. From (72 1/2 M.) **Rodi-Fiesso** (3100′; *Hôtel Rodi, Helvetia*, both at the station), a road to the right leads to (3 1/4 M.) *Dalpe* (3900′; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes), a health-resort (to Fusio, see p. 528). Beyond Rodi we come to one of the most curious parts of the line. The *Platifer (Monte Piottino)* here juts into the valley from the N.; the Ticino has forced a passage through the barrier, descending in a series of falls through a wild gorge to a lower region of the valley. At *Dazio Grande* (3110′) the railway crosses the Ticino, and after being carried through two short tunnels and the *Freggio Spiral Tunnel* (1712 yds.), it emerges in the **Piottino Ravine**, 118′ lower down. It then recrosses the Ticino (fine scenery), passes through the *Monte Piottino* and *Pardorea Tunnels*, and descends 118′ more by means of the *Prato Spiral Tunnel* (1711 yds.). Finally, beyond the short *Buscierina Tunnel* (for the descent only; the ascending trains skirt the outside of the rocks), opens the beautiful valley of Faido. The Ticino is crossed by the *Polmengo Bridge* (2580′), beyond which is the *Polmengo Tunnel* (330 yds.).

77 1/2 M. **Faido.** — **Hotels**: *Hôtel-Pension Suisse, 120 beds, R. 2-5, B. 1 1/4, L. 2 1/2-3, D. 3 1/2-4, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôtel Faido, 50 beds, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. Milan, 60 beds, pens. 7-10 fr.; these three at the station; Hôt.-Pens. Angelo & Posta, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Fransioli, R. 2-3, B. 1, L. 2, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôtel Vella. — *Restaurant de la Poste; Birreria Rosian.*

Faido (2625′; pop. 1120), the capital of the *Leventina*, very picturesquely situated, is frequented as a summer-resort. It contains some interesting wooden houses of the 16th cent., with curious

carvings. In the centre of the village is the statue of the Swiss educationist *Stefano Franscini*, born here in 1796. On the right the *Piumogna* descends to the Tieino in a fine fall.

The **Valle Leventina,** or Ticino Valley, formerly belonged in common to the thirteen confederated cantons (with the exception of Appenzell), and was governed most despotically by bailiffs, who purchased their appointments. A revolt broke out in 1755 but was suppressed by the Swiss troops. The French put an end to this mode of government in 1798, and in 1814 the Congress of Vienna formed the Leventina and other Italian districts into the canton of Tessin or Ticino.

From Faido over the *Predelp Pass* to the *Lukmanier*, see p. 461; over the *Campolungo Pass* to the *Val Maggia*, see p. 528.

We now traverse beautiful scenery, richly wooded with walnut and chestnut trees, on the left bank of the Ticino. To the right, *Chiggiogna,* with an old church. From the cliffs on both sides fall several cascades, the veil-like fall of the *Cribiasca,* on the right, near (82 M.) **Lavorgo** (2025′), being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, interspersed with fine chestnut-trees. Below Lavorgo the Tieino forces its way through the picturesque **Biaschina Ravine** and forms a fine fall, while the railway descends about 230′ on the left bank by means of two spiral tunnels, one below the other in corkscrew form, *viz.* the *Pianotondo Tunnel* (1643 yds.; descent of 115′) and the *Travi Tunnel* (1706 yds.; descent of 118′), from which we emerge upon the floor of the lower Valle Leventina. Crossing the Ticino we reach —

86 M. **Giornico** (1480′). The village (*Posta, Cervo,* both well spoken of), lying among vineyards on the left bank, $1^1/_4$ M. to the S., has an old Lombard tower and remains of fortifications near the church of *Santa Maria di Castello.* The church of *San Niccolò da Mira* is early Romanesque.

Below Giornico we cross the Ticino again. On the right is the pretty fall of the *Cramosina.*

90 M. **Bodio** (1090′; *Pens. Corecco*). Beyond *Polleggio* (Corona) the *Brenno* descends from the *Val Blenio* (p. 462) on the left, and is crossed by two bridges. The Ticino valley expands, and takes the name of *Riviēra* down to the mouth of the Moësa. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees indicate that we are nearing 'the garden of the earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6-10′ in height.

94 M. **Biasca** (970′; *Rail. Restaurant; Albergo San Gottardo*), with an old Romanesque church on a hill, at the foot of the *Pizzo Magno* (7535′). A series of oratories ascends to the *Petronilla Chapel*, near which is a pretty waterfall of the *Carigiolo.* —To *Olivone,* and over the *Lukmanier* to *Disentis*, see R. 97.

The train skirts the richly clothed E. slopes of the valley, which is very hot and dusty in summer. Two tunnels. $97^1/_2$ M. **Osogna** (870′; *Posta*) lies at the foot of an abrupt round rock. 101 M.

Claro (880′) lies at the base of the *Pizzo di Claro* (8930′), a beautiful mountain with luxuriant pastures, on the slope of which stands the monastery of *Santa Maria* (2074′). Beyond (103½ M.) **Castione** (800′) we pass the mouth of the *Val Mesocco* (p. 470) and cross the *Moësa*. To the left lies *Arbedo* (p. 470). Beyond a short tunnel we come in sight of Bellinzona, with its old castles.

105½ **M. Bellinzona** (760′), see p. 518.

From Bellinzona to *Lugano* and *Como*, see p. 518; to *Locarno*, p. 525; to *Luino*, p. 529.

33. From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard.

19 M. Diligence from Göschenen to *Hospenthal* 4 times daily in 1½ hr. (2 fr. 10 or 2 fr. 55 c.). Diligence from Andermatt over the St. Gotthard to *Airolo* in summer daily in 10 hrs. (6 fr. 40 c.), with 6 hrs'. stay at the St. Gotthard Hospice. Omnibuses from the Göschenen station to the Andermatt (1½ fr.) and Hospenthal hotels (2 fr.). Carriage from Göschenen to Andermatt 8-10, with two horses 15, to Hospenthal 12 and 20 fr.; carriage and pair to the St. Gotthard Pass 35-40, to Airolo 60-65 fr. From Hospenthal to the pass one-horse carriage 15, two-horse 25, to Airolo 50 fr. From Airolo to the pass one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25, to Andermatt 25 and 50, Göschenen 30 and 60 fr. Driver's fee 10 per cent.

The **St. Gotthard** was probably the most frequented of Alpine passes till the beginning of the 19th century, but was gradually deserted for the new roads over the Simplon, the Splügen, and the Bernardino. In 1820-32 the cantons of Uri and Ticino constructed the carriage-road, which was much frequented for half-a-century, but since the completion of the railway is again deserted. It is still interesting to drive or walk over the pass. On foot from Göschenen to Andermatt, 1¼ hr.; thence to Hospenthal, 40 min.; thence to the pass, 2½ hrs.; and thence to Airolo, 2-2½ hrs., or by footpaths, 1¾ hr. Those whose object is to make excursions from the pass will reach it more quickly from Airolo than from Göschenen (3 hrs.; carriages, see above). Early in the morning almost the whole way from Airolo to Hospenthal is in the shade.

Göschenen (3640′), on the St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 141.

The **Göschenen-Tal** (3 hrs. to the Göschener Alp; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary; horse 15 fr.) deserves a visit. Guides, Jos. Maria and Barth. Gamma, Jos. Maria Gehrig, Franz Nell at Göschenen; Peter Gamma at Göschener Alp. — A good path (red marks) ascends the left bank viâ *Abfrutt*, crossing to the right bank short of (1¼ hr.) *Wicki* (4350′), where the *Voralp-Tal* opens to the right (p. 146; at the bridge the small inn Göschenenwald). It then recrosses to the left bank, returns to the right bank, passes the *Brindlistaffel* (5033′), crosses again to the left bank and reaches the (1¾ hr.) **Göschener Alp** (5625′; *Hôtel-Pension Dammagletscher*, June-Oct., R. 3-5, D. 4½, pens. 8-9 fr.; small *Inn* near the church), grandly situated. To the W. descends the beautiful *Damma Glacier* from the *Winterberg;* and 1 hr. farther up the valley the Göschenen-Reuss issues from the *Kehle Glacier*, imbedded between the Winterberg and Steinberg. Walks may be taken to the (1 hr.) *Damma Glacier*, the (1½ hr.) *Kehle Glacier*, the (1½ hr.) *Bergsee* (7710′), and the (2½ hrs.) *Kehlen-Alp Club Hut* (7710′; p. 146). The *Moosstock* (8400′; 3 hrs.; guide) is attractive for experts. Difficult (for thorough adepts only; guides 35-45 fr.) are the *Dammastock* (11,920′), *Rhonestock* (11,825′), *Eggstock* (11,565′), *Tiefenstock* (11,525′), and *Schneestock* (11,837′); these are better assailed from the *Trift Hut* (p. 168). — A toilsome but very interesting path (5½-

6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) leads from the Göschener Alp over the *Alpligen Glacier* and the **Alpligen-Lücke** (9115′), between the *Lochberg* and *Spitzberg*, to *Realp* (p. 153). The **Lochberg* (10,130′; splendid view of the Galenstock and St. Gotthard group) is ascended in 1 hr. from the pass. — Over the *Winterlücke* (9450′) to (7 hrs.) *Realp*, or to (7½ hrs.) the *Furka-Strasse* (Hôt. Tiefengletscher), see p. 154 (difficult; guide 18 fr.). — Over the *Damma Pass* (ca. 11,480′) to the (8-9 hrs.) *Trift Hut* (p. 168), very laborious and difficult, for expert mountaineers only (guide 40 fr.). — Over the *Susten-Limmi* (10,180′) or the *Tierberg-Limmi* (about 10,500′) to the *Stein Inn*, 8 hrs., toilsome (guide 20 fr.; see p. 169). — The ***Sustenhorn** (11,523′; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), a laborious ascent, commands a magnificent prospect. From the (2½ hrs.) club-hut on the *Kehlen Alp* (p. 145), where the night is spent, we ascend by the (2½-3 hrs.) *Susten-Limmi* (see above) to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit. Descent to the *Stein Inn* (guide 30 fr.), see p. 169. — **Fleckistock** (11,215′; 8-8½ hrs.; guide 30 fr.), not very difficult for experts. We ascend from (1¼ hr.) *Wicki* (p. 145) through the *Voralp-Tal*, viâ the *Hornfeli*, *Bodmen*, and *Flachensteinen Alps*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Voralp Hut* of the S.A.C. (7005′), at the foot of the *Wallenbühlfirn*; thence we mount to the right to the grassy terrace of the *Flühe* (7875′), and over the steep S.W. arête to the (4½-5 hrs.) summit. A steep and trying descent (only for expert climbers with steady heads) may be made over weather-worn rocks and finally over the *Kartigel Glacier* to (5½ hrs.) the village of *Meien* (p. 160; guide 35 fr.). The *Kühplankenstock* (10,575′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) and the *Stucklistock* (10,855′; 5-6 hrs., difficult; guide 30 fr.) may also be ascended from the Voralp Hut. — *Salbitschyn* (9810′), from Abfrutt (p. 145) in 5-6 hrs., trying (guide 15, with descent to the Voralp-Tal 20 fr.). — Over the *Wallenbühlfirn* and the **Susten-Joch** (8717′) to the *Meien-Tal*, with descent through the *Kalchtal* (p. 169), difficult (guide 20 fr.); fine view from the pass.

Above the Göschenen station the *St. Gotthard Road crosses the Reuss by the *Vordere* or *Häderli Brücke* (3720′). On the left are the railway-bridge and the N. end of the great tunnel. Here, 2 min. beyond Göschenen, begins the sombre defile of the ***Schöllĕnen**, 2½ M. long, flanked by lofty and almost perpendicular granite rocks, at the base of which dashes the Reuss. The road ascends in windings, the first of which may be cut off by footpaths or by the old bridle-path, passing the *Lange Brücke* (short-cut across the bridge; a little above are the Göschenen waterworks, with a large waterfall), and crossing the (1¼ M.) *Sprengi-Brücke* (4048′). The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerous points is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. long. Travellers should not approach too near to the edge of the road which is undermined at places.

The road next crosses (3 M. from Göschenen) the (1½ M.) ***Devil's Bridge** (*Teufels-Brücke*, 4593′), amid grand rocky scenery. The Reuss here falls into an abyss 100′ below, bedewing the bridge with its spray. The wind often comes down the gorge in violent gusts. The new bridge, built of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 60′ span. The old bridge, 20′ below, carried away by a flood in 1888, was the scene of fierce conflicts, in Aug. and Sept., 1799, between the French on the one side and the Austrians and Russians under Suvoroff on the other, the former being compelled to retreat to the Lake of Lucerne. In memory of this the

Engstlen
Susten
Moosbühlen
Arni-Alp
1752
Stalden
Mühlestalden
Nessenthal
Sattel
Füren
Schaftelen
Schaftenlaui
Gigli-A.
Gigli
Thaleggli
Lauenen
Mühlethal
Gadmen
Radlefshorn
2604
Wanghorn
2437
Wyler
Hof
Hofllauenen
Bühl
Innertkirchen
Spicherberg
A.
Flöschen
Drosistock
Giglistock
Steinlimmi
Bottigen
1831
Pfaffenkopf
2329
Trift-A.
Graggi
1818
Vorder-
3091
Thierberg
Hinter-
3418
Brugg
Benzlaui-
stock
2536
Mährenhn.
2927
Stozig-Gr.
Windegg
Trift-Gletscher
Thierberg-Gl.
Unterstock
Ramserli
2824
Weiss-Schien
Tellen-B.
Benzlaui-
A.
Mähren
Innere
Urweid
Auf dem Stock
Furtwang-
Sattel
2558
Thälistock
Triftbütte
Holzhaus-
A.
Maasplank-
Stock
3402
Trift-
Firn
Beulerhn.
2183
Steinhaushn.
3133
Sackthäli
Lehn
Im Boden
Steinhaus-
A.
Triftstöckli
3037
Maasplank
Joch
im Sack
Kilchlistock
Bühlen
Gwächten-
Hn.
3218
Weiss-Nollen
Matten
Tristenst.
2876
2192
Bürglistock
Guttannen
Rothlaui-B.
Diechterhnr.
3389
Triftkessel
Eggstock
Gallauistöcke
Geissberg
Schneestock
Tschingel
Brücke
Gelmerhörner
Diechter-Gl.
Thieralpli-
Stock
Obere-
Triftlimmi
Untere-
Damm
Urbach-
Th.
Lichbritter
2822
3400
Matten-
A.
3282
Ritzlihn.
Wissbach
Gl.
Schwarzbrunnen-
Brücke
Diechter
Thal
3395
im Sumpf
Rhone-
stock
2942
Stampfhn.
2553
Thälistock
3191
Tief
Aerlen-Gl.
Steinlauenen
Gl.
Alpli-Gl.
Thierthäli
3200
Gelmer-
A.
Tiefen-Sattel
Goleggh.
Aerlen
Wasserfall
Gelmer-
S.
Rhone
Gruben
Grat
Handeck
Aerlenhorn
2454
2681
Schaubhn.
Gelmer-Gl.
Hint. Gelmerhn.
Galenstock
Hühnerthali-
Hn.
3181
Gruben-Gl.
Helle
Platten
Hinterstock-A.
Böse Seite
Gerstenhr.
Gersten-Gl.
2712
Hühnerthäli-
Gl.
Kl. 2800
3151
Diamantstock
Aelplistock
Gersten-B.
3086
2505
Galen-Grat
Gr. Bächli-Gletscher
Bächlistock
3270
Bächli-Th.
Räterichs-
Boden
Furka
Vorder-
Trift-Gl.
Brandlamm-
Horn
3115
2851
Juchlistock
Nägelisgrätli
Rhone-Gletscher
Belv.
Galenhütten
Furka
2966
Brunnberg
Nollen
Rhonegl.
A.
Pav. Dollfus
Grimsel-Hospiz
Aare
Unteraar-Gl.
Unteraar-A.
Grimsel-P.
2164
Hausegg
Meienwang
Gletsch
Ober-
Thierberg
A.
Ghälter
Todten-S.
Längis
Desorstock
2872
Vord-
2922
Hintr.
Zinkenstock
3042
Trüblen-S.
Kl. Siedelhn.
2766
Oberaar
Längis-A.
2882
Längis-Gl.
Oberaar-Alp
Hinter
Grimsel
Rhone
Gr. Siedelhn.
2881
Dähli-A.
Oberaar-Gl.
Vorder-
Schafberg
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Kilometer

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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Suvoroff Monument, a large granite cross, 39′ high, was erected in 1899 in a niche on the face of the rocks, to the left, above the bridge. On the pedestal is a Russian inscription ('to the brave comrades of Field Marshal Count Suvoroff Rymniksky, Prince Italisky').

Beyond the Devil's Bridge (cabaret; collection of St. Gotthard minerals) the road winds upwards to the (1/4 M.) **Urner Loch** (4642′), a tunnel 70 yds. long, cut through the rock in 1707. Near the Urner Loch strong fortifications have been erected, and roads have been made from below the Devil's Bridge to the *Bätzberg* and from the Oberalp to the top of the *Musch* (not accessible).

The **Urseren Valley**, on which the road emerges from the dark Urner Loch, contrasts strikingly with the wild region just quitted. This peaceful green valley (p. 153), watered by the Reuss, is about 8 M. long and 1/2-1 M. broad, and is surrounded by lofty and barren mountains partially covered with snow. Corn grows but scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and during the short summer heating is often necessary. Near (3/4 M.) Andermatt, on the left, is a training-camp of Swiss artillery.

3 1/2 M. **Andermatt.** — **Hotels**: *Grand-Hôtel Bellevue, in an open situation at the lower end of the village, open May 1st-Sept. 15th and Dec. 15th-March 1st, 150 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 5-6, pens. 10-20 (in winter 10-15) fr.; *Danioth's Grand-Hôtel, at the W. end of the village, closed in April, May, and Oct., 120 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; — *Hôt. Monopol, to the N. of the village, 65 beds from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Oberalp, R. from 3 fr.; *St. Gotthard (May-Nov.), R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Couronne, R. 2 1/2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, S. 2 1/2, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Trois Rois, R. 2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; Hôtel-Restaurant Touriste, adjacent to Hôt. Bellevue, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 fr.; opposite, Hôtel Naoer (in summer), R. 1-2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Löwen; Sonne; Schlüssel; Hôtel Fedier, R. from 2, D. 2-3 fr. — St. Gotthard minerals at Frau *Meyer-Müller's*. — *English Church Service* at the Bellevue.

Andermatt (4738′; pop. 850), the principal village in the valley, is frequented both as a health-resort in summer and as a centre of sports in winter. By the artillery camp (see above) is the old church of *St. Columban*, said to date from the 7th cent., but rebuilt at a later period (modern frescoes). The *Mariahilf Chapel* (6 min.) affords a good survey: to the W. the barren grey Bätzberg, in the background the Furka, to the left the Muttenhorn; a few paces beyond the chapel the Badus (see below) is visible; to the E., in long zigzags, ascends the Oberalp road (p. 459). Above the village is a *Bannwald* (p. 137).

Excursions. The **Gütsch** (7640′), 2 1/2 hrs. to the N.E. of Andermatt, is easily ascended by a path diverging to the left from the Oberalp road near (1 hr.) the chalets of *Rufenen* (6125′). Fine view of the Urseren valley and the summits of the St. Gotthard group. — To the **Hôt. Oberalpsee** by the Oberalp road, a walk or drive of 2 hrs. (one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.); thence to the *Calmot* (1 1/4 hr.), or to the *Stock* (1 3/4 hr.; incl. the Lautersee, 2 1/4 hrs.), both easy (see p. 459). — The ***Badus** or **Six Madun** (9615′), the huge outpost of the Alps of the Grisons, is ascended from Andermatt viâ the *Rossboden-Alp* in 5 hrs. (toilsome;

guide 15 fr.; better from the Hôt. Oberalpsee, p. 459, in 3½ hrs.). The summit, which consists of blocks of gneiss, commands a magnificent view. — The *Gurschenstock* (9423′; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) and *Gamsstock* (9728′; 4½ hrs.; 12 fr.) are also fine points and not difficult; more laborious is the *Kastelhorn* (9766′; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.); comp. below.

From Andermatt over the *Oberalp* to *Coire*, see R. 96; over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier*, R. 35; over the *Unteralp Pass* to *Airolo* (8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), see p. 142.

5 M. **Hospenthal.** — **Hotels.** *Meyerhof (May 20th-Oct. 1st), 74 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Goldner Löwe (May 15th-Oct. 1st), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; Kreuz & Post, pens. 5 fr., Stern, pens. 4-5 fr., Schäfli, St. Gotthard, pens. 5-6 fr., all unpretending. — Guide, Sam. Camenzind. — *English Church Service* in summer in the Meyerhof.

Hospenthal (4870′), formerly the seat of the barons of Hospenthal, of whose castle the ancient tower on the hill is a relic, is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Realp-Reuss and the St. Gotthard-Reuss. It is frequented as a health-resort, and has a pine-wood in the immediate vicinity. The *Furka Road* (R. 35) diverges here to the right.

Excursions. **Piz Orsino** (*Winterhorn*, 8747′), 3½ hrs. (guide 10, with descent to the St. Gotthard 12 fr.), easy and interesting (comp. p. 149). — **Gamsstock** (9728′), 4 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), not difficult: viâ (1¾ hr.) *Giyenstafel* to the (1¾ hr.) *St. Anna Glacier*, and then either across it, or by the arête to the (1½ hr.) summit (see above). — **Kastelhorn** (9766′), by the Guspis valley in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), less trying hence than from Andermatt (see above). — **Pizzo Centrale** (9850′), 5-5½ hrs. (guide 15 fr.), by the Gamsboden and the Guspis valley, fatiguing (preferable from the St. Gotthard pass, p. 149); over the Guspis Glacier 1 hr. more.

The St. Gotthard road winds up the bleak valley of the St. Gotthard-Reuss (short-cut to the left by the second house beyond the Reuss bridge), affording pleasant retrospects of the Urseren-Tal and the jagged Spitzberge (p. 153), and, to the W., of the Galenstock. On the (3 M.) *Gamsboden* (5380′) the abrupt *Guspis-Tal* opens to the left, with the *Guspis Glacier* and the *Pizzo Centrale* (p. 149) at its head. At a bend in the road (¾ M.) is the *First Cantoniera* (5876′; now used for military purposes), adjoined by the *Restaurant Schweizerheim*, at the foot of the *Piz Orsino* (8747′). In 25 min. more the road crosses the border (6277′) of Canton Ticino and then gradually ascends past (1½ M.) the dilapidated *Second Cantoniera* (6482′), to the (⅓ M.) *Rodont Bridge* (6620′) over the Reuss, near its outflow from the *Lake of Lucendro*.

To the ***Lake of Lucendro** (6815′), a digression of ½ hr. The path diverges to the right below the Rodont Bridge, leads over rocks to the (¼ hr.) beautiful dark lake, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. the *Pizzo la Valletta* (8334′), to the S.W. the *Piz Lucendro* (9708′), to the W. the *Ywerberhörner* (9265′), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820′), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its exit from the lake, and rejoins the St. Gotthard road near the pass.

On the (1 M.) **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6935′) the road passes between several small lakes.

The **St. Gotthard** is a mountain-group, 160 sq. M. in area, with a number of different peaks, extensive glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass is a barren depression, destitute of view, bounded on

the E. by the precipitous *Sasso di San Gottardo* (8235′), and on the W. by the rocks of the *Fibbia* (8995′) and the *Pizzo la Valletta* (8334′). The chief peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E., the *Monte Prosa* (8983′) and *Pizzo Centrale* (9850′); W., the *Piz Lucendro* (9708′), *Ywerberhorn* (9265′), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820′), and *Piz Orsino* or *Winterhorn* (8747′); then, more to the W., the *Leckihorn* (10,070′), *Muttenhorn* (10,184′), *Pizzo Pesciora* (10,250′), *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,490′), and *Kühbodenhorn* (10,080′).—The St. Gotthard is famous for its rich Alpine flora and for its highly interesting geological formation. Many rare minerals are found here. All the approaches to the St. Gotthard are guarded by modern fortifications, with a total circumference of nearly 40 M.

11¾ M. **Hôtel Monte Prosa** (6870′; open June 1st-Sept. 30th; 75 beds, R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, S. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; telephone to Airolo), 8 min. to the S. of the pass. Adjacent is the new *St. Gotthard Hospice*, with a meteorological station.

Excursions. (The servants of the hotel act as guides for the shorter excursions.) To the **Sorescia** or *Scara Orell* (7350′), pleasant (1 hr.; guide unnecessary). We descend the road to the S., cross the Ticino, and ascend a narrow path to the left. Fine view, especially of the Ticino Alps, the Cristallina, Campo Tencia, Basodino, etc.

***Pizzo Centrale** (*Tritthorn*, 9850′; 3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), somewhat fatiguing, but most interesting. Beyond the hospice we cross the brook to the left, and ascend the slope of the Sasso San Gottardo over débris to the entrance of the *Sella Valley*, through which the route leads. To the left rises *Mte. Prosa* (see below). We skirt the slope high above the *Sella Lake* (7320′) and ascend snow-fields to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. *View of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (panorama by A. Heim). The ascent is more laborious from Hospenthal (5-5½ hrs.; see p. 148).—**Monte Prosa** (8983′; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), not difficult. By the hut above the Sella Lake (1¼ hr.) we diverge to the left from the Pizzo Centrale path, and ascend poor pastures and patches of snow to the (¾ hr.) saddle (8520′) between the Prosa and Blauberg. Then to the left, up the arête, and lastly over sharp rocks to (½ hr.) the top. The W. peak, 41′ higher than the E., is separated from it by a cleft 20′ deep. View inferior to that from the Pizzo Centrale.

The **Fibbia** (8995′; 2½ hrs.; guide 5 fr.), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends precipitously to the Val Tremola, may be ascended through the desolate *Valletta di San Gottardo* (rather fatiguing). Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the Ticino, and the Ticino Alps. — **Piz Orsino,** or **Winterhorn** (8747′), viâ the *Rodont Alp* in 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr.), easy and repaying (see p. 148).—***Piz Lucendro** (9708′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a fine point, free from difficulty. From the *Lucendro Lake* (p. 148) we ascend by the *Lucendro Alp* and the depression between the Ywerberhörner and the Pizzo la Valletta to the *Lucendro Glacier* and to the rocky summit. — *Leckihorn* (10,070′), see p. 150. — ***Pizzo Rotondo** (10,490′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard group, 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), difficult. We follow the Lecki Pass route (see p. 150) to the *Wyttenwasser Glacier*, ascend to the left to the *Wyttenwasser Pass* (9365′) and skirt the precipitous slopes of the Pizzo Rotondo to the *Passo Rotondo* (9515′), whence we climb to the left to the summit (p. 142).

Passes. Over the Orsino Pass to Realp, 4½ hrs., not difficult for adepts, but guide advisable (18 fr.). We ascend either from the St. Gotthard road, ½ M. below the *Rodont Bridge* (p. 148), to the left viâ the stony *Rodont Alp* and past the *Orsino Lake* (7515′), or from the Lucendro Lake to the N.W. over grassy slopes, past the *Orsirora Lake* (8058′; to the left). The (2 hrs.) **Orsino Pass** (8464′), to the S.W. of Piz Orsino (see above), commands a striking view. Descent to the *Cacciola Alp* and then (steep) to the *Wyttenwasser Valley* and (2 hrs.) *Realp* (p. 153).

Over the Lecki Pass to the Furka (10-11 hrs., guide 30 fr.), fatiguing, but interesting on the whole. From the Lucendro Lake we ascend viâ the Lucendro Alp to the (2 hrs.) *Ywerber Pass* (ca. 8860′), to the N. of the Ywerberhorn, whence we descend to the *Wyttenwasser Alp* (7105′) and ascend again by the *Wyttenwasser Glacier* to (3½ hrs.) the **Lecki Pass** (9555′), lying between the *Rottälihorn* (9540′) and the *Leckihorn* (10,070′; easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr. as far as the signal, 10,015′). Descent across the *Mutten Glacier*, to the *Mutten Alp* (6950′), whence we ascend again to the *Tierberg Alp* (8005′) and, skirting the Tierberg, descend across alpine pastures to the (4½-5 hrs.) *Furka Hotel* (p. 154). — Or we may proceed from the Wyttenwasser Glacier to the *Wyttenwasser Pass* (9365′) and the *Passo Rotondo* and thence descend to *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto (see pp. 149, 382; 10 hrs. from the Hôtel Prosa, an interesting expedition for experts).

From the Hospice to Airolo is a walk or drive of 2½ hrs.; in the reverse direction 3½ hrs. In winter and spring the snow-drifts on the roadside are often 30-40′ high, and they sometimes remain throughout the summer. Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side. About ½ M. to the S.E. the road crosses that branch of the *Ticino* which issues from the *Sella Lake* (p. 149), and enters the dismal **Val Tremŏla;** it then descends past the *Cantoniera San Giuseppe* (6010′) in numerous windings, avoided by the old bridle-path. Rich Alpine flora. At the (14¼ M.) *Rifugio Val Tremola* (5564′) the Val Tremola ends and the *Valle Leventina* (p. 144) begins. *View down to Quinto. To the right opens the *Val Bedretto* (p. 382), from which the main branch of the *Ticino* descends.

19 M. *Airōlo* (3750′), see p. 141.

Travellers going from the St. Gotthard to the *Val Bedretto* need not descend to Airolo, but save an hour by leaving the road below the *Rifugio Val Tremola* (see above), at the angle of the second bend in the direction of the Val Bedretto. The path descends to the right, and at *Fontana* (p. 382) joins the road leading from Airolo to All'Acqua.

34. The Maderaner-Tal.

The ***Maderaner-Tal,** a picturesque valley about 12 M. in length, enclosed by lofty mountains and watered by the turbulent *Kärstelenbach*, is worthy of a visit. Bridle-path (shaded in the early morning) from Amsteg to the (3½ hrs.) *Hôtel Alpenclub* (porter 6, horse 12 fr., there and back within two days 24 fr.). Beautiful return-route viâ the *Stäfel Alps* (see p. 151), 6-7 hrs., practicable even for ladies.

Amsteg (1712′), see p. 138. We diverge from the St. Gotthard road on the left bank of the *Kärstelenbach* and ascend by a good zigzag path, passing under the huge railway-bridge (p. 139; 178′ high), to the (½ hr.) *St. Antoni-Kapelle;* then, through gently sloping pastures and orchards, to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Bristen* (2615′; Pension Bristen, R. 1½, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.). The path descends a little, crosses by (5 min.) an iron bridge to the right bank of the foaming Kärstelenbach, and again ascends. After 7 min. we avoid a bridge to the right, leading to the narrow *Etzli-Tal* (p. 153), in which, ¼ hr. farther up, is a fine waterfall. After 20 min. the

path recrosses by the *Tal-Brücke* (2685′) to the left bank and leads to the (5 min.) houses *Am Schattigen Berg*. It then ascends rapidly to (40 min.) the top of the *Lungenstutz* (3600′), with two taverns, the second (8 min.) commanding a fine view. Passing through wood at places, we next cross the *Griessenbach* and the *Staldenbach* to (½ hr.) the chalets of *Stössi* (3904′). Crossing the Kärstelenbach at a (5 min.) *Saw Mill*, and passing the houses of *Balmwald* on the right, we reach in 25 min. more the *Balmenegg* (4442′) and the ***Hôtel-Pension zum Schweizer Alpenclub** (open from June to end of Sept.; 100 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Engl. Church Service in summer). Fine view from the terrace on the S. side. Pleasant wood-walks near. About ½ M. from the hotel is the small *Butzli-See* (boat).

To the **Hüfi Glacier**, an interesting walk (1 hr.; guide unnecessary). From the inn a path, at first through wood, ascends the grassy slopes on the N. side of the valley (passing opposite the falls of the *Brunnibach*, the *Stäuberbach*, and the *Lämmerbach*), crosses the *Spritzbach*, the *Seidenbach*, and the *Milchbäche*, and ascends to (1 hr.) a rocky height (5385′), overlooking the glacier, from which the Kärstelenbach issues. — The **Seelegg** (5725′), which rises to the S.W. above the *Lungenstutz* (see above), is easily ascended, turning to the left at *Stössi*, in 2 hrs. (guide). The *View includes the Etzli and Reuss valleys, the Bristenstock, and the mountain-chain to the N. of the Maderaner-Tal.

Beautiful return-route to Amsteg by the ***Stäfeln** (6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fr., not indispensable for experts), the lofty pastures on the N. side of the valley. We may either ascend from the hotel by a steep path through wood ('Eselsweg') direct to the (¾ hr.) *Stäfel Alp;* or we may first proceed to the above-mentioned rock overlooking the Hüfi Glacier (1 hr.), and then ascend by a zigzag path viâ the *Tritt* to the (1 hr.) *Alp Gnof* (6215′), the (¾ hr.) *Stäfel Alp* (6285′), and the (½ hr.) *Alp Bernetsmatt* (6555′). Magnificent view of the Hüfi Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Spitzliberg, the Windgällen, and Ruchen. [A still finer view, especially of the Windgällen, is to be had from the **Widderegg* (7840′), 1 hr. from Bernetsmatt, with guide.] From the Stäfel Alp we descend rapidly to the pretty *Golzeren-See* (4625′) and the (1 hr.) *Golzeren Alp* (4583′), then cross two brooks and pass the chalets of *Glausen*, and lastly descend in zigzags through underwood to (1½ hr.) *Bristen* and (½ hr.) *Amsteg*.

Excursions from the Hôtel Alpenclub. (Guides: Jos. Tresch, 'the Red', and son, Jos. Tresch, 'the Black', Melchior Tresch, Franz Walker; comp. also p. 139.) — The ascent of the **Düssistock** (*Piz Git*, 10,690′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) is difficult and requires experience. We may either ascend from the Hüfialp Hut (p. 152) by the N.W. arête in 4 hrs., or proceed up the *Brunni-Tal* to the (2 hrs.) *Waltersfirren Alp* (p. 152), whence we ascend to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Resti-Tschingel Glacier*, and cross it, finally clambering over difficult rocky ledges to the *Kleine Düssi* (10,280′) and thence over the S.W. arête to the (2 hrs.) summit. Splendid view. — The ***Oberalpstock** (*Piz Tgietschen*, 10,925′; 7½-8 hrs.; guide 25-30 fr., with descent to Disentis 35 fr.) presents no serious difficulty to adepts. We

either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel by the Brunni Pass route to the (4½ hrs.) *Urner Bühl* (see below) and thence ascend the *Brunni Glacier*, finally by rocks to the (3½-4 hrs.) summit; or (harder) ascend from the (5½ hrs.) *Krüzli Pass* (p. 153) across the *Strim Glacier* in 3½-4 hrs. — **Weitenalpstock** (9870′), from the *Alp Rossboden* in the *Etzli-Tal* (4 hrs. from Amsteg) viâ the *Weiten-Alp* in 4½ hrs., very toilsome (guide 25 fr.). — **Piz Cambriales** (10,540′; 25 fr.), 3½-4 hrs. from the Hüfialp Hut (guide 20 fr.), and **Claridenstock** (10,730′; 25 fr.), 4-4½ hrs. from the hut, not very difficult for praetised climbers. **Kammlistock** (10,624′; 25 fr.), 5 hrs. from the Hüfialp Hut, by the *Kammli-Lücke* (see below), laborious. — The **Grosse Scheerhorn** (10,815′), from the Hüfialp Hut by the *Hüftfirn* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), is not very difficult in a favourable state of the snow. — The **Grosse Ruchen** (10,290′), from the Hôt. Alpenclub viâ the *Alpgnofer Aelpli* (see below), the *Aelpli Glacier*, and the *Ruchenfirn* in 6 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not very difficult, but very fatiguing; deseent to the (¾ hr.) *Ruchkehlen Pass* (see below) and Unterschächen. — The **Grosse Windgälle** or *Kalkstock* (10,470′), from the *Windgällen-Hütte* of the S.A.C. on the *Oertliboden* (6685′; 5 hrs. from Amsteg) viâ the *Stäfel Glacier* in 4-5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), very diffieult and sometimes dangerous. — The **Kleine Windgälle** (9800′), from the *Alp Oberkäsern* (6390′), ½ hr. from Bernetsmatt, 3½ hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not very difficult.

Passes. To Linthal over the Clariden Pass, 11-12 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel, a grand expedition, without diffieulty for experts (guide 30 fr.). We ascend the slopes of the Düssistoek on the left bank of the *Hüfi Glacier*, viâ the Hüfi Alp (6560′), with the old elub-hut, to the (3½ hrs.) finely situated **Hüfialp Hut** of the S.A.C. (7670′; spend night). Then over the moraine to the *Hüfi Glacier*, and gradually up the *Hüftfirn* and *Claridenfirn* to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Clariden Pass** (9740′), between the *Hintere Spitzälpeli-Stock* (9852′) and the *Claridenhorn* (10,184′; fine view of the Tödi, the Rheinwald peaks, ete.). We then descend, passing the *Bocktschingel*, a roek with a hole through it, and the *Gemsfayrenstock* (p. 90), to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Clarida Hut* on the *Altenorenstock* (8000′; p. 90), whenee we proeeed viâ the *Altenoren Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Linthal* (p. 90). Or from the Hüfifirn we may cross the **Planura Pass** (9645′), between the *Hintere Spitzalpeli-Stock* and the *Catscharauls* (10,045′), to the *Sandfirn*, and then either deseend to the left to the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 91) or to the right by the *Sandalp Pass* to *Disentis* (p. 457; guide 30 fr.). — The **Tödi** (11,887′; p. 92) may be aseended from the Hüfialp Hut viâ the Planura Pass and Sandgrat in about 7 hrs. (toilsome; guide 55-60 fr.).

Another grand hut diffieult pass to Urnerboden or Unterschächen (10 hrs. from the Alpenelub Hotel; guide 25 fr.) is the **Kammli-Lücke** (9344′), between the *Scheerhorn* and the *Kammlistock* (see above). From the (3½ hrs.) Hüfialp Hut to the pass, 2½ hrs. Steep deseent over precipitous iee-slopes to the lower *Gries Glacier* and over the *Gemsplanggen* to the (2 hrs.) *Kammli Alp* (6725′) and the (½ hr.) *Klausen Pass* (p. 93).

To Unterschächen over the **Ruchkehlen Pass** (8790′), 8-9 hrs., laborious (guide 20 fr.). From the Hôt. Alpenclub viâ the *Schwärzipfad* to the (2½ hrs.) *Alpgnofer Aelpli* (7673′) and thenee aeross the steep *Aelpli Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) pass, between the *Sattelhörner* and the *Grosse Ruchen*. We deseend steeply through the ice-elad *Ruchkehle* to the (2 hrs.) *Brunni Alp* (4622′) and (1¼ hr.) *Unterschächen* (p. 94). — The **Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass** (9180′), 9-10 hrs., is also toilsome (guide 25 fr.). The pass, between the Kleine Seheerhorn and the Kleine Ruehen, is reaehed from the Hôt. Alpenelub by the *Alpgnofer Aelpli* (see above) and the *Bocktschingelfirn* in 5 hrs. Descent viâ the *Ruchenbändli* and the *Upper Lammerbach-Alp* (6500′) to (4 hrs.) *Unterschächen*.

To Disentis over the **Brunni Pass** (8975′), 8 hrs., interesting but fatiguing (guide 20 fr.). From the Alpenelub Hotel we ascend the *Brunni-Tal* past the ehalets of the (2 hrs.) *Hinterbalm* (night-quarters) and the *Walfersfirren Alp* (6330′) to the (3 hrs.) *Brunni Alp* (6810′; plain aeeommodation); thenee to the (1½ hr.) *Urner Bühl* (7872′), on the E. edge of the

Brunni Glacier, which we cross to the (3 hrs.) pass, between the *Piz Cavardiras* (9735′) on the left and the *Piz d'Acletta* (9570′) on the right (each of which may be ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; guide 10 fr. extra). We descend through the *Val Acletta*, past the small *Lac Serein*, to *Acletta* and (2½ hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 457).

From Amsteg over the Krüzli Pass to Sedrun, 7½-8 hrs., fatiguing (guide 20 fr.). To (50 min.) *Bristen*, see p. 150; 10 min. farther on the path diverges to the right, and ascends the wild and lonely *Etzli-Tal*, past the beautiful falls of the *Etzli-Bach*, to the huts of *Herren-Limmi*, *Krützstein-Rüti*, *Porthüslen*, and (1¾ hr.) *Etzliboden* (4313′). It then mounts steeply to the chalets of *Rossboden* and (1½ hr.) *Culma* (6167′), and turns to the left to the (1½ hr.) **Krüzli Pass** (7708′), between the Weitenalpstock and the Krüzlistock, whence we descend the desolate *Strimtal* to (2 hrs.) *Sedrun* (p. 458).—The *Krüzlistock* (8920′), with a most attractive view, may be ascended from the Krüzli Pass in 1 hr. The *Oberalpstock* (10,925′), from the Krüzli Pass in 3½-4 hrs. (laborious), see p. 152.—To the W., 1¼ hr. above Culma, beyond the *Alp Müllersmatt*, lies the *Spiellaui Alp* (7817′), with a small lake, whence we may proceed viâ the *Pörtli-Lücke* (8246′) to the (1¾ hr.) *Vorderwäldi Alp* in the *Felli-Tal* (p. 140). From the Spiellaui Alp the *Sonnig-Wichel* (9547′; guide 30 fr.) and the *Piz Giuf* or *Schattig-Wichel* (9962′; magnificent view) may be ascended by adepts in 2½-3 hrs. (guide 25, with descent to Sedrun 30 fr.).

35. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka.

23 M. Diligence in summer twice daily in 6½ hrs. (9 fr. 25, coupé 11 fr. 10 c.); from Göschenen to Brigue daily in 12½ (Brigue to Göschenen 14) hrs.; with 10 minutes' halt at Tiefenbach and midday halt (night halt for the afternoon diligence) at Gletsch (19 fr. 50, coupé 23 fr. 85 c.); from Göschenen over the Furka and Grimsel to Meiringen in 13 hrs. (19 fr. 50, coupé 23 fr. 85 c.). Returning carriages may sometimes be obtained for less than the diligence fares.—Walkers from Göschenen: to Andermatt 1¼, Realp 2, the Furka 3½ (return 2½), Rhone Glacier 2 (return 2½) hrs.—Carriages: with one horse (for 2 pers. only) from Göschenen to Realp 10, with two horses 15 fr.; to the Rhone Glacier ('Gletsch') 35 and 65, Fiesch 55 and 100, Brigue 75 and 135, Meiringen 72 and 130 fr.; carr. and pair from Andermatt to Realp 15, the Furka 40, Rhone Glacier 60, Fiesch 110, Brigue 135 fr.; from Brigue to Andermatt or Göschenen with one horse 60, two horses 120 fr.

The ***Furka Road,** constructed chiefly for military purposes, a convenient route to or from the Grimsel and the Bernese Oberland, commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps and is also highly remunerative for pedestrians. Rich flora.

To (5 M.) *Hospenthal* (4870′), see pp. 145-148. At the upper end of the village the road diverges to the right from the St. Gotthard route, ascends a little, and skirts the *Realper Reuss* in the bleak *Urseren-Tal* (p. 147). On both sides rise steep grassy slopes, furrowed by numerous ravines, and overshadowed on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the *Spitzberge* (10,050′).—6½ M. *Zumdorf* (4965′), a group of huts with a chapel. Farther on we cross the Reuss and the *Lochbach*, and soon reach (1½ M.)—

8½ M. **Realp** (5060′; *Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Post*, R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr., both plain, open in summer only), a hamlet at the W. end of the Urseren Valley.

Over the *Alpligen-Lücke* to (6 hrs.) the *Göschener Alp*, see p. 146; over the *Orsino Pass* to the *St. Gotthard*, see p. 149.—From Realp to *Villa* in the *Val Bedretto* (p. 382) by the **Cavanna Pass** (8565′), between the *Piz Lucendro* and *Hühnerstock*, 5-6 hrs., uninteresting. Guides, Johann and Ambrosius Renner of Realp.

Beyond Realp the road begins to ascend in long windings, which the old road to the right, 50 paces beyond the second bridge, $^1/_2$ M. from Realp, avoids, and then follows the telegraph-wires all the way to the Hôt. Galenstock. (In descending from the Furka we quit the road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilomètre stone, and descend by a few steps to the left.) Looking back, we soon obtain a fine view of the broad Urseren-Tal, with the zigzags of the Oberalp road in the background (p. 459); on the left are the Wyttenwasser-Tal with its glacier, the Ywerberhörner, and the Piz Lucendro. Above the last winding of the road, on the *Ebneten Alp*, $3^1/_2$ M. from Realp, is the small *Hôt.-Pens. Galenstock* (6595′; R. $1^1/_2$-2, D. 3 fr.). About $1^1/_4$ M. farther on is ($13^1/_4$ M.) **Tiefenbach** (6790′; *Hôt.-Pens. Tiefengletscher*, R. 2-$2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$ fr., L. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 7-8 fr.), where the diligence halts.

From the *Alp Gspenderboden* (8335′), $1^1/_4$ hr. to the N. of Tiefenbach, a fine survey is obtained of the **Tiefen Glacier,** imbedded between the Winterstock, the Galenstock, and the Gletschhorn. The Tiefen Glacier is interesting on account of its enormous crevasses (some of them upwards of 200′ deep); in 1868 over $12^1/_2$ tons of beautiful crystals (p. 183) were found here, on the S. side of the *Gletschhorn* (10,850′), which may be ascended by experts over the S.W. face or the S. arête in 6 hrs. (difficult; guide 35, with descent to Göschener Alp 40 fr.).—Over the *Tiefen-Sattel* or the *Trift-Limmi* to the *Rhone Glacier (Grimsel, Trift-Hütte)*, see p. 168.—Over the *Winterlücke* (9450′) to the *Göschener Alp* (p. 145), 6 hrs., with guide (18 fr.); steep and difficult descent to the *Winter Glacier*.

The road crosses the *Tiefentobel* and ascends, running high up on the N. slope of the *Garschen-Tal*. On the right lies the *Siedeln Glacier*, the discharge of which forms a fine fall; above it rise the pinnacles of the *Bielenstock* (9670′). Before us rises the *Furkahorn* (p. 155). The ($3^1/_4$ M.)—

$16^1/_2$ M. **Furka** (7990′) is a saddle between the Blauberg on the left and the Furkahorn on the right, descending abruptly on both sides. We first reach, on the right, the barracks for the garrison of the fortifications and the *Hôtel-Restaurant Furkablick* (80 beds at $2^1/_2$-6, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.). About 8 min. farther on, to the left, is the **Hôtel-Pension Furka* (70 beds at 3-6, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; both open in summer only). Magnificent view of the Bernese Alps with the imposing Finsteraarhorn; to the left of it, the Oberaarhorn, Walliser Fiescherhörner, Siedelhorn, and Wannehorn, and, to the right, the Agassizhorn and Schreckhörner. To the left of the Hôt. Furka diverges the military *Längisgrat Road* (in bad repair); the *Schönblick*, 10 min. to the W., and the *Signal*, 10 min. to the N.W. of the hotel, also command the upper part of the Rhone Glacier.

Excursions (guides for the shorter ascents at the hotels). **Furkahorn** (9935′; 2½ hrs.; guide, 7 fr.), fatiguing but repaying. A bridle-path, beginning near the Hôtel Furkablick, ascends to the (1½ hr.) *Kleine Furkahorn* (9240′); farther on (no path) we cross steep slopes of débris and snow to the (1 hr.) *Furkahorn*, the southernmost summit of the *Galengrat* range, which begins at the Galenstock. Admirable panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, the Galenstock, St. Gotthard group, etc. — The *Blauberg* (9110′), to the S. of the Furka road (1½ hr.; guide 7 fr., not indispensable), and the *Muttenhorn* (10,180′; 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) are both attractive and not difficult.

***Galenstock** (11,805′; 5 hrs.; guide 20, with descent to the Grimsel 28 fr.), not difficult for adepts, if the snow is favourable (axe and rope). From the Furka we ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Rhone Glacier* (see below), skirt its left margin, climb a steep snowy slope to the right, a rocky arête, and lastly very steep névé to the *Galen-Sattel*, between the Galenstock and Galengrat, and over the S. arête (caution required for the overhanging snow) to the summit. View exceedingly grand. A shorter but more difficult ascent leads from the Furka across the *Siedeln Glacier* and the S.E. arête. Descent viâ the *Nägeli's Grätli* to the *Grimsel* (5 hrs.), see below. — *Tiefenstock* (11,525′), *Rhonestock* (11,825′), *Dammastock* (11,920′), and *Schneestock* (11,837′), from the Furka in about 6 hrs. each (guide 30, with descent to Innertkirchen or to the Göschener Alp 40-50 fr.), difficult; the last three preferable from the Trift-Hütte, see p. 168.

From the Furka over the *Leckі Pass* to the *St. Gotthard* (10-11 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), see p. 150; over the *Trift-Limmi* to the *Trift Hut* (6 hrs.; guide to Innertkirchen 30 fr.), see p. 168.

To the Grimsel (p. 230), 3½-4 hrs. (guide advisable, 12 fr.; alpenstock and nailed boots requisite). We descend from the Furka by a good path, diverging to the right at the *Galen-Hütten*, 1¼ M. from the hotel, to the (¾ hr.) upper part of the *Rhone Glacier*, which is crossed above the lower ice-fall in ½ hr. We then ascend to the (¾ hr.) small *Grätli-See*, on the ***Nägeli's Grätli** (8747′), affording a splendid view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, and descend by a steep path along the face of the rocks to the (1½ hr.) Hospice (p. 230).

The road follows the slope to the right, passing the fortifications of the Furka, to the (1¼ M.) *Galen-Hütten* (7900′) and descends to the left in long zigzags (short-cuts for pedestrians), high above the huge ***Rhone Glacier** (p. 381), affording admirable views of its fantastic ice-masses. At the second bend of the road is the (18 M.) **Hôtel Belvédère* (7545′; June 10th-Sept. 30th; 60 R. at 2½-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.), finely situated (best survey of the glacier from the *Känzli*, 10 min. from the hotel). A path leads hence in 5 min. to an artificial glacier grotto. A little below the Hôt. Belvédère, to the right, is a short-cut leading direct to the Rhone Glacier Hotel. The road crosses the *Muttbach* and is joined on the left by the steep old bridle-path from the Furka (1¼ hr.). It then gradually descends the slope of the *Längisgrat*, and again describes several long bends, which the old bridle-path, to the right, cuts off. Crossing the *Rhone*, we reach the (5 M.) —

23 M. *Rhone Glacier Hotel*, in the *'Gletsch'* (5750′; p. 381).

From the Rhone Glacier to *Brigue*, see R. 82; over the *Grimsel* to *Meiringen*, see R. 51.

36. From Lucerne to Engelberg.

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to Stansstad 12 times daily in 35-55 min.; fare 1 fr. 40 or 70 c. (see p. 126). — ELECTRIC RAILWAY from Stansstad to (14 M.) Engelberg in 1 hr. 40 min. (fares 6 fr. 25, 3 fr. 45 c.; there and back 9 fr. 5 c., 5 fr.). Family tickets (2nd class 16 fr., 3rd cl. 10 fr.), advantageous. At Stans there are two stations, the first opposite the station of the Stanserhorn cable-railway, the second farther on in the village. — Travellers on their way to or from the St. Gotthard viâ the Lake of Lucerne change steamers at Vitznau, Weggis, or Kehrsiten and proceed direct to Stansstad (four times daily in 50 min.; fares 2 and 1 fr.).

To *Stansstad* (1445′), see p. 127. The electric railway runs between the *Bürgenstock* (p. 126) on the left and the *Stanser Horn* (see below) on the right, to —

2 M. **Stans.** — **Hotels.** ENGEL, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3½, pens. 5-6½ fr.; STANSERHOF, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; KRONE, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 1½-2½, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; these three very fair; WINKELRIED, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; ADLER, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 2-2½ fr.; RÖSSLI.

Stans (1500′; pop. 2800), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, lies amidst a vast orchard, on which, however, from 11th Nov. to 2nd Feb. the sun shines daily for one hour only in the morning, between the *Brisen* (7900′) and the *Stanser Horn* (see below). Adjoining the handsome *Parish Church* is the *Monument of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 25), a group in marble by Schlöth (1865). A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard, on the N. side of the church, commemorates the massacre perpetrated here in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance they met with. The *Historical Museum*, in the Bahnhof-Platz, contains a collection of sketches and paintings by Wyrsch, Deschwanden, and others, mediæval utensils, weapons, costumes, and coins; also a library, and an interesting relief of Stans on the scale of 1:500 (adm. 50 c.). Fine view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The ****Stanser Horn** (6236′) is a splendid point of view, scarcely inferior to Rigi and Pilatus. Cable-railway (in summer only) in 57 min.; return-ticket 10 fr., on Sun. 6 fr., or, including railway from Stansstad, and R., S., and B. at the hotel, 18 fr. The line (4000 yards in length; maximum gradient 60:100) is divided into three sections, and carriages are changed twice. Each section has its own power-house; the electric motors are supplied from the central station at Buochs. In the middle of each section is a crossing, where the ascending and descending cars pass each other; there is no toothed rail, but safety is guaranteed by powerful automatic brakes. — The line ascends gradually (12:100) through meadows, and farther on more rapidly (27:100) to the (13 min.) station of *Kälti* (2343′), where carriages are changed. The second section has a gradient at first of 40:100, afterwards of 60:100. The line ascends a wooded ravine, crosses a torrent, and intersects a deep cutting to the (13 min.) second station of *Blumatt* (4006′), whence it proceeds (third section) with the same gradient through a tunnel (150 yds.) to the terminal station (6065′), at the ***Hotel Stanserhorn* (May 1st-Oct. 15th; 100 beds, R. 4-6, L. 3½, D. 4, pens. 10-14 fr.). A good path leads hence to the top (60′ higher), which commands a highly picturesque *View of the Bernese Alps (with the Titlis rising to the left), the Lake of Lucerne, and the hills of N.W. Switzer-

Geograph Anst von

land, with the lakes of Zug, Baldegg, Hallwil, and Sempach. On the S. side of the summit is an experimental plantation of the Federal Institute of Forestry. — The ascent of the Stanser Horn on foot takes 3½-4 hrs. from Stans (red way-marks), but is preferable from Dallenwil, on the S. side.

The railway ascends the left bank of the *Engelberger Aa.* 3½ M. *Oberdorf;* 4¼ M. *Büren.* Beyond (4¾ M.) *Dallenwil* (1605′; Schlüssel) we cross to the right bank of the Aa.

At the railway-crossing, about 8 min. to the S. of the station, a bridle-path diverges to the left from the highroad and ascends generally through wood, steep in some places, to (1½ hr.) the village of **Nieder-Rickenbach** (3828′; **Kurhaus Engel*, 50 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Pilgerhaus*, plain), a health-resort, finely situated on the S. slope of the Musenalp and the Stanserhorn. Ascents: **Buochser Horn* (5940′), 1½ hr., repaying (comp. p. 114); *Musenalp* (5870′; chalet, with rfmts.), viâ the *Ahorn Alp*, 1½-2 hrs., attractive; **Steinalp-Brisen* (7900′), 3 hrs., viâ the *Ahorn Alp* and the *Steinalp*, interesting (guide 10 fr., not indispensable for adepts); *Schwalmis* (7380′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary), viâ the *Ahorn Alp*, the *Bärfalle* (with a cross), and the *Bühl Alp*, and thence up the N.W. arête. The descent from the last may be made to (3 hrs.) Isental viâ the *Jochli* (see below). — Interesting passes (4½-5 hrs., with guide, Al. Christen of Dallenwil) lead from Nieder-Rickenbach by the *Jochli* (7087′), between the Brisen and the Rissetestock, or by the *Hinter-Jochli* (6915′), between the Schwalmis and the Rissetestock, descending by the *Bolgen Alp* and the *Laueli* to *St. Jakob* in the Iseutal (p. 119).

6½ M. **Wolfenschiessen** (1700′; *Hôt.-Pens. Wallenstock*, May-Oct., R. 1½-2, D. 2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Kurhaus Eintracht*, in summer, pens. 4½-5 fr., very fair; *Schweizerhaus*, pens. from 4 fr.; *Einhorn*, pens. 3½-4 fr., *Kreuz*, all unpretending).

From Wolfenschiessen a pleasant path leads to the S. to the (20 min.) *Wolfsschlucht*, with its cascades, and thence ascends in ½ hr. to the road to (¼ hr.) **Ober-Rickenbach** (2955′; **Kurhaus Brisen*, 45 beds, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Pens. Ober-Rickenbach*, 4-5 fr.), a summer-resort, with the imposing falls of the *Bannalpbach*. From Ober-Rickenbach viâ the *Schonegg Pass* (6295′) to (4½ hrs., with guide) *Isental*, see p. 119. The *Kaiserstuhl* (7885′), with a fine view and a rich flora, is ascended from Ober-Rickenbach viâ the *Bannalp* in 4½ hrs. (guide). *Steinalp-Brisen* (see above), viâ the *Haldigrat* in 3½ hrs., with guide, not difficult. *Ruchstock* (9225′), viâ the *Bannalp* in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), fatiguing but interesting.

7¼ M. *Dörfli* (1720′; Ochs). On the right the *Fallenbach* descends in three leaps; on the left are the serrated *Wallenstöcke*. Beyond (9½ M.) *Grafenort* (1885′; inn) the line ascends gradually through beautiful wood, but beyond the power-station at *Obermatt* comes a section nearly 1 M. long, worked on the rack-and-pinion system and attaining a gradient of 25 : 100. — 12 M. *Grünenwald* (2910′; Pens. Infanger, 5 fr.). After another slight ascent we turn to the left, and suddenly obtain a view of the *Engelberger-Tal*, an Alpine valley, 5 M. long and 1 M. broad, bounded by lofty, snow-clad mountains. The *Titlis* with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left rise the rocky pinnacles of the *Great* and *Little Spannort* (p. 160); in the foreground is the *Hahnen* (p. 160).

14 M. **Engelberg.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel & Kuranstalt, open May 15th-Oct. 1st and Dec. 1st-March 10th, with hydropathic, 350 beds, R. 5-10, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-20 fr.; *Park-Hôtel Sonnenberg, finely situated, with shady grounds, May 15th-Oct. 1st, 230 beds, R. 4-8,

B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Terrasse, in an elevated position (3510′; cable-tramway in 2 min., 15 c.), June 1st-Sept. 15th, 180 beds, R. 4-13, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-20 fr.; *Hôtel & Kurhaus Titlis, with garden and covered promenade, May 1st-Oct. 1st and Dec. 1st-March 1st, 240 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, D. 4½, S. 3½, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôtel-Pension Schweizerhof, 70 beds at 2-7, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8-13 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue-Terminus, open in winter also, 150 beds at 3-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss, May 1st-Oct. 1st, 80 beds at 3-7, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-15 fr.; Pension Trautheim, in summer only, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-5½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Hess, 145 beds at 2-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 6½-10 fr.; Pens. Villa Schöntal, May 1st-Oct. 1st, R. 2-3½, D. 3, pens. 6½-8½ fr.; these all near the station. — In the village: *Hôtel National, June 15th-Oct. 1st, 150 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Enoel, May-Oct., 250 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Müller, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 70 beds at 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Engelberg, in winter also, 50 beds at 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-7½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, in winter also, 100 beds, R. 2-7, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôtel Garni Villa Alpenblick, 60 beds at 3-6, B. 1 fr. 20 c. Rooms at several other houses; usual charges, R. 2, B. 1 fr. — Beer at the *Restaurant Bierli-Alp*, near the Post Office; *Restaurant Bürgi* (also confectioner), opposite the Schweizerhof. — *English Church*; the chaplain resides at the Hôtel Titlis.

Guides: Jos., Alois, Karl, and Eugen Kuster; Placidus, Jakob, Karl, Gustav, Arnold, and Herm. Hess; Fritz, Jos., Karl, and Joh. Feierabend; Karl and Anselm Amrhein; Maurus Hurschler; Karl, Franz, and Jos. Waser; Karl Felder; Joh. Müller; Karl Kuster-Hess; Alois Dillier.

Engelberg (3356′; pop. 1970), prettily situated, and sheltered from the N., is a favourite summer and winter resort (mean annual temperature, 41.5° Fahr.). At the upper end of the village rises the large Benedictine Abbey, founded in 1120, named *Mons Angelorum* by Pope Calixtus II., and rebuilt after a fire in 1729.

The Church contains modern pictures by *Deschwanden*, *Kaiser*, and *Wyrsch*. High-altar-piece, an Assumption by *Spiegler*, 1734. In the chapter-house, two transparencies by Kaiser, the Conception and the Nativity. The Library (20,000 vols., 210 MSS.), which was pillaged by the French in 1798, contains a good relief of the Engelberg Valley. Permission to visit the monastery is now not very often granted. — The School connected with the abbey has about 90 scholars. The Farm Buildings, with the labourers' dwellings, are very extensive, and in the cheese-magazine several thousand cheeses are frequently stored at one time.

Opposite the abbey, ½ M. to the S., on the left bank of the Aawasser, are shady grounds with numerous benches (Café Bänklialp). The shady 'Professoren-Weg' leads along the Aawasser to (½ hr.) the *Eienwäldli*, a popular coffee-garden (also pension).

Excursions. **Schwand**, an easy and charming walk of 1¼ hr. The path ascends from the Hôt. Müller along a brook and past the Grand-Hôtel Terrasse through the *Grüss*, where it is joined by a path from the Hôt. Sonnenberg (charming retrospects of the Engelberg Valley). Beyond the *Gschneit Alp* (3825′) we proceed through wood and round the ridge to the hamlet of *Unter-Schwand* and over pastures to *Ober-Schwand* (3970′; inn). The view is limited; to the W. is the Melchtal chain from the Hanghoru to the Göhrlifluh. A little farther on, at the chapel ou the way to the Wand Alp (p. 159), the Titlis and other peaks also come into sight. — The **Bergli** (4300′; restaurant), commanding a splendid view of the valley and the Titlis, is reached either by a direct path (with steps) viâ *Fellenrüti* (1 hr.), or by an easier path (1¼ hr.) diverging to the right in the Grüss

(see p. 158) from the route to Schwand. A similar view is obtained from the ***Flühmatt** (4285′; restaurant), ascended by a path leading to the left above the Hôt. Engel, mostly through wood (1 hr.). All three points may be combined in a round of 2-2½ hrs. From the (1 hr.) *Flühmatt* we go on past the house to (5 min.) another farm-house, where we turn to the left and follow the level meadow-path along the hill. After a time this descends to the (20 min.) *Bergli*, whence we descend through the *Vorhag Wood* to *Unter-Schwand*, or take the upper path to (20 min.) *Ober-Schwand* (p. 158) and return thence to (1 hr.) Engelberg. — The ***Bord** (4525′; *Alpenrose Inn*), ¾-1 hr., at the foot of the Rigidalstöcke, opposite the Hahnen, also commands a grand view of the Titlis and the mountain range from the Spannörter to the Hutstock. The path diverges to the right from the Flühmatt path about ¼ hr. above the abbey and ascends partly through wood. From Bord a path indicated by red marks leads to (25 min.) the Flühmatt (see above). — **Horbistal,** ½ hr., a pleasant and easy walk (new road). Diverging to the right from the Flühmatt path above the school, we skirt the slope of the Obhag Alp and ascend the *Horbistal*, finally crossing the *Bärenbach*, to *Hinter-Horbis*, where the path ends at the foot of perpendicular cliffs (*Ende der Welt;* restaurant). We may return viâ *Vorder-Horbis* to the (25 min.) *Neue Heimat Inn* (see below).

***Tätschbach Fall and Herrenrüti,** a favourite excursion (omn. to Herrenrüti several times daily, 1 fr., to the fall 60 c., return, the same; one-horse carr. to the fall and back, with stay of ½ hr., 5-6 fr., with two horses 9 fr.; carr. to Herrenrüti and back with stay of 2 hrs. 8 fr., for half-a-day 10 fr., with two horses 14 and 18 fr.). We either follow the road past the *Eienwäldli* (p. 158), or we take the path, to the left of the abbey, which passes (12 min.) the *Neue Heimat Inn*, at the mouth of the *Horbis-Tal* (see above), and the (5 min.) *Schweizerhaus Inn*. In 40 min. more the road reaches the *Tätschbach Fall* (3575′; inn), which descends from the Hahnen. It then goes on through wood and across the *Färrenbach* to the (½ hr.) alp of *Herrenrüti* (3864′), which belongs to the abbey. Carriages are left here, and their inmates proceed by the Surenen Pass route (see p. 161) to (½ hr.) the **Nieder-Surenen Alp** (4133′; *Alpenrösli*), which affords a fine view of the pyramidal Schlossberg, the serrated Spannörter, the Firnalpeli and Grassen glaciers, and the huge E. precipices of the Titlis. The **Stierenbach Fall* (p. 161) is 1¼ hr. farther on.

***Arnitobel and Arni Alp.** We follow the valley-road to the W. viâ *Espen* to (1 M.) the bridge over the Aawasser at *Oertigen*, beyond which we ascend to the right. After 5 min. we turn to the left (to the right the way to the Schwendli Alp, see below), cross the *Eggli-Tobel* and the *Trübsee-Bach*, and enter the *Arnitobel*, a wooded ravine with waterfalls. Thence a good path ascends to the left to (1 hr.; 1½ hr. from Engelberg) the *Arni Alp* (4210′; inn, pens. 4½-5 fr.), on a pleasant green pasture. The view is limited, but better from a point a few min. to the N. of the inn, and from the *Stalden* (4355′), farther to the N., beyond the Arnihach. — A splendid view of the Titlis is enjoyed from the **Schwendli Alp** (3365′; rfmts.), reached in 1 hr. by the path diverging from the Arnitobel route as above indicated. — A pleasant circuit of 2 hrs. leads to the **Gerschni Alp** (4125′; inn, p. 167) and returns viâ *Hegmatt.*

Longer Excursions. ***Fürren Alp,** 3 hrs., very attractive (guide, not indispensable, 8 fr.). We diverge to the left from the Herrenrüti road just before a (40 min.) railing and ascend to the S., on the left bank of the *Kühlauibach*, through wood (rather steep) to the (50 min.) *Tagenstall Alp* (4710′), cross the stream, and beyond two slate-quarries (fossils) reach (1¼ hr.) the *Fürren Alp* (rfmts.). From the *Hundsschopf* (5972′), 5 min. to the S., a grand view is obtained of the imposing amphitheatre of mountains from the Schlossberg to the Titlis. A pleasant return-route (red marks) descends to the E. past the (½ hr.) *Ebnet Alp* (5557′), to the (1 hr.) *Stierenbach Fall* (p. 161), whence we return viâ *Nieder-Surenen* to (1 hr.) *Herrenrüti.* — **Wand Alp** (4885′), viâ Schwand (p. 158) in 3 hrs., last part rather toilsome; charming view of the Aatal and the mountains of Central

Switzerland. Finer still is the view from the *Wallen Alp* (5495′), 50 min. farther to the N. (guide 8 fr.). — Viâ *Bord* (p. 159) to the (1½ hr.) *Obhag Alp* and the (1½ hr.) *Planken Alp* (6530′), with its rich flora (thence to the *Club Hut* on the *Ruckhubel* 50 min.; guide 8 fr.; see below).

Ascents. **Hahnen** or **Engelberg** (8565′; 4¾-5 hrs., guide 15 fr.), an interesting but fatiguing scramble for experienced climbers. The route leads from the *Horbis-Tal* (p. 159) viâ the *Furggi Alp* (5023′) and over the saddle between the Hahnen and Gemsispiel. — **Rigidalstock** (8518′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), the last part toilsome; fine panorama. — ***Widderfeld** (7723′), from the (1½ hr.) *Arni Alp* (p. 159) in 3½ hrs. (guide 8 fr.); preferable by the *Zingel Alp* and *Hohlicht* (5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) — ***Hutstock** (8790′), a fine point, from the Arni Alp viâ the *Juchli* (pp. 161, 162) in 4½-5 hrs., not difficult (guide, 12 fr., not indispensable for experts; comp. p. 162). — The **Hanghorn** (8793′) is reached from the Arni Alp in 4-5 hrs. (guide 15 fr.) by traversing the *Schattband*, a rocky ledge on the face of the Hutstock. — **Rotsandnollen** (8905′), the highest point of the Melchtal range, viâ the *Schattband* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), laborious but repaying. — ***Engelberger Rotstock** (9250′; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 12 fr., not indispensable for experts, not difficult. We ascend by the *Obhag* and *Planken Alp* to the (4 hrs.) *Club Hut* (7520′) on the *Ruckhubel*, not far from the *Griessen Glacier;* thence viâ the *Rotstock-Lücke* (9065′) to the (2½ hrs.) summit.

***Uri-Rotstock** (9620′; 8½-9 hrs.; guide 20, with descent through the Grosstal to Isental 30 fr.), very interesting, and not difficult for adepts. From the (4 hrs.) *Club Hut* on the *Ruckhubel* (see above) to the (1¼ hr.) *Rotstock-Lücke* (see above); thence across snow to the (1 hr.) *Schlossstock-Lücke*, adjoining the *Schlossstock* (9055′); then a rather steep descent to the *Blümlisalpfirn;* again an ascent to the arête separating it from the Kleintal, and to the left to the (2½ hrs.) top (comp. p. 119).

The ***Great Spannort** (10,505′) is asceuded from the *Spannort Club Hut* (6500′), 4 hrs. from Engelberg, viâ the *Spannörter-Joch* (p. 161) in 4½-5 hrs.; highly interesting, though toilsome (comp. p. 138; guide 25 fr.). The descent may be made viâ the *Glattenfirn* to the *Krönte Hut* (p. 138; guide to Erstfeld 40 fr.). — The **Little Spannort** (10,380′) is climbed from the Spannort Hut viâ the Spannörter-Joch in 5½ hrs. (guide 35 fr.); difficult, for expert climbers only. Adepts may ascend the Little and Great Spannort in one day (guido 45 fr.). — **Wichelplankstock** (9763′), 7-8 hrs. (guide 45 fr.), from Herrenrüti over the *Firnalp Glacier* and *Stössenfirn*, difficult but repaying. — **Schlossberg** (10,285′), from the *Blacken Alp* (p. 161) in 4½ hrs., laborious (guide 30 fr.). Admirable view, scarcely inferior to that from the Titlis. Edelweiss abundant.

The ***Titlis** (10,627′; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 15, with descent to Engstlen Alp 20 fr.) is very interesting, though fatiguing. It is advisable to go on the previous evening to the *Trübsee Hotel* (p. 167; 2¼ hrs.; horse 10 fr.), so as not to have the steep *Pfaffenwand* (p. 167) to ascend at starting. From this point the guides like to start at 2 a.m., in order to get back before the snow melts; but the ascent by lantern-light is disagreeable and toilsome, and it is better to wait till dayhreak. From the hotel the path ascends over the *Laubersgrat* to the (2 hrs.) *Stand* (8033′); it then mounts a steep incline in zigzags, over rock and detritus, to the (¾ hr.) *Roteyg* (9030′), where the glacier is reached, and a rest is taken. We ascend the glacier, at first gradually, then more rapidly (step-cutting sometimes necessary), and, if the snow is in good condition, reach the (1½-2 hrs.) summit, called the *Nollen*, without material difficulty. The view, highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany (panorama by Imfeld). Descent to the Joch Pass and the Engstlen Alp, see p. 167.

The **Reissend-Nollen** (9880′), from the Trübsee Hotel in 5-6 hrs., toilsome but interesting. The last part of the ascent leads through the *Sulzli Gorge* and over the E. arête to the summit (guide 25 fr.). —

Wendenstock (9987′), difficult (p. 167), for experts only, from the Trübsee Hotel by the *Joch Pass* and the *Joch Glacier* in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), or by the Joch Pass and the *Pfaffen Glacier* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 35 fr.).

Passes. From Engelberg over the *Joch Pass* to *Meiringen* (9½-10 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 15 fr., to Engstlen-Alp 8 fr.), see R. 38; over the *Storegg* (4½-5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) or the *Juchli* (5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) to the village of *Melchtal*, see p. 162; over the *Rotgrätli* to *Isental* (to Flüelen 10 hrs.; guide 22 fr.), see p. 119.

To Altdorf or Erstfeld by the Surenen Pass (9 hrs.), bridle-path, rather fatiguing (guide, 20 fr., not indispensable in clear weather). Route to the (1¾ hr.) *Nieder-Surenen Alp* (4133′), see p. 159. Farther on we ascend viâ the (½ hr.) *Stäffeli Alp* (4652′), with views of the Titlis, the Schlossberg, the Spannörter, etc., to the (50 min.) **Stierenbach Fall* (5425′). We then cross and re-cross the brook, pass the (¾ hr.) *Blacken Alp* (5833′), with its chapel, and reach the (1½ hr.) **Surĕnen Pass** (7560′), on the S.E. side of the *Blackenstock* (9587′). View of the Schächen-Tal mountains, to the E., with the Windgälle in the foreground, and the Glärnisch behind. We then descend over snow to the (1½ hr.) *Waldnacht Alp* (4754′); ¼ hr. farther on, at a bridge, we either follow a steep path in a straight direction to *Attinghausen* and (1¾ hr.) *Altdorf*, or cross the bridge to the right and traverse the *Bockitobel*, with the picturesque falls of the *Waldnachtbach*, to (2 hrs.) *Erstfeld* (p. 138).

From Engelberg to Erstfeld by the **Schlossberg-Lücke** (8632′) and the *Glattenfirn* (12 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), a fine route, but fatiguing. — To Wassen over the **Spannörter-Joch** (9610′), between the Great and the Little Spannort, 15 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), toilsome. By spending a night in the (4 hrs.) *Spannort Hut* (p. 160; 3 hrs. below the pass), mountaineers may combine the ascent of the *Great Spannort* (p. 160) with this pass. — To Wassen over the **Grassen Pass** (*Bärengrube*, 8917′), 12 hrs., difficult (guide 30 fr.). — To the Stein Hotel (p. 168) over the **Wenden-Joch** (8540′), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 25 fr.).

37. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Brienz (Interlaken).

Railway from Lucerne to (28 M.) *Meiringen* in 3⅓ (express in 3) hrs. (fares 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 70, 2 fr. 55 c.); to (36 M.) *Brienz* in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 55, 3 fr. 20 c.). From Brienz to *Interlaken*, steamboat in 1-1½ hr. (4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 20 c.; through-fares from Lucerne to Interlaken 10 fr. 70 c., 8 fr. 30, 4 fr. 60 c.). — Steamboat (preferable) from Lucerne to Alpnachstad (1-1½ hr.; p. 118); the direct trips are timed to connect with the Brünig Railway at Alpnachstad. From Alpnachstad to *Vitznau* direct steamer thrice daily in 1½-1¾ hr.

The ***Brünig Railway**, opened in 1889, is an ordinary narrow gauge line as far as Giswil (about halfway); it then crosses the pass (3295′) by means of the 'rack-and-pinion' system and the ordinary system alternately. Maximum gradient, 18 : 100. Views to the *right*.

Lucerne, see p. 104. The Brünig Railway runs to the S.W. in a wide curve into the broad valley of the *Allmend*, and, leaving *Kriens* (p. 110), at the foot of the Sonnenberg, to the right, passes (2½ M.) *Horw*, beyond which it approaches the S.W. arm of the *Lake of Lucerne* (p. 126). 5½ M. **Hergiswil** (p. 127), at the foot of *Pilatus* (p. 128). The railway pierces the *Lopperberg* (tunnel, ¾ M.) and skirts the *Lake of Alpnach* to —

8 M. **Alpnachstad** (1440′; *Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus; Rössli; Stern*), the starting-point of the *Pilatus Railway*; see p. 128.

Thence through the valley of the *Aa* and across the *Kleine Schlieren* to (9½ M.) **Alpnach-Dorf** (1530′; **Krone; Sonne,* plain; *Schlüssel; Pens. Küchler*, 4½-5½ fr.). The church was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the Pilatus forests, rendered accessible by a wooden slide in 1811-19.

The train crosses the broad stony bed of the *Grosse Schlieren* and the *Sarner Aa*, the right bank of which it follows past *Kägiswil* (on the right), with its large parquetry-factory, to (12 M.) *Kerns-Kägiswil* (1620′), the station for the *Melchtal*.

The **Melchtal**, an idyllic valley, 15 M. long, watered by the *Melch-Aa*, repays a visit. From the station of Kägiswil a diligence plies thrice daily to Kerns in 25 min. (30 c.), and from Sarnen viâ Kerns to Melchtal twice daily in 2¼ hrs. (2 fr. 40 c.). — 1½ M. **Kerns** (1870′; *Krone*, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; *Sonne*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Hirsch; Rössli*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Kinderheim Kerns*, pens. 3-5 fr.), a village (pop. 2392) with a pretty church, finely situated at the foot of the *Arnigrat* (6416′), is frequented as a health-resort. On a hill adjoining the Burgfluh, 15 min. above the village, is the **Gr.-Hôt. Burgfluh* (2263′; 120 beds, pens. from 6 fr.), finely situated, with extensive wooded grounds. At the entrance of the Melchtal, 2½ M. from Kerns is *St. Niklaus* (2752′; Schlüssel, pens. 5 fr., well spoken of), with the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is locally called the *Heidenturm* (heathens' tower). Opposite, beyond the ravine of the Melch-Aa, is *Flüeli-Ranft* (p. 163). A pleasant walk may be taken to the (1¼ hr.) *Rudsperi Alp* (3870′). From St. Niklaus the road leads to the (7½ M.) village of *Melchtal* (see below). — The route from KERNS TO MELCHTAL VIÂ FLÜELI-RANFT (2 hrs.) is much more attractive than the somewhat monotonous highroad, especially for pedestrians. About 2 M. from Kerns the new road leads over the bold *Melch-Aa Bridge*, which is 318′ above the river and the loftiest bridge in Switzerland. About ¼ M. farther on is a guide-post on the left, indicating a good footpath, which avoids a long bend of the road and brings us in 10 min. more to Flüeli-Ranft (p. 163), where we are still 3½ M. from the village of Melchtal. **Melchtal** (2933′; **Hôt.-Kurhaus Melchtal*, May 1st-Nov. 30th, 100 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5½-8 fr.; **Hôt. Alpenhof-Bellevue*, 70 beds at 2-3½, B. 1½, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5-8 fr.), a pleasant village with a convent of Benedictine nuns and a handsome church, is frequented as summer-quarters. — At the *Ohr Alp* (3975′), 3 M. to the E., is one of the largest maple-trees in Switzerland, with a girth of 30′. The *Widderfeld* (7725′) is easily ascended from Melchtal in 4½ hrs. (guide). A better and also fairly easy ascent is that of the **Hutstock* or *Wildgeiss* (8790′), viâ the *Upper Wend Alp* (hay-beds) in 5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.; Caspar and Otto Durrer); splendid view of the High Alps and the lakes of Central Switzerland. Descent to Engelberg, see p. 160. — From Melchtal a safe mountain-path crosses the *Storegg Pass* (5710′) to (4½-5 hrs.) Grafenort or (5½-6 hrs.) Engelberg (p. 161; guide 12 fr.); another, more interesting but more fatiguing (guide 12 fr.), leads to Engelberg in 6 hrs. over the *Juchli* (7120′). The *Nünalphorn* (*Juchlistock*, 7830′) may be ascended in ¾ hr. from the Juchli (guide 6 fr.). — From the village of Melchtal a cart-road leads viâ the *Balmmatt*, at the foot of the precipitous *Ramisfluh* (6115′), past (1 hr.) the Waldhaus Inn, and then ascends in numerous windings (to the right towers the *Brünigshaupt*, 7590′) to (8 M.) **Melchsee-Frutt** (6295′; **Hôt.-Pens. Reinhard*, 60 beds at 1½-3, B. 1½, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5½-8½ fr.; **Kurhaus Frutt*, 90 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½, S. 2-2½, pens. 5½-8 fr., both open from June to Sept.), a much frequented health-resort on the *Melchsee* (6175′), in a verdant Alpine valley. Rich flora. Interesting excursions abound: to the *Blausee* (½ hr.); *Tannenalp* (see p. 163; 1 hr.); *Boni* (7125′), 1 hr.; *Spicherfluh* (6690′), 1¼ hr.; *Hohmatt* (8185′), 2-2½ hrs.; **Erzegg* (7140′), 1¼ hr.; **Balmeregg-*

horn (7414′), 1½ hr.; **Rothhorn* (8267′), 2½ hrs. (an interesting scramble; admirable view); *Abgschätz* (6890′), 1½-2 hrs.; **Hohenstollen* (8150′), 2¼ hrs., with fine view (comp. p. 223; guide 5 fr.); *Glockhaus* (8325′), 2½ hrs., toilsome; *Fikenloch* (7970′), the saddle between the Graustock and Schwarzhorn, 2 hrs.; *Rotsandnollen* (8905′), 3 hrs., viâ the Tannen Alp (comp. p. 167). To the E. an easy path crosses the *Tannen Alp* (6500′) in 2 hrs. to the *Engstlen-Alp* (p. 166); to the W. an interesting pass (last part of ascent steep and stony; descent to Meiringen easy) leads viâ the *Weit Ries* (ca. 7700′), to the S. of the Hohenstollen, in 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.) to *Meiringen* (p. 221).

13 M. **Sarnen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Seiler, R. 2-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Obwaldner Hof, R. 2-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Adler, R. 2-2½, pens. 4½-6 fr.; Sarner Hof, pens. 3½-4 fr.; Metzgern, moderate; Pens. Landenberg; Sanatorium Friedenfels, 2 M. from Sarnen above the W. bank of the lake (see below), pens. 6-8½ fr.; Wilerbad, on the W. bank of the lake, 2 M. from Sarnen.

Sarnen (1555′; pop. 3950) is the capital of *Obwalden*, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden. The *Rathaus* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from 1381 to 1824, and one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see below), and a relief-model of Unterwalden and Hasli. The large *Church*, on a hill, with pictures by Deschwanden and Kaiser, the cantonal hospital, the poorhouse, the *Niklaus von Flüe Pensionat* (for students), and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1650′; fine view) are conspicuous.

At the head of the *Schlieren-Tal*, 3½ hrs. to the W. of Sarnen, is the solitary **Schwendi-Kaltbad** (4740′; 60 beds), with a chalybeate spring and whey-cure. Road up the W. slope of the *Schwendiberg* (omnibus from Sarnen station daily at 3.30 p.m., in 3 hrs.) past the *Friedenfels Sanatorium* (see above) to (1 hr.) *Stalden* (2614′; rfmts. at the curé's; good view), whence a bridle-path leads across the meadows of *Schwendi* to the (2½ hrs.) Kaltbad. Thence to the *Feuerstein* (6700′), 2½ hrs.; to the *Schimberg Bad*, 2½ hrs., see p. 171. By the *Seewenegg* to *Flühli*, in the Entlebuch (p. 171), 3½ hrs., attractive.

From Sarnen to the *Melchtal* (good footpath to Flüeli-Ranft 1 hr., to St. Niklaus 1¼ hr.), see p. 162.

The train crosses the *Melch-Aa*, which has been conducted into the **Sarner See** (1530′), a lake 4 M. long and 1-1¼ M. broad, well stocked with fish. — 15 M. **Sachseln** (1558′; pop. 1628; **Kreuz*, 60 R. at 1½-2½, D. 2½, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; *Engel*, *Rössli*, at both pens. 4-4½ fr., unpretending but good), a thriving village, ¼ M. from the E. bank of the lake, frequented as a health-resort.

From Sachseln a good road (carr. 6, with two horses 10 fr.; short-cut halfway, to the right, in ¾ hr.) leads past the pleasantly situated **Pens. Felsenheim* (5-6 fr.) to (3 M.) **Flüeli-Ranft** (2450′; **Hôtel and Kurhaus Nünalphorn*, May 1st-Oct. 15th, 180 beds, pens 8½-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Stolzenfels*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Flüeli Inn*, pens. 4½-5 fr.), a frequented health-resort, finely situated on a spur of the Sachseler Grat, with a picturesque chapel. It was the birthplace of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe ('Brother Klaus'; 1417), whose dwelling still stands near the Flüeli Inn. In his 50th year he retired, full of honour for his life of active benevolence, to a hermitage on the slope of the *Ranft*, 5 min. below Flüeli in the ravine of the Melch-Aa (p. 162), where he is said to have lived for twenty years on the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After their victory over Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482 the Confederates disagreed at the Diet of Stans about the division of the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit were reconciled. After his

death (1487) he was canonised. The hermitage with its chapel attracts many pilgrims.

From Flüeli-Ranft a pleasant and shady road, high above the Melch-Aa, leads to (3½ M.) the village of *Melchtal* (p. 162).—Over the Melch-Aa Bridge to *Kerns*, see p. 162.

The ascent of the **Wandelen** (6910′), from Sachseln in 3½-4 hrs., viâ the *Maus Alp* and *Mettental Alp*, is easy and interesting (guide convenient). Magnificent view, scarcely inferior to that from Pilatus.

Ascending a little, and passing (on the left) the entrance of the *Kleine Melchtal*, the train halts at (18½ M.) **Giswil** (1665′; pop. 1711; **Hôt. de la Gare*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Krone*). Fine view from the churchyard, beside the high-lying church.

EXCURSIONS. A pretty walk leads to the (1½ hr.) *Sakraments Wald*, passing the church, turning to the left at the *Pfädli*, and following the 'stations'. From the venerable chapel, with its miraculous spring, we may return direct to the (1¼ hr.) railway-station of Kaiserstuhl.—The **Kleine Melchtal** deserves a visit if time permit. From the so-called custom-house, ¾ M. to the N.E. of Giswil, at the S.E. end of the Sarner See, a cart-road ascends to the E. to the entrance of the narrow and picturesque wooded ravine, through which it is carried for about 4 M.—The **Giswiler Stock** (6605′; beautiful view) is ascended from Giswil in 4 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), viâ *Kleinteil* and *Alpboglen*. The descent may be made to *Sörenberg* in the *Entlebuch* (p. 171).—The **Brienzer Rothorn** (7715′; p. 223) is ascended from Giswil in 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr., not needed by experts); good road for the first 3 hrs., afterwards a steep footpath.—Pedestrians should follow the old *BRÜNIG ROAD from Giswil over the (3 hrs.) **Brünig Pass** (3295′; *Kurhaus Brünig*, see p. 165) to (1¾ hr.) *Meiringen* or (3 hrs.) *Brienz* (p. 223).

At Giswil, where the first steep incline occurs, the 'rack-and-pinion' system begins. The line ascends rapidly (10:100), through wood, and reaches the station of (20 M.) *Kaiserstuhl* (2305′). The Schwarzhorn chain and the three peaks of the Wetterhorn are visible to the S. The train runs high above the picturesque *Lake of Lungern* (2160′; 1½ M. long), and threads a short tunnel.

22½ M. **Lungern.**—**Hotels.** *KURHAUS & PARK-HÔTEL LUNGERN, May 15th-Oct. 1st, 140 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.—LÖWE, pens. from 5½ fr., very fair; HÔT.-PENS. ALPENHOF, April 1st-Oct. 10th, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; PENS. FRIEDHEIM, 5½-6½ fr., well spoken of; PENS. SCHYNBERG, in summer only, 4½-5 fr.; RÖSSLI.

Lungern (2480′; pop. 1825), a large village with a handsome new church, frequented as a health-resort, lies ½ M. from the S. end of the lake.

From Lungern to the **Wylerhorn** (6570′), 3½-4 hrs. (guide desirable), somewhat fatiguing, but repaying. Carriage-road to the W. to the (2 hrs.) *Dundel Alp* (4780′), whence a path ascends viâ the (1 hr.) *Breitenfeld Alp* (5795′) to the (1 hr.) top, which commands an admirable view of the Wetterhorn, the Hasli-Tal, and a series of lakes. Still more extensive is the view from the **Arnifirst** (7241′), ascended from the Breitenfeld Alp (see above) in 2 hrs., or, by adepts, from the Wylerhorn by the arête to the N.W. in 1 hr. (guide 12 fr., with descent to Brienz 15 fr.).

The second steep gradient begins beyond Lungern, skirting the wooded hillside. The train then passes through the *Käppeli Tunnel* (2970′; 150 yds.) and ascends the wooded *Brünigmatt-Tal* at a moderate gradient, which becomes steeper near (25 M.)

Brünig (3295′; *Rail. Restaurant*, L. incl. wine 2½, D. incl. wine 3 fr.; **Hôt. Kurhaus Brünig*, well situated 3 min. from the station, May 10th-Oct. 1st, 160 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 4½-5, pens. 8-16 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.; *Hôt. Brünigkulm*, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Pens. Alpina*, with restaurant and view-terrace, pens. 5-7 fr.). Opposite, to the S., rise the Engelhörner (p. 226) and the Faulhorn chain (p. 219); to the left we overlook the valley of Meiringen as far as the Kirchet (p. 228); at the foot of the hills to the S. is the lower fall of the Reichenbach (p. 222); opposite is the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 223); below us flows the Aare, and to the right is part of the Lake of Brienz.

Fine prospect from the *Wyler Alp* (4855′), 1½ hr. to the N.W. of the Brünig. The *Wylerhorn* may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. (laborious; preferable from Lungern, see p. 164).

From the Brünig station a good road (diligence to Reuti twice daily in 1½ hr.) leads to the village of *Hohfluh* (1 hr.) and thence viâ *Goldern* to (1½ hr.) *Reuti* (p. 222).—The old high-road (good views) leads from the Brünig viâ *Brienzwiler* to (5½ M.) *Brienz* (p. 223).

The railway is carried down the steep rocks (maximum gradient 12:100) by means of retaining-walls and cuttings, and across the ravines of the *Grossbach*, *Kehlbach*, and *Hausenbach* (charming view at the *Brunnenfluh*), into the Aare-Tal, to *Hausen*, and— 28 M. *Meiringen* (p. 221).

38. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen Alp. Joch Pass.

10 hrs.: Innertkirchen 1¼, Engstlen Alp 5, Joch Pass 1½, Hôt. Hess ½, Engelberg 1½ hr. In the reverse direction, 9 hrs.: Hôt. Hess 2¼, Joch Pass 1¼, Engstlen Alp 1, Innertkirchen 3½, Meiringen 1¼ hr.—Horse from Innertkirchen to Engstlen Alp 15 (from Meiringen 20), to Engelberg 30, for two days 45 fr.; guide (unnecessary) 16 fr.; porter from Innertkirchen to Engstlen Alp 8, from Meiringen 9 fr.; horse from Engstlen Alp to Engelberg 20 fr.—If the traveller can devote two days to this interesting journey (still more attractive in the reverse direction), he should sleep on the Engstlen Alp, where an afternoon may be pleasantly spent.—Luggage addressed to the Hôtel Engstlen Alp and left at the Bear Hotel at Meiringen is despatched daily at 8 a.m. and arrives in the evening (1 fr. per 5 kilogrammes or 11 lbs.).

From Meiringen to (3½ M.) *Innertkirchen* (*Imhof*; 2034′), see p. 228. We follow the Susten road (p. 167) to the (¾ hr.) saw-mill at *Mühletal* (2735′), and, beyond the bridge over the *Gental-Wasser* (finger-post), ascend to the left through wood to the (1¼ hr.) *Wagenkehr Inn*, and descend to the (5 min.) *Leimboden* (3910′), where we recross to the right bank.

Another path to the Engstlen Alp (6-6½ hrs.), affording fine views of the Bernese Alps, the Trift district, the Titlis chain, and (lastly) of the deep Gental, leads from Meiringen (p. 221) past the (¾ hr.) *Hôt.-Pens. Alpbach* on the *Hasliberg* (p. 222) to (40 min.) *Reuti* (3460′; p. 222), whence it proceeds viâ the (1½ hr.) *Arni Alp* (4745′) and the (1¾ hr.) *Baumgarten Alp* (5580′) to (1½ hr.) the *Engstlen Alp*.—The direct path called the '*Hundschüpfi*,' ½ hr. shorter, is not recommended.

We now gradually ascend the monotonous **Gental,** with a retrospective view of the Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the head of the Urbach-Tal (p. 228), pass (10 min.) the chalets *Bei den Spichern* and (10 min.) the *Gental Chalets* (3993′), and reach (1 hr.) the *Schwarzental Inn* (4596′).

The scenery becomes more interesting. From the precipices of the *Gadmer Flühe* (9750′) on the right, which become grander, falls a series of cascades, eight of which are seen close together *(Achtelsassbäche).* The *Engstlenbach,* as the brook is named above this point, also forms several falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, past the chalets of *Schützboden* (5120′) and through fine wood, to the (1½ hr.) ***Engstlen Alp** (6033′; **Immer's Kurhaus Engstlenalp,* with dépendances, open from June to end of Sept., 70 beds at 3-5, R. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; telephone), a beautiful and sheltered pasture, with fine old pines and 'Alpine cedars', frequented as a summer and health resort. *View, to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to its left, the Berglistoek, Schreekhörner, Lauteraarhorn, and Finsteraarhorn; to the right, the Gspaltenhorn, Tschingelhorn, and Blümlisalp; to the E., the Wendenstöeke and Titlis. Near the hotel is the picturesque *Engstlen Lake,* rich in trout, with baths and rowing-boat.

Excursions (guides at the hotel). **Schafberg** (7850′), 2 hrs., easy (guide needless). Starting to the E. from the hotel, we ascend the meadows of the *Schaftal,* keeping, farther up, well to the right, along a grassy ridge till near the top, which affords an interesting view of the Engelberg valley and its mountains, and a peep of Lake Lucerne to the left.

***Sätteli** (6890′), 2½ hrs., easy and repaying (guide, 5 fr., with descent to Gadmen 10 fr., advisable). At the W. end of the Engstlen Lake we cross the Engstlenbach to the (½ hr.) *Alp Scharmadläger* (6390′), and ascend a narrow path to the S.W. (red way-marks), on the slope of the Gadmer Flühe, keeping to the left beyond the (40 min.) *Bäregg Alp* (path marked S) to the (1¼ hr.) *Sätteli,* which lies at the S.W. base of the Tellistock (see p. 167) and commands a splendid view of the Gadmen-Tal, Trift Glacier, and Bernese Alps (descent to *Gadmen,* 1½-2 hrs., see p. 168). — A still finer view is obtained from the ***Achtelsassgrätli** (6510′), to the S.W. of the Sätteli, reached by keeping beyond the (1¼ hr.) the Bäregg Alp straight on (path marked B) to the (20 min.) *Achtelsass Chalets* (2615′) and ascending thence rapidly to the left, farther on to the right (path indistinct) past a cairn to the (1 hr.) summit.

To Melchsee-Frutt (2 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 10 fr.). From the hotel we go to the N.W. to the (10 min.) *Jenti Waterfall* and ascend in zigzags on the right side, soon obtaining a splendid view of the Bernese Alps. At the top we round the grassy *Spicherfluh* (6690′), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) *Tannen Alp* (6500′), with its numerous huts. We next traverse level pastures, pass three other small lakes and a shelter-hut (6415′), and reach (1 hr.) *Melchsee-Frutt* (6295′; see p. 162). — Or, at the last houses of the Tannen Alp (see above), the regular path may be quitted and the grassy ridges to the left followed to the (¾ hr.) **Erzegg* (7140′), affording grand views of the above-mentioned giants of the Bernese Oberland. From Erzegg we descend to the right to (¾ hr.) Melchsee-Frutt.

Ascents. **Gwärtler** (7950′; 2 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), not difficult; good view to the S. and W., but shut in on the N. — **Hohmatt** (8185′; 2¼ hrs.;

guide, 6 fr.), the central peak of the *Tannenband*, an easy and very attractive climb viâ the *Tannen Alp* and the *Kringen-Lücke*. — ***Rotsandnollen** (8905′; 3 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the highest of the Melchtal chain, not difficult; roomy plateau at the top. — ***Hohenstollen** (8150′; 4 hrs.), rather fatiguing (guide 10 fr.); magnificent panorama (comp. p. 223). — **Graustock** (8743′; 3½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.), fatiguing; but the lower ridge to the E. is easy and repaying. — **Tellistock** (8467′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 8-10 fr.), the W. peak of the Gadmer Flüh, not difficult for adepts. Footpath to the (½ hr.) *Alp Scharmadläger* (p. 166); then across a valley and over broad terraces of grass and rock to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. Fine and very picturesque view. — **Wendenstock** (9987′; 5 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), difficult, for steady-headed climbers only; imposing view. — **Reissend-Nollen** (9880′), 5 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not difficult for experts: to the Joch Pass 1½ hr., thence to the right toward the W. arête and (3-3½ hrs.) the summit (comp. p. 160).

The ascent of the ***Titlis** (10,627′; 5-5½ hrs.; guide 15, to Engelberg 20 fr.) is shorter from the Engstlen Alp than from Engelberg (p. 160). From the (1½ hr.) Joch Pass we ascend to the right over turf, rocks, débris, and snow, to the (3½-4 hrs.) top. On the névé the route unites with that from Engelberg (p. 160).

The bridle-path (to Engelberg 3½-4 hrs.) ascends gently to the E. over pastures, above the *Engstlen Lake*, and then ascends 'hinter der Engi' (to the right, the Wendenstöcke, with the Pfaffen and Joch Glaciers) to the (1½ hr.) **Joch Pass** (7265′; view limited). The path then descends in windings and leads through the flat and marshy valley (to the left, the turbid *Trübsee*), and across the brook which descends from the Titlis glaciers, to the (¾ hr.) *Hôt. Hess* or *Trübsee Hotel* (R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr.), on the brink of the *Pfaffenwand* (5870′). View of the Titlis and the Engelberg Valley; finer from the *Burghubel*, 10 min., and from the *Bitzistock* (6225′), ½ hr. from the hotel Ascent of the *Titlis*, see p. 160.

The path now descends the steep *Pfaffenwand* in zigzags, traverses the *Gerschni Alp* (4125′; inn), enters a wood (Bänkli Alp, p. 158), crosses the *Aawasser* at the foot of the hill, and reaches —

1½ hr. *Engelberg* (p. 157).

39. From Meiringen to Wassen. Susten Pass.

12 hrs.: Innertkirchen 1¼, Gadmen 3, Am Stein 2¾, Susten Pass 1¼, Meien 2¾, Wassen 1 hr. Carriage to Mühletal 10, with two horses 18, to Gadmen 20 and 30 fr. Horse to Wassen 35 (two days, 40 fr.), guide 18 fr. (needless).

From Meiringen to *Innertkirchen* (*Im-Hof*; 2034′), 1¼ hr., see pp. 227, 228. The Susten Road, constructed in 1811, and still tolerably well kept on the Bernese side (practicable for driving as far as the Stein Inn), diverges here to the E. from the Grimsel route. [A new road, 15½′ in width, is under construction.] It ascends over pleasant meadows to (25 min.) *Wyler* (2430′; Tänn-ler's Inn, pens. from 4 fr.), crosses (10 min.) the *Gadmenbach*,

and, at (¼ hr.) a saw-mill at *Mühletal* (2735′), the *Gentalbach*. (Path to the *Engstlen Alp*, see p. 165.) The road then follows the right bank of the Gadmenbach to (¾ hr.) *Nessental* or *Mühlestalden* (3117′; Salzgeber's Inn). To the right opens the *Trifttal*, with the *Trift Glacier* in the background.

Trifttal (comp. Map, p. 146; 6 hrs. to the Trift Hut; guide necessary: Andreas von Weissenfluh and Baptist Salzgeber of Nessental, Joh. Luchs of Gadmen). The path ascends on the left bank of the *Triftwasser* to the *Trift Alp* (4365′) and on the left side of the ice-fall to the (3½ hrs.) *Windegg-Hütte* of the S.A.C. (6236′). We now traverse the glacier, here tolerably level, and mount the steep rocks of the *Thältistock* to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Trift Hut*, or *Thälti Hut*, of the S.A.C. (8250′), affording a good survey of the upper basin of the Trift Glacier. The **Dammastock** (11,920′; splendid view) is ascended without very serious difficulty from the club-hut in 4½-5 hrs. (guide from Meiringen 40 fr.; descent by the Rhone Glacier to the Furka in 4 hrs.). The *Maasplankstock* (11,165′; 4 hrs.), *Eggstock* (11,665′; 4½ hrs.), *Schneestock* (11,837′; 5 hrs.), *Rhonestock* (11,825′; 5 hrs.), *Diechterhorn* (11,120′; 4 hrs.), and *Gwächtenhorn* (10,560′; 4 hrs.) may also be ascended from the Trift Hut by experts without difficulty. — From the Trift Hut over the (2½ hrs.) **Trift-Limmi** (10,170′) and the *Rhone Glacier* to the (2½ hrs.) *Furka* (p. 154) or to the (3 hrs.) *Grimsel* (p. 230), an interesting glacier-expedition (guide from Innertkirchen 30 fr.). From the Trift-Limmi the *Tieralplistock* (11,175′), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended in 1 hr. — Over the **Damma Pass** (11,745′) to the *Göschener Alp* (p. 145), 8 hrs., difficult (the descent across the Damma Glacier is trying and dangerous; guide 45 fr.); over the **Tiefen-Sattel** (10,820′) and the *Tiefen Glacier* to the *Furka Road* (p. 154), 9 hrs., not difficult if the snow is in good condition. — An interesting pass crosses the **Furtwang-Sattel** (8392′) to *Guttannen* (p. 229; 7½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.). From the Windegg-Hütte a steep ascent of 2 hrs., on the W. side of the glacier, leads through the *Schattig-Trifttäli* to the col, whence we descend by the *Steinhaus Alp* to Guttannen in 2 hrs. more. — The route over the **Stein-Limmi** (8970′) to the *Steingletscher Hôtel* (4½-5 hrs., guide 15 fr.) leads from the Windegg-Hütte by the Trift Glacier and the *Drosi-Tal* to the (2½ hrs.) col, between the *Giglistock* and *Vorder-Tierberg*, and descends over the *Stein-Limmi Glacier* and round the *Taleggli* to the (2 hrs.) *Steingletscher Hotel* (see below).

The road crosses the Gadmenbach and ascends by *Schaftelen* to the hamlets of *Untere Furen* and (1 hr.) *Obere Furen* (3720′), where the beautiful *Gadmen-Tal* begins, and (20 min.) the village of **Gadmen** (3960′; *Bär*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.), consisting of the hamlets of *Bühl*, *Mühleschlucht*, and *Obermatt*. (Over the *Sätteli* to the *Engstlen Alp*, 4½-5 hrs., see p. 166; guide advisable for novices.) The green valley with its fine old maple-trees contrasts strikingly with the barren and precipitous *Gadmer Flühe* (p. 166). To the E., on the slope of the *Uratstöcke* (9545′), lies the *Wenden Glacier*.

After a level stretch the road ascends through wood in numerous windings to the chalets of *Feldmoos* (4935′), and then traverses a wild rocky region ('Hölle') to the (2¼ hrs.) **Hôtel-Pens. Steingletscher** (6122′; 45 beds at 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, pens. 7 11 fr.), at the foot of the huge *Steinen Glacier*.

From the inn a path leads in 25 min. to the *Steinen Glacier*, crossing the tongue of which we may ascend over the moraine to the right to the Susten road. In the glacier there is a fine ice-grotto.

Ascent of the ***Sustenhorn** (11,523′), 6-7 hrs. from the Steingletscher Hôtel, not difficult for adepts (guide 30 fr.). The descent may be made to the *Voralp Hut*, or viâ the *Susten-Limmi* to the *Göschener Alp* (p. 145). — The **Gwächtenhorn** (*Steinberg;* 11,245′), by the Steinen Glacier in 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), is also interesting and not difficult.

Over the Susten-Limmi to the Göschener Alp, 8 hrs., laborious (guide from Meiringen 35 fr.). Crossing the *Seeboden* we ascend the *Stein-Limmi Glacier*, to the W. of the *Tierbergli*, and traverse the névé of the *Steinen Glacier* to the (5 hrs.) **Susten-Limmi** (10,180′), lying between the *Gwächtenhorn* (11,245′) and the *Gletscherhorn* (11,445′). We here obtain the first view of the peaks of the St. Gotthard. Descent over the *Susten-Limmi Glacier* to the *Kehlen Alp Club Hut* (7560′) and the (3 hrs.) *Göschener Alp* (p. 145). — A more difficult pass is the **Tierberg-Limmi** (about 10,500′): we cross the Steinen Glacier to the col between the *Gwächtenhorn* and the *Hinter-Tierberg* (10,965′), and descend (very steep and difficult) the *Kehle Glacier* to the (9-10 hrs.) Göschener Alp.

Over the *Stein-Limmi* to the *Trift Glacier* (5 hrs. to the Windegg Hut), see p. 168. Another route crosses the snow-saddle of **Zwischen-Tierbergen** (about 9780′), between the *Vorder-* and the *Mittel-Tierberg*, to the (6-7 hrs.) *Trift Hut* (p. 168). — To *Engelberg* over the *Wenden-Joch*, see p. 161.

The bridle-path now leads above the moraine, and ascends in windings (short-cut), overlooking the grand Steinen Glacier, environed by the Sustenhörner, Gwächtenhorn, Hinter- and Vorder-Tierberg, and Giglistock, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Susten Pass** (7420′), between the *Heuberg* (8510′) on the left (ascent in 1 hr., interesting), and the *Sustenspitz* (9615′) on the right. Fine view, to the E., of the imposing mountains bounding the Meien-Tal on the N. and culminating in the Spannörter (p. 160).

The path, now uninteresting, winds down into the **Meien-Tal** and approaches the *Meienbach*, a brook issuing from the *Kalchtal*, a wild gorge on the right, into which avalanches often fall from the *Stücklistock* (10,855′) and the *Hintere Sustenhorn* (10,890′; over the *Susten-Joch* to the *Voralp-Hütte*, see p. 146). Below us lie the *Susten Alp* (5767′), on the right, and the (1 hr.) *Guferplatten Alp* (5725′), on the left. The path traverses the stony valley of the Meien-Reuss, and crosses the brook twice. It next crosses the deep ravine of the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Gorezmettlenbach* (5137′), and passes the *Gorezmettlen Alp*. Several brooks issue from the *Rüttifirn* on the right.

The first group of houses (20 min.) is *Fernigen* (4787′; Edelweiss Inn); then, below the chapel, the hamlets of (40 min.) **Meien** or *Dörfli* (4264′; *Hôtel zum Sustenpass*, R. $1^1/_2$-2, pens. $4^1/_2$-5 fr., fair; *Stern, Alpenrösli*, both unpretending) and (20 min.) *Hüsen* (3865′). At the end of the valley we pass the *Meienschanz* (3600′), an intrenchment erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 80), and destroyed by the French in 1799. Descending rapidly for a short way, and passing beneath the St. Gotthard Railway, we at length reach (40 min.) *Wassen* (p. 140).

40. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmen-Tal.

59 M. Railway in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 15 fr., 9 fr. 60, 6 fr. 25 c.).

Lucerne, see p. 104. — The train diverges to the left from the Bâle line (p. 26) and passes through a tunnel under the *Zimmeregg*, 1248 yds. long, into the broad valley of the *Kleine Emme*. $3^1/_2$ M. *Littau*, at the N.W. base of the wooded *Sonnenberg* (p. 110). — $7^1/_2$ M. *Malters* (1693′; Bahnhof; Klösterli; Kreuz).

Road hence (diligence twice daily in $1^1/_4$ hr., fare 1 fr.; carr. 5 fr.) to ($3^1/_4$ M.) **Schwarzenberg** (2760′; **Hôt.-Pens. Matt*, 80 beds, R. 2-3 fr., B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$, S. 2, pens. $4^1/_2$-6 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Rössli*), on the hill to the S., a pleasant summer-resort. About 2 M. above it is the health-resort of *Eigental* (p. 111). Hence to (6 M.) *Kriens*, see p. 111.

From *Schachen* (see below) the old Brambegg Road leads to the (2 M.) prettily-situated **Farnbühlbad** (2460′; *Kurhaus*), with chalybeate springs, and thence over the *Bramegg* (3366′) to (6 M.) *Entlebuch*.

Above (8 M.) *Schachen* the valley contracts. The train approaches the Kleine Emme, and crosses it near *Wertenstein* (on the left), with its monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Beyond a short tunnel we reach ($12^1/_2$ M.) **Wolhusen** (1860′; pop. 2000; *Rössli*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, B. 1, D. incl. wine $2^1/_2$ fr.; *Kreuz*), a large village, divided by the Emme into *Wolhusen-Wiggern* on the left bank, and *Wolhusen-Markt* opposite.

From Wolhusen to Langenthal, $24^1/_2$ M., railway in 2 hrs. From 3 M.) *Menznau* (Lamm) a road (diligence twice daily in $2^1/_3$ hrs.) leads to the ($5^1/_2$ M.) health-resort of **Menzberg** (3314′; **Kurhaus*, 70 beds, pens. $5^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$ fr.), in richly wooded environs at the foot of the *Napf* (p. 172). — 7 M. **Willisau** (1830′; pop. 4200; *Rössli*, *Stern*), a pleasant little town at the confluence of the *Buchwiggern* and *Enzwiggern*, with a handsome church and an old castle. The line now turns to the W. and runs by *Gettnau*, *Zell* on the *Lutherbach*, and *Hüswil* to (16 M.) **Huttwil** (2105′; pop. 4000; *Krone*, R. $1^1/_2$, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Mohr*), a thriving place with mineral baths (branch-line viâ *Sumiswald* to *Ramsei* see p. 24). Beyond ($18^1/_4$ M.) *Rohrbach* the line descends the *Langeten Valley*, with its rich meadows, viâ *Kleindietwil*, *Lindenholz*, *Mädiswil* (22 M.), *Gutenburg*, with mineral baths (Hôtel Bad Gutenburg, pens. 5-6 fr.), *Lotzwil*, and ($24^1/_2$ M.) *Langenthal* (p. 23).

We here enter the **Entlebuch**, a valley 15 M. long, with wooded slopes and luxuriant meadows. The train recrosses the Emme and ascends the E. side of the valley (five tunnels).

18 M. **Entlebuch** (2255′; pop. 2700: **Hôtel-Pension Port; Drei Könige*, unpretending but good), a large and pleasant village. — Ascent of the *Napf*, see p. 172.

About 2 M. from the rail. station (road) is *Ebnet-Entlebuch* (2375′; Kurhaus Lindenhof, pens. 4-5 fr.), a prettily situated summer-resort.

From Entlebuch to the Schimberg-Bad, $10^1/_2$ M., hotel-omnibus every afternoon in 3 hrs. (5 fr. 40, in the reverse direction 4 fr. 10 c.); carriage for 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 15, 3 pers. 18, 4 pers. 23 fr. The road ascends the *Entlen-Tal* to the ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Entlenmatt Inn*, descends to the Entlen bridge, and again ascends in windings to the (5 M.) **Schimberg-Bad** (4680′; *Kurhaus*, open June 1st to Sept. 30th, 150 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.), with an alkaline sulphur-spring. Fine view to the N. and N.W. A good

path ascends in 1¼ hr. to the top of the *Schimberg* (5975′), which affords an admirable panorama. Still grander are the views from the (2½ hrs.) **Feuerstein* (6700′) and from the (2¼ hrs.) *Schafmatt* (6505′). Foot-paths lead to (1½ hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (see below), to the (2½ hrs.) *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (p. 163), etc.

The train crosses the rapid *Entlen*, which here falls into the Emme. On the left lies the village of *Hasle*, prettily situated.

22 M. **Schüpfheim** (2388′; pop. 3100; *Adler*, R. 1¼-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Kreuz*, R. 1-2, pens. 4¼-5 fr.; *Rössli*), the capital of the valley. About ½ M. from the station is the *Bad & Kurhaus Schüpfheim* (chalybeate spring, with iodine).

About 4½ M. to the E. is *Heiligkreuz* (3700′; Kurhaus, 50 beds, pens. 4-4½ fr.), a pilgrimage and summer-resort, with fine view. — A road (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; carr. 10 fr.) gradually ascends to the S. through the picturesque valley of the *Waldemme* or *Kleine Emme*, to the (5 M.) pretty mountain-village of **Flühli** (2930′; *Kurhaus*, May 15th-Sept. 30th, 70 beds, pens. 5-6 fr.), with a sulphur-spring. Fine woods; rich flora. Pleasant excursions to (1 hr.) the *Kessiloch*, a rocky gorge with a high waterfall; to the (3 hrs.) **Beichlen* (5810′; magnificent view); to the (3½ hrs.) *Hagleren* (6400′); and to the (4 hrs.) **Schrattenfluh* (6864′), with interesting glacier-worn rocky slopes and a splendid view, particularly from the *Scheibengütsch* (6690′), the W. point of the long ridge.

From Flühli a road leads to (6 M.) **Sörenberg** (3822′; **Kurhaus Sörenberg*, 80 beds, pens. 5-5½ fr.; **Kur-Hôtel Mariental*, pens. 4½-5 fr.), a health-resort in the upper Emmen-Tal or *Marien-Tal*. The road goes on for about 1½ M. more to the foot of the **Brienzer Rothorn* (p. 223), which may be ascended hence in 4-4½ hrs. (guide, desirable, 6 fr.).

From Flühli to Sarnen viâ the Seewenegg, 6½ hrs., an attractive route. The path diverges to the left, ¾ M. to the S. of Flühli, passes the hamlet of *Kragen* and the alps of *Bleiki*, *Eggli*, *Stäldeli*, and *Blattli*, leads through wood and past a saw-mill, and reaches (3 hrs.) the **Seewen Alp** (5640′; *Kurhaus*, R. 2-2½, pens. 4½-5 fr.), a health-resort near the *Seewen Seeli* (5545′). Splendid view of the Bernese Alps. The **Feuerstein* (6700′), which affords a survey of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc, is easily ascended hence in 1 hr. (see above). — From the Seewen Alp the footpath ascends the (20 min.) *Seewenegg* (5750′), another fine point of view. It then descends to the right, passing a saw-mill and leaving the Schwendi-Kaltbad (p. 163) to the left, to *Stalden* and (3 hrs.) *Sarnen* (p. 163).

We now cross the Kleine Emme and ascend the valley of the *Weisse Emme* to —

27 M. **Escholzmatt** (2815′; **Hôt. Kurhaus Löwe*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Krone*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Rössli*), a scattered village (3127 inhab.) with a new Gothic church, on the watershed between the Entlebuch and Emmen-Tal. From here we may easily ascend the *Beichlen* (5810′) in 2½ hrs. (see above). We next descend to (29 M.) *Wiggen* (2600′; Rössli, pens. 4½-5 fr.).

From Wiggen a road ascends to the S. through the *Ilfis-Tal* (diligence to Schangnau twice daily in 1 hr. 50 min.) viâ *Marbach* and *Wald* to (7½ M.) **Schangnau** (3055′; **Löwe*) in the *Grosse Emmen-Tal*. From Schangnau the **Hohgant* (7215′) may be ascended in 5-6 hrs. viâ the *Lautere Wängli* (guide desirable; rustic quarters in the *Mast Alp* or the *Grossensteinen Alp*, 1½ hr. from Schangnau). Descent to *Habkern*, see p. 200. — About 5 M. above Schangnau in the upper Emmen-Tal (diligence in 1 hr., viâ *Bumbach*) is the **Kemmeriboden-Bad** (3100′; *Kurhaus*,

modest, 80 beds, pens. 5 fr.), with sulphur-springs, much visited by the natives. It lies at the base of the *Scheibengütsch* (6690′), which may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. (see p. 171). From the Kemmeribodeu-Bad to the top of the *Hohgant* (p. 171), 3½-4 hrs., with guide; to the *Tannhorn* (7290′), with imposing view, 4-4½ hrs., with guide (the descent may be made to Brienz, p. 223).

We now follow the right bank of the *Ilfis*, and reach (32½ M.) *Trubschachen* (2396′), at the confluence of the *Trubbach* and Ilfis, the first village in Canton Bern.

The ***Napf*** (4620′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide needless; **Inn* at the top, crowded on Sat. & Sun., 60 beds, pens. 5-6 fr.), to the N. of Trubschachen, deserves a visit. A road leads viâ (2¼ M.) *Trub* (2675′; *Löwe) to (6 M.) *Mettlen* (3454′; carr. for 1 pers. to this point, 6 fr.), and a bridle-path thence to the (1 hr.) top of the Napf, which commands a fine panorama from the Sentis to the Jura, and a beautiful view of the Bernese Alps. — From Entlebuch (p. 170) a road crosses the Entlenbach and the Kleine Emme, to the W.; we then either follow the road by *Dopleschwand* to (5 M.) *Romoos* (2592′; inn), or reach the same point by a direct path in 1 hr.; from Romoos a good bridle-path leads to the top in 2½ hrs. morc. — From the Napf a footpath with pleasant views leads viâ the *Luss-Hütte* (rustic inn), the *Lüderen Alp* (Hôtel zu den Alpen, pens. from 4 fr.), and the *Rafrüti* (see below) to (4 hrs.) *Langnau* (guide, desirable, 5-6 fr.).

36½ M. **Langnau** (2200′; pop. 8300; **Hirsch*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Löwe*, R. 2-5, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Bär; Hôt. Bahnhof; Hôt. Emmental; Kurhaus Dorfberg*, on a hill 1 M. to the W. of the station, pens. from 5 fr.), a large and wealthy village, is the capital of the **Emmen-Tal**, a valley about 25 M. long, 10-12 M. wide, watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Grosse Emme*, and one of the most fertile in Switzerland. Carefully kept meadows, a fine breed of cattle, and neat dwellings with pretty gardens indicate the prosperity of the natives.

Railway to *Burgdorf*, see p. 24. — The *Bageschwand-Höhe*, 1 hr. to the N.W., commands a fine view of the Emmen-Tal and the Alps; the view from the *Rafrüti* (3950′), 2½ hrs. to the N., is still more extensive (panorama by G. Studer).

Beyond Langnau the train crosses the *Grosse Emme*. 38 M. *Emmenmatt*, 40½ M. *Signau* (2090′; Bär; Turm), 44½ M. *Zäziwil* (Krone), thriving villages. It then skirts the *Hürnberg* in a wide curve to (47 M.) *Konolfingen-Stalden* (2180′; Hôt. Bahnhof), where it intersects the electric line from Burgdorf to Thun (p. 24). — 49½ M. *Tägertschi*. — 52 M. **Worb** (2001′; **Bär; Löwe; Stern*), a large village (3800 inhab.), 1 M. from the station, with a castle dating from the 11th cent. (steam-tramway to Bern, see p. 177). Fine view of the Bernese Alps and the Stockhorn chain to the left.

Diligence thrice daily in summer in ½ hr. to the E. to (2 M.) *Enggistein* (2264′; *Inn, pens. 3½-4½ fr.), with mineral springs, situated in a pleasant valley, and to the (1 M. farther) ***Rüttihubelbad*** (2414′; May 15th-Oct. 15th; 56 R. at 1½-2½ fr., B. 80 c., D. 1½-2, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Pens. Schübach*, 3½-4½ fr.), with a saline chalybeate spring, pleasant walks, and a fine view, especially from the *Knörihubel* (3027′; 35 min.). Magnificent view also from the **Aetzrüttiegg* (3120′), reached by *Wikartswil* and the *Menziwilegg* (3060′) in 1 hr., and from the *Ballenbühl*, the W. summit of the Hürnberg, reached by *Schlosswil* in 1¾ hr. (descent to the station of

Tägertschi in 20 min.). — From stat. *Walkringen* (p. 24) to Rüttihubelbad 1¼ M. (carr. for 1-2 pers. 2½ fr.).

54 M. *Gümligen*, junction of the Bern and Thun line (change carriages for Thun, p. 185). Thence to —

59 M. *Bern* (p. 176), see p. 185.

41. From Lucerne to Wildegg *(Aarau)*. Seetal.

32 M. Seetal Railway (electric) in 2-2⅔ hrs.; 2nd cl. 4 fr. 95, 3rd cl. 3 fr. 55 c.

From Lucerne to (3 M.) *Emmenbrücke*, see p. 25 (also electric tramway, p. 106); here we change carriages for the 'Seetalbahn', which diverges to the right. — 4½ M. *Emmen* (1410′; Stern, R. 1-2 fr.), near the *Reuss*, on the right bank of which, ½ M. to the E., is the old nunnery of *Rathausen*, now an orphanage. We traverse the fertile *Emmenboden* to (6 M.) *Waldibrücke*. The line quits the road and ascends, affording a fine view of the Rigi and the High Alps to the right, to (8½ M.) *Eschenbach* (1540′; Rössli; Löwe), with a Cistercian nunnery dating from the 12th cent.

At (10 M.) *Ballwil* (1693′) we cross the watershed between the Reuss and the *Aa*, and descend into the **Seetal**, one of the most fertile and attractive valleys in Central Switzerland. This 'lake-valley', 18½ M. long, is bounded on the E. by the *Lindenberg* (2953′) and on the W. by the *Ehrlose* (2670′) and the *Homberg* (2598′). In the middle of it lie the pretty *Baldegg Lake* or *Obere See* and the larger *Hallwil Lake* or *Untere See* (p. 174).

12 M. **Hochdorf** (1590′; pop. 1100; *Hirsch*, pens. 5-5½ fr.; *Kreuz*, both plain), a prosperous village, with pine-woods near it. Near the station is the *Theatre*, with 1300 seats, where popular dramas are given on Sunday afternoons in summer.

Excursions. On a hill to the E. (½ hr.) is the cantonal deaf-and-dumb asylum of **Hohenrain** (2014′), formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John, with a fine view of the Alps. Thence to (1½ hr.) *Schloss Horben* (2625′; pension, see p. 30), with superb view to the N. and E.; then via (½ hr.) *Lieli*, another fine point, with the ruined castle of *Nünegg*, to (½ hr.) *Augstholz*, and back to (½ hr.) Hochdorf. This excursion may be made by carriage.

Roads lead to the W. from Hochdorf by *Römerswil* to (4 M.) *Oberreinach*, a ruin, with admirable view of the Seetal and the Jura; by the pilgrimage-shrine of *Hildisrieden* to the (5 M.) memorial chapel of the battle of *Sempach* (p. 25); and by *Urswil* to (3½ M.) *Rain*, near *Oberbuchen* (2133′), where we get a picturesque survey of Pilatus and the Entlebuch Mts.

13 M. *Baldegg* (Löwe), a pretty village with a seminary and girls' school, lies at the S.E. end of the **Baldegger See** (1530′), a lake 3 M. long. Skirting the E. bank of the lake, we next reach (15½ M.) *Gelfingen* (Stern), where the vine begins. Charming view of the lake and the Bernese Alps. On the right is the castle of *Heidegg*. — 16 M. **Hitzkirch** (1550′), ¾ M. to the N. of which

is the village of that name *(Kranz; Engel)*, with an old Teutonic lodge, now a seminary for teachers. To the left, at the N. end of the Baldegg Lake, is *Richensee*, with the ruins of the *Grünenbury*, standing upon an enormous erratic block. Near it a lake-dwelling of the neolithic period was recently discovered.

To the N. of Hitzkirch a road (diligence to Fahrwangen twice daily in 1 hr.) leads viâ *Altwis* and *Aesch* to (5½ M.) *Meisterschwanden* (Löwe; *Pens. Seerose) and *Fahrwangen* (Bär), two large villages where straw-plaiting is the chief industry; thence (diligence thrice daily in 1 hr.) viâ *Sarmensdorf* and *Schloss Hilfikon* to *Villmergen* and (5 M.) *Wohlen* (p. 30).

17 M. *Ermensee*, a large village with Roman remains, on the *Aa*. At (18 M.) *Mosen* the tramway reaches the **Hallwiler See** (1490′), a lake 5½ M. long and 1 M. broad (small steamer), and ascends on its W. bank to—

20 M. **Beinwil** (1720′; *Löwe*), a thriving village (1831 inhab.) with cigar-manufactories, commanding a charming view of the lake.

From Beinwil a good path ascends in 50 min. (from Birrwil in ½ hr., from Reinach 1 hr.), partly through wood, to the ***Homberg** (2595′; good inn, 5 min. below the top, R. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4½ fr.), the 'Rigi of the Aargau', commanding a beautiful view of the Alps and the Jura Mts.

From Beinwil to Münster, 5 M., railway in 25 min. viâ (2¼ M.) **Reinach** (*Stern*, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Rössli*), an industrial village (6000 inhab.) in the upper *Winen-Tal*, at the foot of the *Stierenberg* (2865′; pleasant wood-walks). Thence viâ (3 M.) *Menziken* to (5 M.) **Münster** (2140′; *Ochs; Hirsch; Rössli*), a pleasantly situated village, with the old abbey of *Bero-Münster* (interesting church, founded about 720, rebuilt in 1223; rich treasury). — *Winental Railway* from Reinach-Menziken to *Aarau*, see p. 30.

The cars run high above the lake to (21¼ M.) *Birrwil* (1715′) and descend to (23½ M.) *Boniswil-Seengen* (1570′).

To Fahrwangen, diligence twice daily in 1 hour. The road leads past the handsome old château of *Hallwil* to (11½ M.) *Seengen* (Bär), a large village, with the burial-vaults of the Hallwil family. About ½ M. to the S.E. is the **Brestenberg Hydropathic** (1515′; pens. 7½-9½ fr.), prettily situated among vineyards at the N. end of the Lake of Hallwil. Road from Seengen to the (1¼ M.) **Hôt.-Pens. Eichberg* (2130′; pens. 3½-4 fr.), a health-resort commanding a fine view (omn. from Boniswil, 2 fr.). — From Brestenberg we follow the E. bank to *Tennwil*, *Meisterschwanden*, and (2 M.) *Fahrwangen* (see above).

25 M. *Niederhallwil-Dürrenäsch;* 26 M. *Seon* (Stern), a manufacturing village (2000 inhab.); 29 M. *Lenzburg-Bahnhof*, the junction for *Aarau* and *Baden* (p. 31).

30 M. **Lenzburg-Stadt** (1328′; 2700 inhab.; **Krone; Löwe*), a busy little town on the *Aa*. On a hill above it, to the E., stands the picturesque *Schloss Lenzburg* (1663′), the property of Mr. E. E. Jessup of Philadelphia, who has restored it in the original style (garden open on Wed. and Sun.). Opposite, to the W., rises the *Staufberg* (1710′), with an old church and a fine view.

31 M. *Nieder-Lenz.* — 32 M. *Wildegg* (1165′), a station on the railway from Aarau viâ Brugg to Zürich (p. 31).

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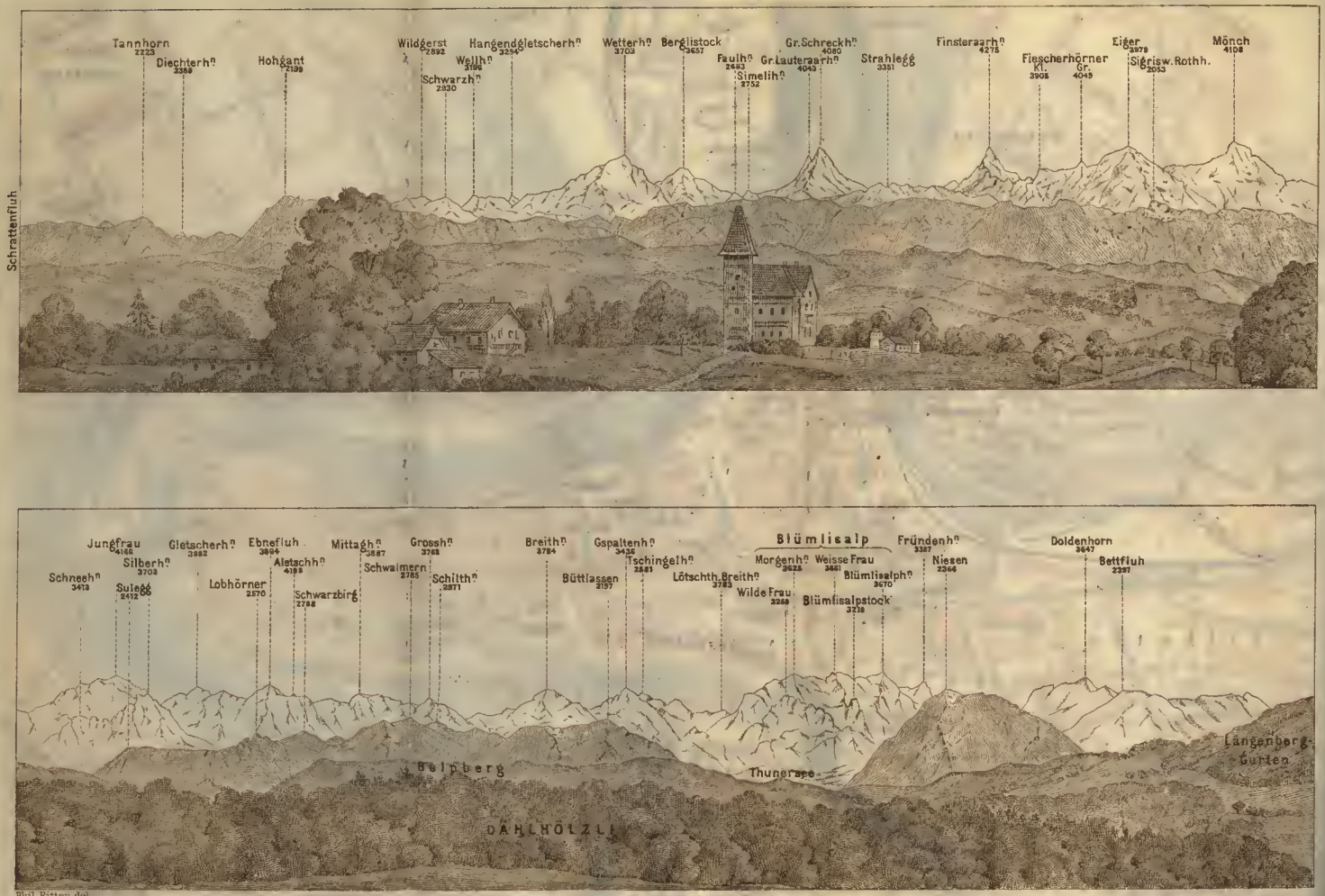
42. Bern and Environs.

Railway Station (Pl. C, 3; good *Restaurant*, D. 2½ fr.), on the W. side of the old town, at the foot of the Grosse Schanze. Departing travellers should note that hotel-servants are not allowed upon the platform or upon the flight of steps leading to it from the entrance-hall.

Hotels. *Gr.-Hôt. Bernerhof (Pl. a; D, 4), Bundesgasse 3, with lift, 200 beds, R. 4-10, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 6, pens. 12-18 fr.; *Bellevue (Pl. b; E, 4), Inselgasse 3, 115 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-17 fr.; both these command a view of the Alps. — *Schweizerhof (Pl. c; C, 3), 105 beds, R. 3½-6, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôtel Jura (Pl. d; C, 4), 65 beds, R. 3-4½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8½-11 fr.; Hôtel de France (Pl. e; C, 3), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 fr.; *Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. s; D, 3), 70 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Métropole et Monopole (Pl. m e; D, 3), Waisenhaus-Platz, 70 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Lion

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Phil Ritter del.

ALPENAUSSICHT AUS BERN

vom Klosterhof bei der Kirchenfeldbrücke (538m).

D'Or (Pl. i; C, D, 4), Spitalgasse, 60 heds, R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3, pens. $7^1/_2$-10 fr.; Hôtel de la Gare (Pl. t; D, 3), R. $2^1/_2$-3, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $2^1/_2$-3 fr.; Hôt. Simplon (Pl. si; D, 3), Aarbergergasse, R. $2^1/_2$-4, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hirsch (Pl. o; D, 3), R. $2^1/_2$-3, D. 3 fr., very fair; Hôt. Garni Bubenberg, R. $2^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_4$ fr., Hôt. Garni St. Gotthard, R. $2^1/_2$-4, B. $1^1/_4$ fr., both in the Bubenberg-Platz; these all near the station. — In the town: Pfistern (*Hôtel des Boulangers;* Pl. g, E, 3), near the clock-tower, R. 3-5, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $3^1/_2$, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; Cigogne (Pl. h; D, 3, 4), R. 2-$3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3, S. $2^1/_2$, pens. 6-9 fr., well spoken of; *Ours (Pl. r; D, 4), R. $2^1/_2$-4, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; Zähringer Hof (Pl. u; B, 2), Haller-Str., R. 2-4, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 4-7 fr.; Schmieden (*Maréchaux;* Pl. k, E, 3), R. 2-$2^1/_2$, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; Hôtel Rüof (Pl. l; D, 3), Aarbergergasse 1, R. 2-3, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. $5^1/_2$-7 fr.; *Etoile-d'Or (Pl. m; D, 3), Aarbergergasse, R. $2^1/_2$-3, pens. $6^1/_2$-8 fr.; Hôtel du Sauvage (Pl. p; D, 3), Aarbergergasse, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 5-$6^1/_2$ fr.; *Croix Fédérale (Pl. q; D, 3), Zeughausgasse, R. $2^1/_2$-4, B. 1, D. 2, S. $1^1/_2$, pens. 6-$7^1/_2$ fr.; Emmenthaler Hof (Pl. v; D, 3), Neuengasse; Hôtel du Pont (Pl. w; E, 5), beyond the Kirchenfeld Bridge (p. 182), R. $1^1/_2$-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôtel Eiger (Pl. z; A, 5), Belp-Str., pens. 5-8 fr.

Pensions. *Herter* (Pl. he; F, 4), suitable for ladies travelling alone (pens. $5^1/_2$-7 fr.); *Villa Frey* (Pl. fr; A, 4), Schwarztor-Str. 81, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Eden*, Schlössli-Str. 23 (6-9 fr.); *Pens. Gaudard*, Schanzeneck-Str. ($4^1/_2$-6 fr.); *Pens. Langhans*, Spitalacker, Allmend-Str. 2 (5-6 fr.); *Pens. Quisisana*, Oberweg 6 (6-10 fr.); *Beau-Séjour*, Frohbergweg 14, $^1/_2$ M. from the station, from 4 fr.; *Jolimont*, Æussere Enge ($1^1/_2$ M.; p. 184), with fine view and shady promenades (6-8 fr.); *Lebensborn* near Wabern ($1^1/_2$ M. to the S.E., see below), a health-resort with air and sun baths (temperance; pens. 7 fr.); *Krone* at Muri, $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. (tramway), pens. 6-8 fr.

Cafés and Restaurants. *Casino* (p. 178), near the Kirchenfeld Bridge (see p. 182); *Café Zytglogge*, with frescoes by Münger, Amthausgasse and Theater-Platz; *Café-Restaurant Bubenberg*, Bubenberg-Platz; *Grand Café & Restaurant du Théâtre*, Theater-Platz; *Kornhauskeller* (p. 180); *Bigler-Siegenthaler*, Aarbergergasse (D. 1 fr. 60 c., good); *A. Dætwyler-Spoerry*, Kramgasse 77; *Ratskeller*, corner of Gerechtigkeits-Str. and Kreuzgasse; *Women's Restaurant Daheim*, Zeughausgasse 31; *Café du Pont*, beyond the Kirchenfeld Bridge, to the right, with a fine view; *Schwellenmätteli*, adjacent, below, to the left (Pl. E, 4; fish). — Popular Resorts. *Casino* (p. 178); *Kursaal Schänzli* (p. 184; daily concert or theatrical performance in summer); *Café Sternwarte*, on the Grosse Schanze (p. 184); *Café Enge* (p. 184), 1 M. to the N.; *Gurten* (p. 184).

Baths. *River Baths* in the Aare (June-Sept.; 58-68° Fahr.), at the Marzili (Pl. D, 5; cable-tramway, see p. 179). — *Warm Baths* in the Sommerleistbad, Laupen-Str. (Pl. B, 4; also Turkish baths), good; *Central-Bad*, Marktgasse 41.

Cabs, for $^1/_4$ hr. 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 50 c.; $^1/_2$ hr. 1 fr. 50 c. and 2 fr.; 1 hr. $2^1/_2$ and 3 fr. Two-horse: same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., double fares. — **Motor Cabs,** for 1-2 pers. in the town up to 500 mètres 70 c., every 250 mètres more 10 c.; more than 2 pers., or one or more persons outside the town for the first 300 mètres 70 c., every 150 mètres more 10 c., at night (9-7) the first 250 mètres 70 c., every 125 mètres more 10 c.; every 3 min. of waiting 10 c. (hour 2 fr.); 50 lbs. of luggage 50 c.

Electric Tramways every 5 min. from the Bears' Den through the chief street to the rail. station (10 c.), and thence to the Cemetery (fare 10 c.); from the rail. station to Wabern (p. 184; 25 c.) and to the Länggasse (Bremgartenwald, 10 c.); from the Burgernziel viâ the Kirchenfeld and Kornhaus bridges and the Victoria-Platz to the Breitenrain (20 c.); and from the Bubenberg-Platz to Enge (10 c.). — *Steam Tramway* from the Kirchenfeld to Muri (see above), Gümligen, and ($6^1/_4$ M., in 33 min.) Worb (p. 172).

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office (Pl. C, 3), near the railway-station. Branch-offices at Kramgasse 1, Kornhaus-Platz 18, etc.

Theatre in the Kornhaus-Platz (Pl. E, 3); in winter only. — *Intimes Theater*, Länggass-Str. — *Summer Theatre* at the Schänzli (p. 184).

Casino, near the Kirchenfeld Bridge (Pl. E, 4), a monumental building in the 18th cent. style by Lindt & Hofmann (1906-9), with large assembly and concert rooms, restaurant, etc. *View of the Alps from the garden-terrace.

British Minister, *Sir George Bonham*, 5 Feldeckweg, Kirchenfeld 49 (office-hours 10-12); Consul, *Gaston de Muralt.* — **American Minister,** *Brutus J. Clay;* Consul, *G. Heimrod* (9-12 and 2-4).

English Church *(St. Ursula's)*, Predigergasse 12; services at 10.30 and 5; chaplain, *Rev. R. H. Pring*, Pension Quisisana.

The **Enquiry Office** *(Verkehrs-Bureau)*, at the E. corner of the railway-station, Bubenberg-Platz, furnishes gratis information as to sights, excursions, etc. — *Money Changed* at the National Bank, Bundesgasse 8; Eidgenössische Bank and Vereinsbank, both in the Bubenberg-Platz; Cantonal Bank, Bären-Platz (Pl. D, 4). — *Travelling Requisites:* E. Detheleffsen, Spitalgasse 41.

Attractions. Visit the 'Kleine Schanze' and walk past the Federal Palace to the Kirchenfeld Bridge and the Historical Museum; then to the Minster (Minster Terrace); follow the Kreuzgasse to the Rathaus; cross the Nydeck Bridge to the Bears' Den; return past the Zeitglockenturm to the Kornhaus-Platz and cross the Kornhaus Bridge to the Schänzli; cross the railway-bridge to the Art and Natural History Museums; lastly walk past the Post Office to the Grosse Schanze. See also the walk from the Helvetia-Platz (p. 182).

Bern (1765′), the capital of Canton Bern, with 78,450 inhab., has been the seat of the Swiss government since 1848. It is also the seat of a university (1900 students), founded in 1834, and of the Central Office of the International Postal Union. The city, in a striking situation, is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the *Aare*, which flows 100′ below. The streets in the old part of the town are flanked with arcades *(Lauben)*, which form a covered way for foot-passengers. One of the chief characteristics of Bern consists in its numerous fountains, mostly dating from the 16th cent., and recently restored. In other respects also Bern retains more mediæval features than any other large town in Switzerland.

Founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen in 1191, the town became independent of the Empire in 1218. By 1288 its powers had so increased that it warded off two sieges by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and in 1339 the Bernese overthrew the Burgundian nobles at the battle of Laupen (p. 264). In 1353 Bern joined the Confederation, and in 1528 the citizens embraced the reformed faith. In 1415 they conquered part of Aargau, and in 1536 they wrested the Pays de Vaud from the princes of Savoy; but in 1798 they were deprived of these territories.

Bern is celebrated for its splendid *Views of the Alps, and the phenomenon of the 'Alpine glow' (p. xvii) is seen here to great advantage. The most important mountains are marked in the annexed Panorama. From other points (the Bundes-Terrasse, Kleine Schanze, Große Schanze, Kursaal Schänzli, the Casino Terrace, and the Enge) the following mountains are also visible: to the right of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,175′) with the *Altels* (11,930′; 37 M. distant), and, over the *Gurten*, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195′; 18 M.); also, to the extreme left, the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,505′; 53 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,285′;

54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the *Beichlen* near Escholzmatt (5810′; 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (6700′; 30 M.).

To the S. of the railway station is the BUBENBERG-PLATZ (Pl. C, 4), the centre of the tramway traffic, where a *Monument to Adrian von Bubenberg* (1424-79), the defender of Morat against Charles the Bold, from a design by Leu, was erected in 1897. On the right is the *Church of the Holy Ghost*, the interior of which is a pleasing example of the Regency style (1727-29); apply to the sacristan (see notice on the church-door).—The Christoffelgasse leads hence to the ***Kleine Schanze** (Pl. C, 4), with its promenades, which afford a superb survey of the Bernese Alps (mountain-indicator on the upper terrace), with the Aare Valley and the Kirchenfeld Bridge in the foreground. In the grounds to the W. is a bust of *Niggeler* (d. 1887), the Swiss 'Turnvater' ('father of gymnastics'). A monument to the International Postal Union (p. 178), by René de St. Marceaux, is to be erected on the N. side.

To the E. of the Kleine Schanze rises conspicuously the ***Bundeshaus**, or **Federal Palace** (Pl. D, 4), a handsome edifice in the Florentine style. The *Bundeshaus-West*, built by Stadler and Studer in 1852-57, contains the political department, the departments of the interior and justice, the federal library, etc. In front of it, in the Bundesgasse, is a fountain-figure of *Berna*, in bronze by R. Christen (1863). The *Bundeshaus-Mittelbau* or *Parliamentary Building*, a fine domed structure by Auer (1894-1901), contains the chambers of the two legislative assemblies (the 'Nationalrat' and the 'Ständerat': open free, daily, 8.30-11.30 and 1.30-5.30, Sun. 10.30-12 and 1.30-5, in winter 9-11.30 and 1.30-4). Outside the entrance are two colossal seated bronze figures of Ancient and Modern Historians, by Reymond; above the pediment rises the statue of Swiss Independence, with allegorical figures of the Legislative and Executive Powers, by Niederhäusern. Handsome staircase. The chamber of the Nationalrat is embellished with a large *Fresco by Ch. Giron, 'The Cradle of the Confederation' (Lake of Lucerne; best seen from the visitors' gallery, opposite). The *Bundeshaus-Ost*, erected from Auer's designs in 1888-92, accommodates the departments of war, manufactures, and agriculture.—Passages between the three buildings lead to the **Bundes-Terrasse*, adjoining the S. façade, with a splendid view of the Alps. The S. façade of the middle building, towards the Aare, bears a mosaic frieze decorated with the coats-of-arms of the 22 Swiss cantons; on the cornice are six statues (Farmer, Merchant, and Scholar by Albisetti, Soldier, Artizan, and Artist by A. Lanz).—Cable-tramway to the Marzili quarter (p. 177).

The chief artery of traffic is a series of broad streets, the Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse, which extend from the Bubenberg-Platz (Pl. C, 4) to the Nydeck Bridge

(p. 181), a distance of nearly a mile (tramway, see p. 177). In the SPITALGASSE is the pretty *Bagpiper Fountain*, dating from the early 16th century. At the beginning of the MARKTGASSE, where the Bären-Platz and the Waisenhaus-Platz mark the W. limit of the town down to 1346, stands the *Käfigturm* (Pl. D, 3), restored in the 17th century. The Marktgasse contains the fine *Schützen-Brunnen* (*Archer Fountain;* 1527) and the *Seiler-Brunnen*, the latter with a statue of Anna Seiler, the foundress of the Insel Hospital (p. 184). Farther on, beyond some interesting old guild-houses (Weavers, Smiths, Carpenters) and the Kornhaus-Platz, is the **Zeitglockenturm** (Pl. E, 3, 4), the W. gate of the old town, but now its central point, rebuilt in the 15-17th cent., and decorated with modern frescoes. On the E. side is a curious clock, which proclaims the approach of each hour by the crowing of a cock, while just before the hour a troop of bears marches in procession round a sitting figure. Being the heraldic emblem of Bern, the bear frequently recurs. Thus, on the *Zähringer-Brunnen* (Pl. E, 3, 4), in the Kramgasse, Bruin appears with shield, sword, banner, and helmet. The *Samson Fountain* and the **Gerechtigkeits-Brunnen*, in the Gerechtigkeitsgasse, also deserve notice.

The KORNHAUS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 3) is embellished with the grotesque *Kindlifresser-Brunnen (Ogre Fountain)*, with a procession of armed bears on the shaft of the column. The **Kornhaus** (Pl. E, 3), built in 1711-16, rebuilt and fitted up as an *Industrial School* in 1896, contains in the basement the *Kornhaus-Keller* (restaurant, p. 177), pleasantly decorated in the early-Bernese style. On the upper floor is the cantonal *Industrial Museum* (open gratis, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12, and on Frid. evening, 7-9); the staircase is adorned with an allegorical fresco painting by Münger.—Next the Kornhaus is the **Theatre**, with ceiling-paintings by F. Biéler. Behind, in the Zeughausgasse, is the new *Police Office* and the **French Church**, built about 1270 but frequently altered, so that the exterior is now in the style of the early 18th cent., while the interior is early Gothic. A restoration in 1904 brought to light some interesting frescoes of the 13th cent. and of 1495 ('Master with the carnation'; p. 183) and 1504, restored by R. Münger. Apply to the clerk ('siegrist'; Marktgasse 22).—Opposite, at No. 17 Zeughausgasse, in an old municipal house in which the International Postal Union was founded in 1874, is the ***Swiss Alpine Museum**, established by the Bern section of the Swiss Alpine Club.

The museum (adm. 9 or 10 to 12 a.m., 1.30 to 4 or 5 p.m., 50 c.; Sun. 10.30-12.30 and 2-4, free; printed guide 40 c.) contains admirable relief-models of Swiss mountains (Sentis group, by *A. Heim;* Jungfrau by *Simon*); choice examples of mountain cartography (*e. g.* the large *Dufour Map* and modern *Relief Maps*); Alpine flora and fauna; life-saving apparatus used in the Alps; models of club-huts, etc.

The imposing ***Kornhaus Bridge,** built in 1895-98, 390 yds. long, with six iron arches (main arch 400′ in span and 157′ above the river), leads from the Kornhaus-Platz over the deep valley of the Aare to the Kursaal Schänzli and the Spitalacker (p. 184).

At the E. end of the Metzgergasse are the *Old Catholic Church* (Pl. F, 3), built in 1858-64, and the **Rathaus** or *Cantonal Hall* (Pl. F, 3), erected in 1406-16 in the Burgundian late-Gothic style and restored in 1862, with a modern façade approached by a covered flight of steps, and adorned with the arms of the Bernese districts.

On the E. side of Bern, where the old castle of *Nydeck* stood, the Aare is crossed by the *Nydeck Bridge* (Pl. H, 3), built in 1844 (tramway, see p. 177). The central arch has a span of 165′ and is 100′ high. On the right bank of the Aare is the **Bears' Den** *(Bärengraben)*, where Bruin is maintained, according to immemorial usage, at the cost of the municipality. Bread, cakes, and carrots for the bears are sold in the neighbouring booths. — From this point we may ascend to the right to the (¼ hr.) Kirchenfeld Bridge (p. 182).

The ***Minster** (Pl. F, 4), a fine late-Gothic edifice, 285′ long, 118′ broad, and 77′ high, was begun in 1421, completed in 1598, and restored in 1850. Round the roof runs a beautiful open balustrade, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses. The sculptures of the **W. Portal* (end of 15th cent.) represent the Last Judgment; in the outer arches are Christ, above, with the Virgin and John the Baptist on the left and right, and the Apostles; in the inner arches are the Prophets and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The *Tower*, 328′ high, was completed in 1890-94 from plans by Beyer of Ulm (d. 1899).

Interior (adm. 20 c.; Sun., 2-6, free). The *Stained Glass* on the N. side of the Choir (one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation) dates from 1496; that on the S. side is modern (1867). The *Choir Stalls* (1523) are adorned on the left side with Christ and the Apostles, on the right with Moses and the Prophets. A monument in memory of the burgomaster *Friedrich von Steiger* (d. 1799), in the left aisle, bears the names of the 702 Bernese who fell on 5th March, 1798, at the Grauholz and at Neuenegg, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is an Entombment in marble, by *C. Tscharner* (1870). The great organ dates from 1849 and has 60 stops (performance from June to Sept. on Mon., Tues., Wed., and Frid. at 8.30 p.m.; adm. 1 fr.). — The gallery of the Tower (250 steps; 20 c., to the octagonal gallery 50 c. more) commands a magnificent view.

The *Minster Terrace (Pl. F, 4), rising abruptly 110′ above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (p. 178), by Tscharner, with Bruin as a helmet-bearer. The view is justly celebrated. From the S.E. corner an electric lift 115′ in height (10 c.) descends to the quarter of *Matte*, on the Aare.

The Münster-Platz is adorned with an *Equestrian Statue of Rudolph von Erlach*, the victor at Laupen (p. 264), in bronze, designed by Volmar of Bern, and erected in 1848, and the mediæval *Moses Fountain*. — From the Münster-Platz we follow the Kessler-

gasse to the *Municipal and University Library* (200,000 vols.; reading-room with about 1000 newspapers and periodicals, open on week-days, 10-12 and 2-7, Sat. 2-5). We then turn to the left past the *Casino* (p. 178) to the ***Kirchenfeld Bridge** (Pl. E, 4; splendid view), a bold iron bridge built in 1882-83, 115′ above the Aare, which crosses the Aare Valley in two spans of 285′ each, and connects the old town with the *Kirchenfeld* quarter.

Here, in the Helvetia-Platz, rises the ***Bernese Historical Museum** (Pl. E, 5), a picturesque building in the mediæval style, designed by *Lambert*. Above the entrance is a large mosaic with figures of History and Poetry, by *P. Robert*. The museum is open in summer on week-days (except Mon. morning), 8-12 and 1-6, 50 c.; Sun. 10.30-12 and 2-4, Tues. and Sat. 2-4, free.

Middle Floor (first entered). The vestibule contains an equestrian statuette of Adrian von Bubenberg (p. 179), by Lanz, and a Roman mosaic pavement from Toffen. — To the left (E.) is the *Ethnographical Collection*, consisting chiefly of objects from N. America (Greenland, United States, Canada), the islands of the Pacific (collection of Wäber, the companion of Capt. Cook on his third voyage in 1778), China, Japan, India, Persia, Africa, Borneo, and Java. — To the right (W.) is the *Archaeological Collection*, including antiquities from lake-dwellings, implements of the flint, bronze, and iron periods, and Roman remains (fragments of a mosaic floor from Herzogenbuchsee, bronze vase from Grächwil).

Ground Floor. Several *Early Swiss Rooms*. Also old sledges and sedan-chairs, old printed books and presses, peasants' furniture and utensils, etc.

Upper Floor. On the staircase are *Armour* of the 15-16th cent., *Weapons*, and *Banners*, all from the Bern Arsenal. — To the right (E.): Room I. 1st Section: *Weapons; Tapestry* and *Embroidery* with the ducal arms of Burgundy, captured at Grandson. — 2nd Section. *Tapestries* from the Lausanne and Bern Cathedrals; Trajan's tapestry, with scenes from the life of Trajan after R. van der Weyden's lost frescoes in the town-hall of Brussels; embroidered *Antependia* from Lausanne and the Abbey of Königsfelden (p. 27), of the 13-15th centuries. *Ecclesiastical Vestments* of the 14-16th cent. (by the windows); *Stained Glass*. — Room II. *Bernese Costumes;* miniatures; fans; embroideries. — Room III (Silver Chamber). About 100 silver *Guild, Family, and Church Cups;* badges of the Bernese guilds; **Diptych*, made at Venice after 1290 for King Andrew of Hungary, presented before 1357 to the Convent of Königsfelden by his widow, the Queen Agnes, and in Bern since the Reformation; the original MS. of the '*Wacht am Rhein*' by Max Schneckenhurger; *Bernese Coins* and *Medals*. — To the left (W.) of the staircase: Room IV. Four tapestries with the history of Cæsar (15th cent.); old porcelain, stoneware, glass, tin; carved coffers; sideboard of 1572; magistrates' chairs; beadles' and judges' staves; seals; embroidered surplices. From the oriel-window there is a fine view of the town. — Room V. Views of Bern in the 17-18th centuries; wood-carvings; artisan's tools; old watches and standard measures; pottery made in the canton of Bern; baking moulds; musical instruments, etc. — Room VI. Room from the château of Landshut, in Canton Bern, with panelling of 1628. — On the upper landing, modern Swiss weapons and uniforms.

On the S.W. side of the Kirchenfeld are the **Swiss National Library,** with 120,000 vols. (reading-rooms open on week-days 10-12 and 2-7, Sat. 2-5) and the Federal Record Office, the *Swiss Topographical Institute*, and opposite, to the E., the *Federal Mint*.

An interesting walk may be taken from the Helvetia-Platz as follows: through the *Thun-Str.* (Pl. F, G, 5; tramway) to the (½ M.) *Dählhölzli*

Park, near the Thun-Platz, with its extensive wooded grounds; then from the Thun-Platz through the *Seminar-Strasse*, where we get a fine view of the Alps, the *Muri-Strasse*, and the *Grosse Muristalden*, with a view of the Federal Palace, Minster, etc., to the (1/2 M.) *Bears' Den* (p. 181), whence we may take the tramway to the rail. station.

The ***Art Museum** (*Kunst-Museum*; Pl. D, 2) in the Waisenhaus-Str., built in 1879, is open on week-days, 9-12 and 1-5 (adm. 50 c.; free on Tues. and on Sun., 10.30-12 and 1-4; catalogue 50 c.).

Ground Floor. Two rooms to the left contain sculptures and casts. — The vestibule of the Upper Floor contains paintings by *F. Hodler* (William Tell, Weary of life, Day, Night). On the left, three cabinets with early pictures, including *H. Bichler* ('the master with the carnation'; Bern, 1450-1501), Annunciation; *J. Heintz* (Bern, 16th cent.), The artist and his brothers and sisters. — *H. Bichler*, Scenes from the life of John the Baptist; *Nic. Manuel Deutsch* (Bern, 1484-1520), Nativity of Mary and St. Luke the Evangelist; *Beltraffio*, Yonthful Florentine. Adjoining these are four rooms with works of modern painters. Room I. **E. Burnand*, Descent from the Alp; *A. von Stürler*, Wrestlers; *F. Millet*, Portrait; *Botticelli*, Fragment of the original of the 'Magnificat'. — Room II. *E. Bieler*, Falling leaves; *E. de Pury*, Home-coming in Venice; *A. Gos*, Alps of Valais; **A. Böcklin*, Idyl of the sea; *A. Stäbli*, Thunderstorm in Ticino; *Louise Breslau*, Twilight; *Annie Hopf*, Prayermeeting; **H. Sandreuter*, At the gate of Paradise; *Rappard*, Portrait of himself; *G. Castan*, Lake of Oeschinen. — Room III. *F. Hodler*, Anger, Portrait of himself; *F. Buchser*, The antiquary; *K. Stauffer*, *A crucified, Study of a head, Mother of the artist, Sister of the artist, Study of a skull; *B. Vautier*, Saying grace; *A. de Meuron*, Chamois-hunter; *P. Robert*, Echo; *Anker*, Grandfather's prayer; **R. Koller*, Strayed cow; *Ritz*, Engineers in the mountains; *Al. Calame*, Waterfall near Meiringen. — Room IV. *Arthur Calame*, Lake of Geneva at Hermance; *Ch. Giron*, The model; *Anker*, School examination, Soup of the poor; *E. Burnand*, Louis XVI. in his old age; *F. Diday*, Valley of Lauterbrunnen; *Veillon*, Lake of Brienz; *K. Girardet*, Battle of Morat; *J. H. Tischbein*, Portrait, A cup of tea. — Room V. **Giron*, Wrestling-match in the High Alps; *P. Anastasio*, Ad bestias (Christian martyrs in the arena); *K. Gehri*, Golden wedding; *Blancpain*, Near Biskra. — Room VI. *Plinio Colombi*, Thaw; *L. Robert*, Roman girl; *K. Stauffer*, Portrait of the sculptor Kleiu; — *N. Buri*, After the funeral.

Opposite is the **Natural History Museum** (Pl. D, 3; open in summer, Tues. and Sat., 2-4, and Sun., 10.30-12 and 2-4, free; on other days, 8-12 and 2-6, adm. 50 c.).

Ground Floor. In the entrance-hall are busts of A. von Haller (see p. 184) and E. L. Gruner (d. 1883), the geologist. The room to the right contains the *Collection of Minerals*, which includes two cases of magnificent crystals from the St. Gotthard and another with large black crystals from the Grimsel and the Tiefen Glacier (p. 154). Bust of B. Studer (d. 1887). To the left is the *Palaeontological Collection*, rich in Alpine fossils. Perfect skeletons of the Irish elk and the cave-bear. Relief of the Bernese Oberland by Ed. Beck. — On the staircase are collections of antlers. — On the first and second floors is the *Zoological Collection*. In the central saloon (1st floor), with ceiling-frescoes by Baldancoli, are large ruminants. In the room on the left, birds. In the room on the right, mammalia. Adjacent, a small room devoted to the Swiss fauna; Barry, the celebrated St. Bernard dog. — On the 2nd floor, to the left, reptiles, amphibia, fish, corals, and sponges; to the right, molluscs, crabs, insects, echinodermata, and worms.

Adjoining the Museum on the S.E. is a large *School Building* (Pl. D, 3). — The building adjoining the railway-station (Pl. C, 3)

contains the interesting *Swiss Educational Exhibition* (ground-floor; daily, except Sun., 9-12 and 2-5, gratis), the *Pharmaceutical Institute* (1st floor), and the *Zoological* and *Mineralogical-Geological Institutes* (2nd floor). Opposite is the handsome new *Post Office* (p. 178), containing a postal museum.

The grounds on the **Grosse Schanze** (Pl. B, C, 3), above the station to the W., afford an extensive panorama (small view-tower on the *Martinshubel*). At the top are the *Observatory* (1880′), the *University* (founded in 1834; 2000 students), the building of the *Administration of the Swiss Federal Railways*, and the *Women's Hospital*. In front of the University is a statue of *Albrecht von Haller* (1708-77), the physician and poet, by H. Siegwart (1908). Farther on are the *Physiological Institute*, the *Chemical Laboratory*, the *Anatomical Institute* (Pl. A, 2), the *Church of St. Paul* (1905), and the cantonal *Higher Seminary*.

To the W. of the town, in the continuation of the Laupen-Strasse (Pl. A, 3, 4), are the large *Inselspital*, a hospital on the pavilion system (1880-84), originally founded in 1354 in the Inselgasse (comp. p. 180), the *University Clinical Institutes*, and the *Children's Hospital*.

Crossing the *Kornhaus Bridge* (p. 181) we reach (1/2 M.) the ***Kursaal Schänzli** (Pl. E, 2), with a summer theatre, a terrace, and grounds commanding perhaps the finest view near Bern, with the picturesque city in the foreground. Concerts, see p. 177. — Between the Schänzli and the railway bridge is the *Botanic Garden*, with large hothouses and an interesting collection of Alpine plants. — In the new quarter of the *Spitalacker* and *Beundenfeld* (Pl. E-H, 1, 2) are the *Church of St. John* (Pl. F, 1) and the *Military Establishments* (Pl. H, 1) of Canton Bern, with a balloon station.

About 1 M. to the N., beyond the *Law Courts* and the *Deer Park* (comp. Pl. C, 1, 2), is the ***Innere Enge** (café, p. 177), rising high above the Aare, with promenades and view of the town and the Alps. Monument to *Gottlieb Studer* (1804-90), the Alpine authority. Adjacent is the beautiful *Bremgarten Forest*, with marked paths; one of its prettiest points is the *Glasbrunnen*, 1/2 hr. from the Enge and 25 min. from the tramway terminus in the Länggasse. — Beyond the Enge the walk may be prolonged, past the *Pens. Jolimont* and through fine beech-woods, to the (40 min.) Aare, opposite the château of *Reichenbach* (ferry and inn). The return may be made viâ *Worblaufen* and thence by a shady avenue past the drill-ground and barracks to the (1 1/4 hr.) Kornhaus Bridge (p. 181).

The view from the ***Gurten** (2825′), a long green hill to the S. of Bern, embraces, besides the Bernese Alps (comp. panorama on p. 177), the Stockhorn chain, the Fribourg Alps, the Jura for a distance of 100 M., with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and, to the left, the Unterwald and Lucerne Mts. as far as Pilatus. Electric tramway (see p. 177) every 20-30 min. from the Bubenberg-Platz in 16 min. to *Gross-Wabern* (1895′), whence an electric cable railway (station 5 min. up the hill; ascent 1 fr. 20, descent 60 c., return 1 fr. 50 c., Sun. 80 c.) ascends in 10 min. to the *Gurtenkulm* (2770′; *Hôt.-Pens. Gurtenkulm, with a large restaurant, R. from

Nach der topogr. Karte der Schweiz 1:25.000.
Biel
Burgdorf
Grauholz
Allmendwald
Zollikofen
Ob.
Unt.
Graben
Bülldorfen
Waldegg
Niederindach
Reichenbach
Schloss
Herrenvogel
Riedern
Burrishaus
wald
Eschenbrunnmatt
Rüti
Mosacker
Lör
wald
Birchi
Herrenschwanden
Worblaufen
Tiefmatt
Sackrishaus
Bremgarten
Ittigen
Im Rud
Papier
Bad
haus
Tschiggi
Tiefmatt
Hafen
Schlossbach
Schlosloch
Kreuzist
Waldau
Forsth.
Unt.
Wilerzut
Schosshaldenplatz
Wankdorf
Ausser
krankenhaus
Bremgarten
587
Kuss
Enge
Ob.
Manoeverier
feld
Glasbrunnen
550
Inn.
Wiler
Bremgartenfeld
Pulver-Mag.
wald
Länggasse
551
Zeughaus
Ostermundigen
Forsthaus
Stat.
Baumg.
Schosshalde
Steiger-
hubel
BERN
Wyssloch
Egelmoos
Wittigkofen
Holligen
Schl.
Matten-
hof
Fischermatteli
Jolimont
Kirchenfeld
Brunnadern
Montrepos
Stat.
Dähl
Köniz-
berg-
wald
Weissenbühl
Schönegghölzli
Elfenau
Rendige
Liebefeld
Reservoir
Ziegelspital
Kühlholz
Muri
Stalden
Weiher
Grünau
Mettlen
Gr. Wabern
Köniz
Buchsee
Unt.
Gartenboden
Viktoriahaus
Bodenacker
Gürbekanal
Kl. Wabern
Breitenacker
Seelhofen
Gurten
661
Jennerhaus
Gartenstadt
Ob.
Bleikematt
Gasslematt
Bachtelen
Schwanden
Gurten
Eggiwil R.
Könizthal
Schl.
Schliern
Schliernberg
Kehrsatz
Thun
Engl. Mile
Kilom.
1:70.000

3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.). There are two points of view: one to the W., 3 min. to the right of the station, beyond the hotel; and a finer one to the E., 5 min. to the left of the station with a signal. — Pedestrians may ascend from the station of the cable-line by a shady path in ¾ hr.

FROM BERN TO SCHWARZENBURG, 13 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (2nd class 2 fr. 10, 3rd cl. 1 fr. 50 c.). The train follows the Gürbetal railway (see below) to (2 M.) *Fischermättli*, whence it ascends to the right viâ (3½ M.) *Köniz* to the plateau of *Gasel* (2140′). Beyond (6¾ M.) *Nieder-Scherli* (2010′) it crosses the deep valley of the *Scherlibach* by a bridge 49 yds. in length. — 8 M. *Mittelhäusern*. Farther on we cross the *Schwarzwasser* near its junction with the Sarine by a bridge 187 yds. in length and 210′ high, parallel with the bold bridge of the road constructed in 1883, which spans the river by an iron arch 122 yds. in width. From (11 M.) *Lanzenhäusern* (2460′) a visit may be paid to the (20 min.) romantic ruin of *Grasburg*. — 13 M. **Schwarzenburg** (2605′; *Bär*, *Sonne*, both very fair), an attractive village with an old chapel and a picturesque parish-church in the neighbouring *Wahlern*, is a starting-point for the baths of Ottenleue, Schwefelberg, the Schwarzsee-Bad, etc. (comp. pp. 246, 267). Diligence daily viâ (5 M.) the pleasant village of *Guggisberg* (3667′; Stern) to (6 M.) *Riffenmatt* (3530′; Hirsch), at the N. foot of the *Pfeife* (p. 246).

43. From Bern to Thun.

a. Federal Railway *(viâ Münsingen).*

18½ M. RAILWAY in ½-1 hr. (3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 65 c.). View to the *right* as far as Münsingen; thence to Uttigen on the *left*. — Through-trains from Bern to *Interlaken* (*Thunersee Railway*, p. 189).

Bern, see p. 176. On the *Wyler Feld* (p. 24) the train turns to the right. — 2½ M. *Ostermundingen*. — 4½ M. *Gümligen* (1850′; Hôt. Mattenhof, well spoken of), junction for Lucerne (p. 173). About 2¼ M. to the E. is the *Pension Dentenberg* (2325′); the *Giebel* (¼ hr.) commands a fine view. — 8 M. *Rubigen;* 10 M. *Münsingen* (Pens. Chalet Sonneck; Löwe, from 4 fr.), with the large cantonal lunatic asylum. On the right rise the Stockhorn and Niesen, on the left the Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and (farther on) Eiger. — 12 M. *Wichtrach*. — From (13½ M.) *Kiesen* a road ascends by *Diesbach* (p. 24) in 2½ hrs., and a foot-path viâ *Brenzikofen* in 2 hrs., to the *Falkenfluh* (3540′; *Pension, 4½-5 fr.), a health-resort with a charming view. — Near (15½ M.) *Uttigen* we cross the *Aare*. — 18½ M. *Thun* (p. 186).

b. Gürbetal Railway *(viâ Belp).*

21 M. RAILWAY in 1-1¼ hr.; fares (no 1st cl.) 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 65 c.

The *Gürbetal Railway* diverges to the left from the Lausanne line and describes a curve towards the S.E. — 2 M. *Bern-Fischermätteli* (to Schwarzenburg, see above); 3 M. *Bern-Weissenbühl;* 4 M. *Gross-Wabern* (to the Gurten, see p. 184). — 6 M. *Kehrsatz*.

To the right a road (diligence twice daily in 55 min.) ascends viâ *Englisberg* to (3½ M.) **Zimmerwald** (2815′; **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, pens. 5-8 fr.), charmingly situated, whence the *Bütschelegg* (3470′; inn), with an extensive view, may be ascended in 1¼ hr.

Near (8 M.) *Belp* (1720′; Kreuz), a village with 2345 inhab., the railway approaches the *Gürbe*. Near the station is the **Pens. Schloss Oberried* (20 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.), with a large park.

Pleasant excursion to the S.E. to the (1¼ hr.) **Belpberg** (2935′; splendid view). The descent may be made to (½ hr.) *Gerzensee* (2110′; *Bär; Kreuz; fine view), and thence viâ the *Talgut* (*Restaurant), beautifully situated on the Aare, to (½ hr.) *Wichtrach* station (p. 185).

The line skirts the left bank of the Gürbe viâ (10 M.) *Toffen* and (11½ M.) *Kaufdorf* (to the *Bütschelegg*, see p. 185, direct path in 1 hr.). — 13 M. *Thurnen*, station for the *Gurnigelbad*.

To the Gurnigelbad, 7½ M.; carriage and pair, to be ordered beforehand at the baths, 30 fr. and fee. The road leads to the right viâ *Mühlethurnen* to (2½ M.) *Riggisberg* (2500′; Sonne), and thence to the left to (2½ M.) *Rüti* (2710′), in a wood-girt valley, and (½ M.) *Dürrbach* (2735′; inn), beyond which we ascend steeply by the *Laasweid* and through the *Gurnigelwald* to the (2 M.) ***Gurnigel-Bad** (3800′), a favourite health-resort, with a spring impregnated with lime and sulphur, situated on a broad plateau (400 beds, R. 5-12, board 8-12 fr.; rooms should be engaged in advance in July and August).

Extensive wood-walks in the environs: to (40 min.) *Seftigschwend* (3515′; inn); to the (40 min.) **Bellevue Pavillon* (3620′; restaurant) with view of the Alps from the Pilatus and Titlis to the Stockhorn; past the Lashöfe to the (¾ hr.) *Längenei-Bad* (2900′); to the (1 hr.) *Gurnigelberg* (5060′); to the (1½ hr.) *Seelibühl* (5750′), etc. — Over the *Seelibühl-Grat* to the (3 hrs.) *Schwefelberg-Bad* or (3½ hrs.) *Ottenleue-Bad*, see p. 246; over the *Gantrisch* to the *Weissenburg-Bad* (5-6 hrs.), see p. 245.

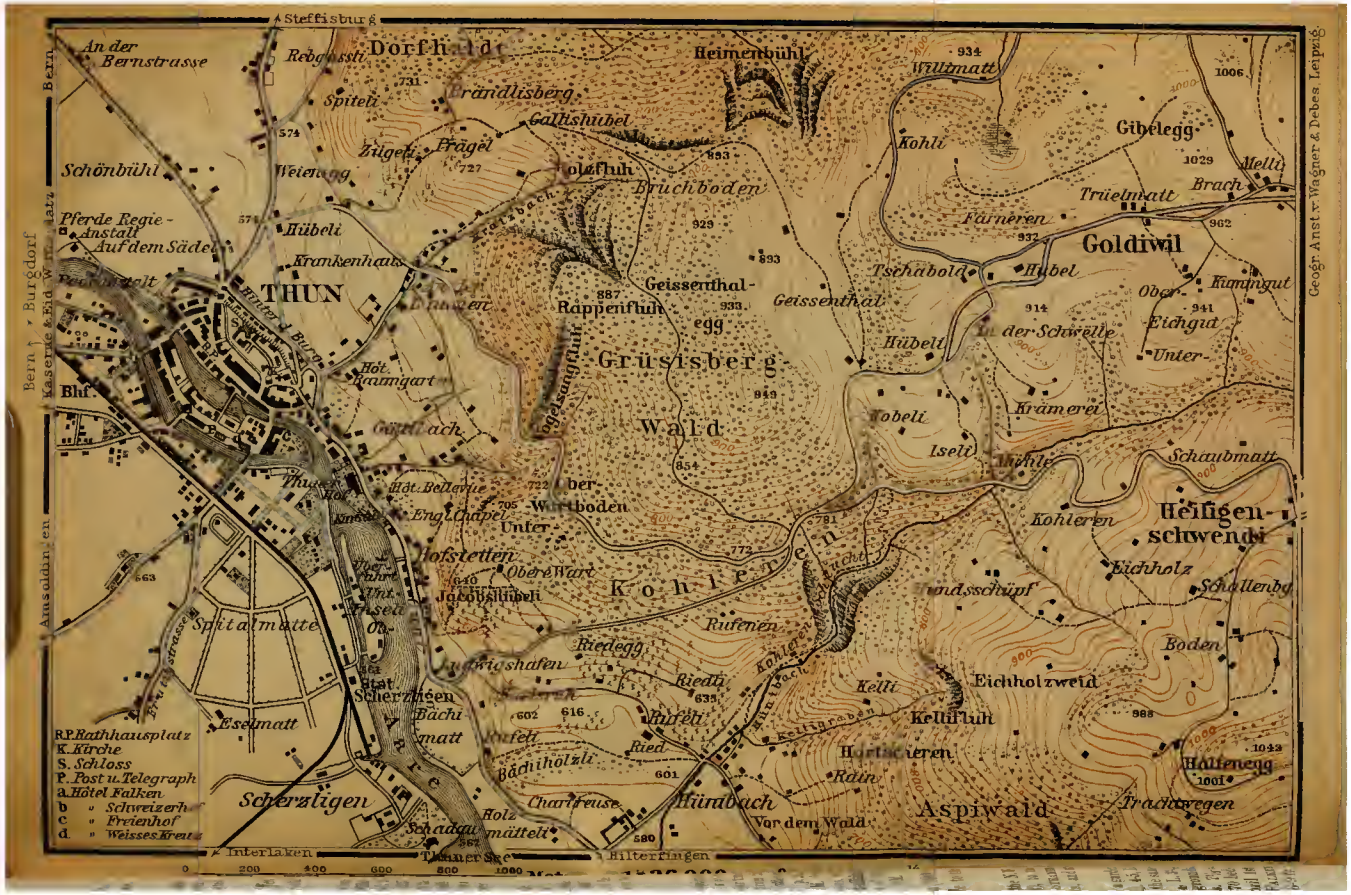
15 M. *Burgistein-Wattenwil* (1870′).

On an abrupt wooded hill, 2 M. to the S.W., rises the conspicuous castle of **Burgistein** (2540′), with two lofty towers and a fine view of the Lake of Thun and the Alps. — A road (diligence to Wattenwil four times daily, to Blumenstein twice) ascends the valley of the Gürbe from the station of Burgistein-Wattenwil viâ the (1¼ M.) large village of *Wattenwil* (Bär) to (3½ M.) *Blumenstein* (p. 188), at the foot of the *Stockhorn* (p. 245), 6 M. to the S. of Thun. — About 3 M. beyond Wattenwil, 4½ M. from station Burgistein-Wattenwil (carriages, to be ordered at the Kurhaus, with one horse 8, two horses 11 fr.), is the ***Hôt. & Kurhaus Staffelalp** (3280′; 50 beds, pens. 6½-10 fr.), with a charming view of the Lake of Thun and the Bernese Alps. Hence to the *Gurnigel-Bad* (see above), 3 M.

The railway now runs to the E. Beyond (16 M.) *Seftigen* (1900′) it traverses a long cutting and descends along the hillside to the valley of the Aare. 18 M. *Uetendorf*. — 21 M. *Thun*.

Thun. — Railway Stations. *Thun*, the chief station, on the N.W. side of the town (restaurant, D. 1½-2½ fr.); *Scherzligen* (buffet), to the S. (for Interlakeu), where passengers alight for the steamer. — The Steamer (p. 189) calls at *Thun-Stadt*, at Hofstetten, above the large hotels, and at *Scherzligen*, close to the railway-station (p. 189).

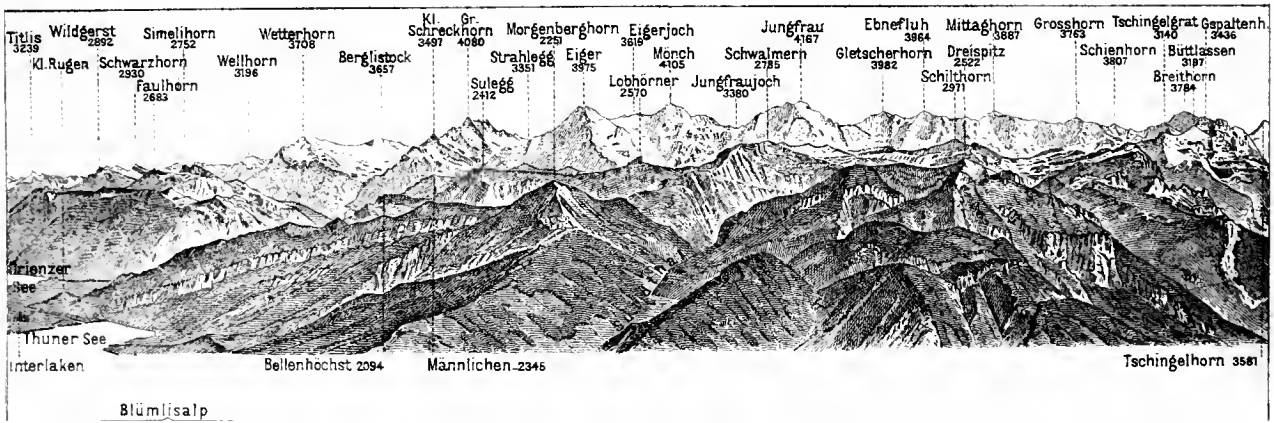
Hotels. *Gr.-Hôt. Thunerhof, a large first-class house, with a garden on the Aare, open April 15th-Oct. 15th, 220 beds, R. 4-10, B. 2, L. 4-5, D. 5-6, pens. 10-18, omn. 1½ fr.; *Bellevue & du Parc (owned by the same company), with grounds, April 1st-Nov. 1st, 130 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-16 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten & Victoria, with grounds, April 15th-Oct. 31st, 95 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 7½-9, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Rivage, on the Aare, March-Nov., 70 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Itten, April 1st-Nov. 1st, 145 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Falken (Pl. *a*), with terrace on the Aare, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-9 fr.;

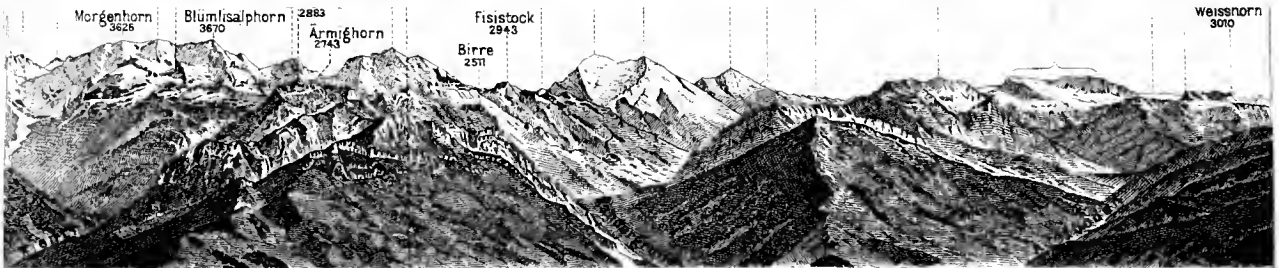


Steffisburg
Bern
Burgdorf
Kaserne & Eid. W. Magdalatz
Amsoldingen
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
An der Bernstrasse
Rebgassli
Dorfhalde
Heimenbühl
Willimatt
Spiteli
Brändlisberg
Gallishubel
Zügeli
Prägel
Kohli
Gibelegg
Melli
Brach
Schönbühl
Weienegg
Holzfluh
Bruchboden
Trüelmatt
Pferde Regie-Anstalt
Auf dem Sädel
Hübeli
Krankenhaus
Farneren
Goldiwil
Tschabold
Hubel
Kummgut
THUN
Geissenthal-egg
Rappenfluh
Geissenthal
Ober-Eichgut
Unter-
In der Schwelle
Hübeli
Grüsisberg-Wald
Hôt. Baumgarten
Bhf.
Krämerei
Nobeli
Iseli
Mühle
Schaubmatt
Hôt. Bellevue
Engl. Chapel
Ober-Wartboden
Unter-
Kohleren
Heiligen-schwendi
Hofstetten
Obere Wart
Jacobshübeli
Kohleren
Eichholz
Schallenbg
Spitalmatte
Rufenen
Riedegg
Boden
Ludwigshafen
Riedli
Kelli
Eichholzweid
Stat. Scherzligen
Bächi-matt
Rufeli
Kellifluh
Eselmatt
Ried
Hartscheren
Bächiholzli
Rain
Haltenegg
Scherzligen
Chartreuse
Hünibach
Vor dem Wald
Aspiwald
Trachtwegen
Holz-mätteli
Schadau
Interlaken
Thuner See
Hilterfingen
R.P. Rathhausplatz
K. Kirche
S. Schloss
P. Post u. Telegraph
a. Hôtel Falken
b " Schweizerhof
c " Freienhof
d " Weisses Kreuz
0 200 400 600 800 1000

Bern
Burgdorf
Schwarzenegg
Kapfernkaibel
Hohe Hinegg
Burkelthubel
Grossenegg
Wingo
Widderfeld
Heimberg
Lueg
Bach
Unt. Langenegg
Ob.
Kurze
Linden
Oyesbühl
Zulg
Losenegg
Bratsch
Hornbach
Schoriz
Dreischibel
Stellisburg
Homberg
Uetendorf
Erlen
Enzenbühl
Winteregg
Oekligyl
Grisis B.
Buchholz
Burst
Schaftsch.
Seefeld
Thierachern
Hofstetten
Schwendi
Sausenegg
Blumen
Schwandfluh
Hilterfingen
Ringoldswyl
Eriabühl
Buchholz
Amsoldingen
Oberhofen
Aeschlen
Sigriswyl
Eadorf
Habkern
Port
Habkern
Eilgen
Örtli
Gunten
Merligen
S. Beatenberg
Goldswyl
Hohbühl
Reutigen
Nüchleten
Spiez
Schlocken
Interlaken
Wimmis
Spiezmoos
Faulensee
Burgfeld
Leissigen
Wilderswyl
Lauterbrunnen
Mülinen
Aeschi
Scheidgasse
Reichenbach
Falschen
Frutigen
Kandersteg
Adelboden
Engstlenalp
Meiringen
Brienz
Brienzersee
Giessbach
Iseltwald
Ringgenberg
Goldau
Rigi
Vierwaldstättersee
Lucerne
Alpnach
Sarnen
Stanz
Engelberg
Titlis
Sustenpass
Grimsel
Furka
Gletsch
Oberalp
Andermatt
Gotthard
Realp
Hospenthal
Airolo
Bellinzona
Locarno
Lugano
Como
Milan
Domodossola
Simplon
Brig
Visp
Leuk
Sion
Martigny
Aigle
Bex
Villeneuve
Montreux
Vevey
Lausanne
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometres
1:

n. Luzern
Brienz
Brienzer See
Oberried
Niederried
Iseltwald
Ringgenberg
Schwanden
Hofstetten
Brienzwyler
Lungern
Meiringen
Giessbach
Faulhorn
Schwarzh.
Mittagh
Grosse Scheidegg
Rosenlaui Bad
Wetterhörner
Wengen
Lauberh.
Jungfrau
Mönch
Eiger
Schreckhörner
Finsteraarhorn
Fiescher Grat
Grindelwald
Lauteraar Gl.
Finsteraar Gletscher
Unteraar Gl.
Oberaar Gl.
Grosser Aletsch Firn
Faulberg
Grünegg
Wallisser Viescher Firn
Oberaar-Rothhorn
Engl.





Panorama vom Niesen 2366 m.

*Freienhof (Pl. *c*), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-10 fr.; Weisses Kreuz (Pl. *d*), next the post-office, D. 3 fr.; Krone, Rathaus-Platz (Pl. *R P*), R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 4½-6½ fr.; Schweizerhof & Löwen (Pl. *b*), R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. Emmental, Bear, Sauvage, Cerf, Schmieden, all unpretending. — Pens. Alpenblick, with baths of various kinds, pens. 5-8 fr., well spoken of; Pens. Bellerive, at Hofstetten; Maison Rose, 1 M. from the rail. station, with garden, pens. 5-7 fr.; Pens. Jungfrau, Frutig-Str. 68, 6-9 fr.; Pens. Hünibach, 1 M. from Thun on the Oberhofen road, in summer only, 4-4½ fr.

Beer. Munich beer at the *Falkenhalle*. Local beer at the *Freienhof* (see above); *Actienbrauerei Thun; Balmer*, opposite the Beau-Rivage; *Café Bellevue*, Schwäbis-Promenade; also in several beer-gardens. — Confectioner (tea-room), *Gartenmann*, at the Beau-Rivage.

Kursaal with garden, beyond the Hôtel Bellevue; concerts daily at 3.30 p.m. (adm. 50 c.) and 8.30 p.m. (1 fr.). Day ticket, 1 fr. — Visitors' tax, each pers. per day 25 c.

Cab to or from the station 1 fr. Carriage with one horse for the first hour 4, with two horses 7 fr., 1½ hour 6 or 10½, 2 hours 7 or 12 fr.

Baths in the very rapid and cold Aare, to the N. of the town, 50 c. Warm Baths at the *Bällitz Baths*. — **Boat** on the lake, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, half-a-day 8, whole day 10 fr.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. *P*), Bällitz-Strasse. — Official Enquiry Office near the Thunerhof.

The Art Pottery of Thun has some reputation. One of the chief potteries is that of *Wanzenried* at *Schwäbis* (depôt in Thun-Hofstetten); others are at *Heimberg* (p. 188). Ceramic Museum at *G. Beutler's* in Thun. — Silver Filigree Work at *F. Engel's*, near the Aare bridge.

English Chapel in the grounds above the Bellevue. — Roman Catholic Church near the Thunerhof.

Thun (1870′; pop. 6200), a quaint old town, charmingly situated on the rapid green *Aare*, ¾ M. below its efflux from the lake, is a fitting portal to the beautiful Oberland. All the open spaces in the town command splendid views to the S.E. of the snowy peaks of the Blümlisalp and the Doldenhorn (see the opposite Niesen Panorama, lower range, to the left), with the Niesen in the foreground and the Stockhorn chain to the left of it. Thun is the headquarters of the Swiss artillery, with barracks and training grounds. Below the town, on the right bank of the Aare, near the barracks, is the Federal station for cavalry remounts (about 600 horses).

Above the town rises the bold square tower of the old *Castle of Zähringen-Kiburg* (1935′; Pl. S), with its corner-turrets, erected in 1182. It may be reached from the N. gate (¼ M. from the station, viâ the bridges), by a covered flight of steps from the market-place (Pl. RP) in 5 min., and on the S.E. by another flight of steps, or by an easy path from the Hôtel Baumgarten. The tower contains a historical museum (daily 10-4; adm. 50 c., Sun. free). A walk round the castle reveals beautiful views. Still more picturesque are the views from the *Parish Church* (Pl. K; built in 1738), to the S.E. of the castle, and from the pavilion in the corner of the churchyard.

Walks. The shady *Schwäbis Promenade* along the Aare is reached viâ the former Bern Gate to the N.W. from the market-place. — Near the Thunerhof an avenue along the Göttibach ascends to the Roman Cath. Church, short of which we diverge to the right to the *English Church* (see

p. 187) and above it follow a well-shaded path to the (25 min.) **Jakobshübeli** (2100′), which commands the lake, the Alps from the Finsteraarhorn to the Doldenhorn, Thun, and the valley of the Aare (mountain-indicator; view somewhat impeded by trees). About 2 min. to the E. is the *Hôt.-Pens. Obere Wart* (pens. 5-7 fr.).—Another walk is by the promenade on the right (N.) bank of the Aare and of the lake across the *Bächimatt*, with its fine old trees, and the *Seematte* to the (25 min.) *Seegarten*, at the mouth of the Hünibach. From the Bächimatt we may cross the Aare by boat to *Scherzligen* (p. 189), with its ancient chapel and the château of *Schadau* (the beautiful park open on Sun.), and thence return by a shady walk on the left bank of the Aare to (½ hr.) Thun.—Near the *Bächigut*, at the W. end of the Bächimatt, a new road ascends to the left to (¾ M.) *Riedegg*, where it forks: to the right to the hamlet of (½ M.) *Hünibach* (1970′); to the left in windings through the Grüsisberg wood to the (1½ M.) *Wartboden*, on the Goldiwil road (see below).—From Hünibach (see above), or from the first bend of the new road above Riedegg (finger-post) we may proceed by shady paths to the picturesque *Kohleren Ravine*, where the brook forms several small falls between blocks of conglomerate. This path ascends to the Grüsisberg wood and the Goldiwil road (½ hr.; see below).

The *Goldiwil Road* (diligence from Thun viâ Goldiwil to Heiligenschwendi thrice daily in 2½ hrs.; one-horse carriage from Thun to Goldiwil 7, two-horse 12 fr.), which diverges to the right from the Steffisburg road at the '*Hübeli*', a few hundred yards to the N. of the town (shorter path to the right at the Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten, with numerous guide-posts), leads along the slope of the *Grüsisberg*, the fine woods of which are intersected by numerous walks. Fine view of the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain from the *Rappenfluh* (2890′; 1 hr.). Hence we may return to the town, in a curve towards the N., viâ the *Brändlisberg* (2397′) and the Hübeli (½ hr.).—After about 2¼ M., on the *Upper Wartboden*, the Goldiwil road joins the new road from the Bächimatt (see above), and divides. The left branch leads to (1½ M.) **Goldiwil** (3155′; **Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau*, pens. 5-7 fr., **Hôt.-Pens. Waldpark*, pens. 5-7 fr., both finely situated; **Pens. Blümlisalp*, pens. 5-7 fr.), the right to (2¼ M.) *Heiligenschwendi* (3324′), with a cantonal sanatorium for consumptives, ¾ M. to the S.W. of which is the **Haltenegg* (3300′; Pens. Waldheim, pens. 3½-4½ fr.), affording a magnificent view.

Longer Excursions. To the N. of Thun (1½ M.; omn. twice daily in 20 min.; one-horse carr. 3 fr.) is the considerable village of **Steffisburg** (1930′; *Landhaus Inn*), on the *Zulg* (rail. station, see p. 24), whence we may ascend in ½ hr. to the well-sheltered **Schnittweier-Bad* (2625′; pens. 4-5 fr.), with its mineral spring and pretty walks.—From Steffisburg a charming walk leads to the N.W. viâ **Hartlisberg** (2395′; **Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*, April 15th-Oct. 31st, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Pens. & Restaurant Bellevue*), a health-resort (fine view), to (½ hr.) *Heimberg*, chief seat of the majolica manufacture (station, see p. 24); return by the Bern road to (1 hr.) Thun.—About 6 M. to the N.E. of Steffisburg (diligence from Thun daily in 2½ hrs., from Ober-Diessbach, p. 24, twice daily in 1¾ hr.) is the **Schlegweg-Bad** (3280′; 15th May-15th Oct., 120 beds, pens. 6-7 fr.), a health-resort with a chalybeate spring, in a verdant valley surrounded with wooded hills. Fine view from the *Stauffen* (1 hr.).—About 4½ M. from Steffisburg (diligence from Thun twice daily in 1¾ hr.) is the health-resort of *Schwarzenegg* (3280′; Bär, pens. 4-5 fr.; Pens. Schwarzenegg).—*Thierachern* (1867′; Löwe), with fine view, 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther to the W., *Bad Blumenstein* (2600′; pens. from 5 fr.) and the *Fallbach* (road thence to the station of *Burgistein-Wattenwil*, p. 186).—*Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones), 3½ M. to the S.W. The undulating district between the Stocken-Tal and Thun abounds in beautiful walks and mountain-views.—The *Stockhorn* (7195′; from Blumenstein or Amsoldingen 4½ hrs.), see p. 245.

Electric railway from Thun to *Burgdorf*, see p. 24.

44. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

a. Thunersee Railway.

16½ M. Railway in 1 hr. (fares 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 5 c.); from Bern to Interlaken in 1½-2¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 70 c.). — Return-tickets may be also used for the steamboat (see below), but allow no break in the journey. For a prolonged stay on the lakes of Thun and Brienz the *Family Tickets* (3 fr. for 100 coupons) for rail and steamboat are advantageous and effect a saving of 20-30 per cent; they may be had at all the railway and steamboat offices. See also the *Steamboat General Tickets*, mentioned below.

Thun, see p. 186. — ¾ M. *Scherzligen* (buffet), at the efflux of the Aare, close to the steamboat-pier (see below). To the right, a view of the Stockhorn chain; to the left, the Sigriswiler Grat and the Bernese Alps from the Wetterhorn to the Blümlisalp. 2½ M. *Gwatt* (1850′; Schäffe; Post). Beyond *Strättligen*, with its old tower, we cross the gorge of the *Kander* by a handsome bridge, 98′ high.

6¾ M. **Spiez** (2070′). The station is high above the village (tramway, see p. 191) and affords a splendid view of the Lake of Thun and the mountains on its N. bank; in the foreground, Spiez with its château, and to the S.E. the Bernese Alps. — Railway to *Montreux*, see p. 244; to *Frutigen*, p. 233.

Beyond Spiez the line descends past the station of (8 M.) *Faulensee* (1987′), to the right above the village (p. 192), and skirts the S. bank, passing through three tunnels near **Krattigen** (**Hôt.-Pens. National*, May 1st-Oct. 1st, 70 beds, pens. 6½-12 fr.; *Hôt. & Kurhaus Oertlimatt*, 65 beds; *Pens. Berna*, from 5 fr.). — 12½ M. **Leissigen** (**Weisses Kreuz*, with garden, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hirsch, Steinbock*, both unpretending), pleasantly situated at the foot of the *Morgenberghorn* (p. 201; road to Aeschi, see p. 192). Beatenberg (p. 193) is visible high above the N. bank. — 14 M. **Därligen** (**Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, ½ M. from the station, on the lake, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, pens. 4½-6½ fr.; *Pens. Seiler; Pens. Schärz*). Another tunnel. To the left, near the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau*. The train skirts the *Aare Channel* and reaches the station of (16½ M.) *Interlaken* (p. 194).

b. Steamboat Journey.

Steamboat (restaurant on board, D. 2½ fr.), 11 times daily in 1½-2 hrs. (fare 2 fr. 75 c. or 1 fr. 95 c.). Return-tickets may by used also for the railway (see above). — *General Season Tickets* for the steamboats on the lakes of Thun and Brienz for 8 days 1st class 8, 2nd cl. 5 fr., 15 days 12 and 7, 30 days 18 and 10 fr. — Railway passengers wishing to go on by steamboat change at *Scherzligen* (see below), where, however, not all the steamers stop.

The steamer (comp. p. 186) starts from *Thun-Hofstetten* and stops at rail. stat. *Scherzligen* (see above). To the right, on a pen-

insula at the efflux of the Aare, stands *Schloss Schadau*, a turreted building in the English Gothic style, with a large park (open on Sun., see p. 188).

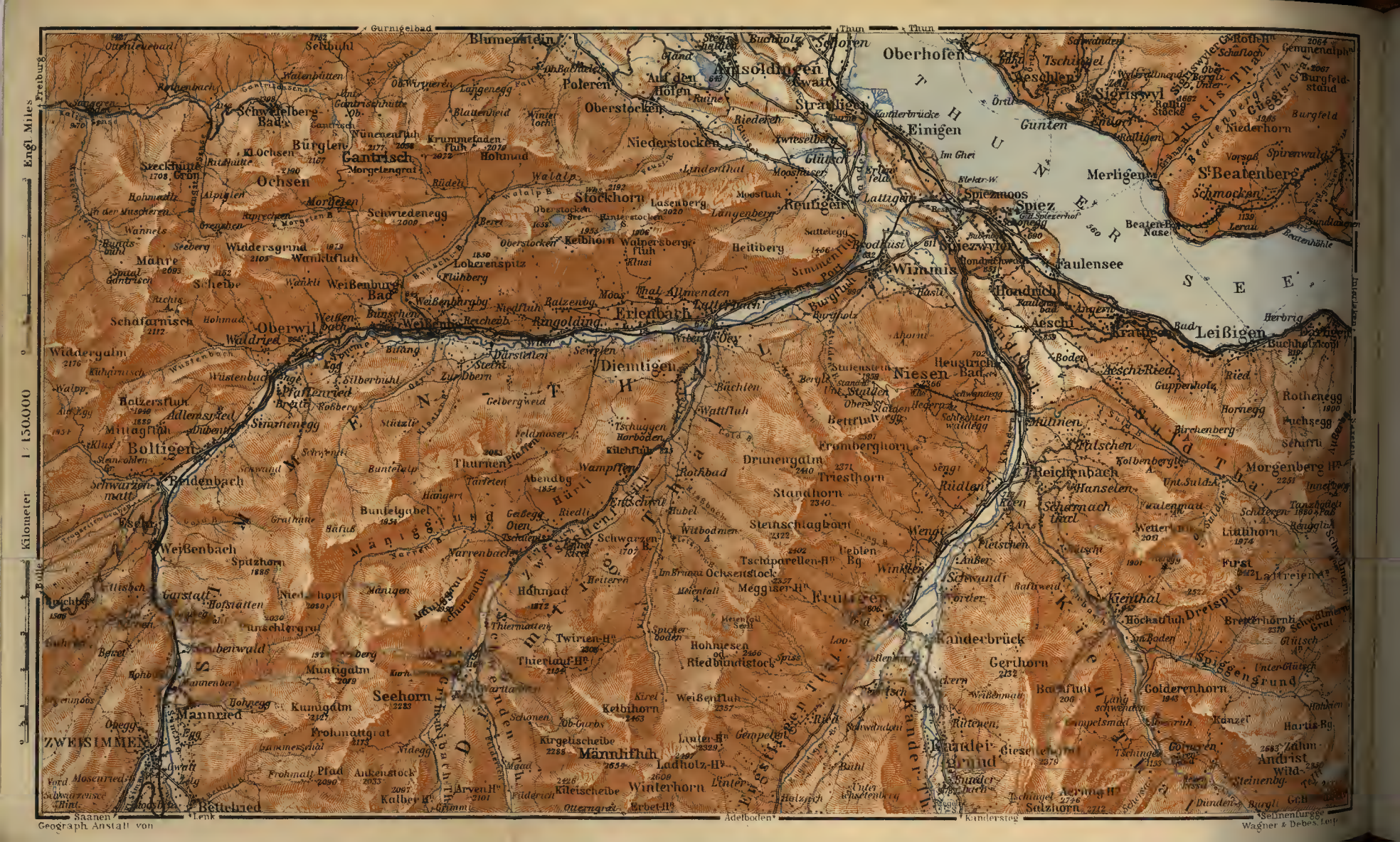
The ***Lake of Thun** (1840′), which the steamer now enters, is 11 M. long and nearly 2 M. wide; its greatest depth is 702′. The view from the steamer is magnificent. The Stockhorn (7195′), with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen (7763′) rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 244). To the left of the Niesen are the glittering snowfields of the Blümlisalp; on the right, the Fründenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Ebnefluh, Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger in the foreground, and farther off the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N. bank, with its villas and gardens and woods above them, and passes the pretty village of *Hilterfingen* (*Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 70 beds, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Hilterfingen, 45 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Wildbolz, 50 beds, pens. from 6 fr.; *Pens. Schönbühl, higher up, 4½-7½ fr.). To the left is the château of *Hünegg*, in the French Renaissance style. The boat touches at **Oberhofen** (**Hôt. Victoria*, April-Nov., 90 beds at 2½-5, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Moy*, 100 beds at 2-4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Kreuz*, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Pens. Villa Dragula*, 5-7 fr.; *Pens. Oberhofen*, 5-6½ fr.; *Pens. Schönau*, 5-7 fr.; *Pens. Zimmermann*, 5-5½ fr.), which has a picturesque château of Count Harrach, and at **Gunten** (**Hôt.-Pens. Hirsch*, with garden, 120 beds at 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Pens. du Lac*, 5½-6½ fr.; *Pens. Amez-Droz*, 6-7 fr.; *Pens. Kreuz*, 5 fr.; *Pens. Guntenmatt*, 5-6 fr.; all on the lake; *Pens. Alpenrose* and *Pens. Schönberg*, 10-15 min. higher up on the hillside, pens. 5-6 fr.).

In the vicinity (1 M. from the lake) the water of the *Guntenbach* has formed a curious gorge with a waterfall (accessible in dry weather only). A beautiful view of the lake, the district between Thun and Bern, and the higher Alps, is obtained from the so-called **Nussbaum* (2625′), on the *Erizbühl*, between Oberhofen and Gunten (about ¾ hr. from each place). The route from Gunten leads through the interesting ravine of the *Oertlibach*, crossing the road to Aeschlen.

A road (diligence in summer thrice daily in 1 hr.; one-horse carriage from Gunten 6-7, from Thun 10, two-horse 18 fr.) ascends from Gunten to (2½ M.) **Sigriswil** (2625′; **Bär & Adler*, May 1st-Oct. 15th, 80 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Pens. Alpenruhe*, 5-6 fr.; *Pens. Edelweiss*, 5½-6 fr.; *Pens. Erika*, 4-5 fr.; *Chalet Rousser*), a prettily situated village. The *Blume* (4577′; fine view) is ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ *Schwanden*. An interesting path (4 hrs., with guide) leads viâ *Zelg* and *Wiler Allmend* to the (2½ hrs.) *Unter-Bergli Alp* (5510′; fine views) on the *Sigriswil-Grat*, and thence viâ *Ober-Bergli* (5975′) to the (1½ hr.) top of the **Sigriswiler Rothorn* (6735′; final ascent very steep, for steady heads only). On the abrupt slope of the Sigriswil-Grat towards the *Justis-Tal* (p. 192) is the **Schafloch* (5840′), a large ice-cavern, reached from Ober-Bergli by a giddy path in ¾ hr. (guide, ice-axe, and torches necessary).

The steamer now crosses the lake, at its broadest part, to —


Gurnigelbad
Thun
Engl. Miles
Freiburg
Kilometer
1:150000
Saanen
Lenk
Adelboden
Kandersteg
Sehnenfluegge
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes Leip.
THUNER SEE
Oberhofen
Hilterfingen
Sigriswyl
Einigen
Merligen
Spiez
Faulensee
Leißigen
Aeschi
Krattigen
Wimmis
Reutigen
Stockhorn
Niederstocken
Oberstocken
Blumenstein
Schwarzenburg
Bad
Gantrisch
Ochsen
Burglen
Mährenhubel
Schafarnisch
Oberwil
Weißenbach
Boltigen
Zweisimmen
Mannried
Seehorn
Diemtigen
Erlenbach
Frutigen
Reichenbach
Kandersteg
Kandergrund
Gerihorn
Niesen
Beatenberg
Sundlauenen
Beatenhöhle
Beatenbucht
Beatenberg
Niederhorn
Burgfeld
Gunten
Merligen
Spiezmoos
Spiez
Faulensee
Leißigen
Aeschi
Krattigen
Wimmis
Reutigen
Stockhorn
Niederstocken
Oberstocken
Blumenstein
Schwarzenburg
Bad
Gantrisch
Ochsen
Burglen
Mährenhubel
Schafarnisch
Oberwil
Weißenbach
Boltigen
Zweisimmen
Mannried
Seehorn
Diemtigen
Erlenbach
Frutigen
Reichenbach
Kandersteg
Kandergrund
Gerihorn
Niesen
Beatenberg
Sundlauenen
Beatenhöhle
Beatenbucht
Beatenberg
Niederhorn
Burgfeld

Spiez. — Electric Tramway from the steamboat pier to the railway-station in 8 min., 20 c. — **Hotels** (generally open in summer only). *Schloss-Hôtel Schonegg, 1/2 M. from the lake, near the rail. station, with garden and fine view, 110 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Park-Hôtel Bubenberg, finely situated about 8 min. above the rail. station, 110 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Spiezer Hof, by the pier, with garden and lake-baths, 130 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-14, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôtel Kurhaus & Pens. Blümlisalp, halfway between the lake and the railway, with fine view, 80 beds at 3-5, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere, 70 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue, pens. 6-9 fr., very fair; *Hôt.-Pens. Erica, 30 R. at 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3-3 1/2, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Krone, 5 min. to the W. of the station, 6-7 fr.; Pens. du Lac, pens. 4 1/2-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Schlössli, near the station, 60 beds at 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6 1/2-9 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. Bahnhof-Terminus, with the rail. restaurant and charming view, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, R. 2-4, B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Niesen, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Villa Seerose, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr., well spoken of; *Hôt.-Pens. Lötschberg, on the Wimmis road, pens. 6-8 fr. — *Post Office* at the railway-station; *Telegraph Office* in the village. — *Carriage* from the rail. station or pier to Wimmis 4, with two horses 7 fr.; to Faulensee-Bad 5 or 10 fr.; to Aeschi 6 or 12 fr. — *Baths* in the lake, well fitted up (swimming baths and single cabins). — *English Church Service* in summer. — *Roman Catholic Chapel*, 1/4 M. from the station.

The charmingly situated village of *Spiez* (3031 inhab.), with its picturesque old château and church (visitors admitted on Sun. and Thurs. 2-5 p.m.), is much frequented as a summer-resort. — Railway to Interlaken, Zweisimmen, and Frutigen, see pp. 189, 244, and 233.

The ***Niesen** (7763′), the conspicuous N. outpost of a mountain-chain extending S. to the Albristhorn, may be ascended by four routes: by cable-tramway from Mülenen; by bridle and footpaths from Wimmis, Heustrich-Bad, and Frutigen. — From Mülenen (p. 233; 4 1/4 M.; railway in 17 min., 70 or 50 c.) an electric Cable Tramway (to be opened in May, 1910) ascends to the top in 50 min. (fare 5 fr., descent 3, there and back 7 fr.). The line (nearly 2 M. long, with a maximum gradient of 66 : 100) crosses the Kander and ascends rapidly straight up to the (1 M.) station of *Schwandegg* (5510′; restaurant; change of carriage), with a beautiful view (return-fare thus far 5 fr.); thence to the (3/4 M.) Niesenkulm (see p. 192). — From Wimmis (p. 244; 2 3/4 M.; railway in 11 min., 50 or 35 c.; walk viâ *Spiezwiler* in 1 1/4 hr.), bridle-path in 5-5 1/2 hrs.; guide (unnecessary) or porter 10 fr.; horse or mule 15-20 fr. The route (at first a narrow cart-track) skirts the S.E. side of the Burgfluh. After 35 min. it crosses the *Staldenbach;* 3 min. later, by a gate, is a finger-post indicating the bridle-path to the left ('Niesen 3 3/4 hrs.'), which ascends in zigzags through pastures and wood, passing the (2 hrs.) *Bergli Inn* (4330′). The path crosses to the right bank of the Staldenbach near the chalets of *Unterstalden* (4940′) and winds up the slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of (1 1/4 hr.) *Oberstalden* (5833′). The view first reveals itself beyond the (1 1/2 hr.) *Staldenegg* (6345′), a sharp ridge connecting the *Bettfluh* or *Fromberghorn* (7864′) with the Niesen. Thence to the top 1-1 1/4 hr. more. — From the Heustrich-Bad (p. 232; 3 1/4 M.; railway in 12 min., 60 or 45 c.), bridle-path in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (porter 10, horse 15-20 fr.). The path ascends the grassy slopes behind the baths in zigzags. Wherever it divides, the steeper branch must be selected. We first reach (40 min.) an old lime-tree, with a bench. Then through wood (1 1/4 hr.) and over pastures, past the chalets of *Schlechtenwaldegg* and the (1 3/4 hr.) *Hegern-Alp* (6308′; milk), and in numerous windings to the (1 1/4 hr.) summit. — From Frutigen (p. 233) footpath in 4 1/2-5 fr., recommended on account of its gradual ascent.

On the top, about 5 min. below the highest point, is the Hôt. Niesenkulm (26 beds at 3-4, B. 1¾ fr., plain but good). The **View vies with that from the Faulhorn (comp. the Panorama, p. 187); the beautiful snow-clad Blümlisalp is seen to great advantage. Best light towards sunset or before 10 a.m.

From Spiez to Aeschi, a road (4½ M.; diligence four times daily in 1½ hr.; 1 fr. 5 c.) leads viâ *Faulensee-Bad* (see below); another viâ *Spiezwiler* (p. 178) and the charmingly situated village of *Hondrich* (2493′; *Hôt.-Pens. Altels, pens. 4½-5 fr.; Pens. Hirschen, 4 fr.). A pleasant road leads also in 2 hrs. from *Leissigen* (p. 189) to Aeschi, viâ *Krattigen*. Walkers (1 hr.) may follow the Faulensee road from the rail. station and then (25 min.) ascend the cart-track leading first to the right and then to the left (finger-post; ½ hr.). The village of **Aeschi** (2818′; **Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp*, open in summer only, 80 beds at 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Hôtel Bär*, May-Oct., 70 beds at 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Post*, May-Oct., pens. 4½-6 fr.; **Pens. Alpenblick*, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 4½-6½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Niesen*, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Pens. Adelmatt*, 4-5 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 4½-5½ fr.; *Pens. Friedegg*, ¾ M. from the village, 80 beds, pens. 6-10 fr.) lies on the height between the Lake of Thun and the Kander-Tal, with a charming view of the lake, and is much visited as a health-resort. Numerous pleasant walks and excursions. Charming view from the *Aeschi-Allmend* (3974′; 1¼ hr.). From Aeschi to the *Heustrich-Bad* (p. 232), footpath in 35 min.; to Mülenen, road in ¾ hr.— From Aeschi to Saxeten, a pleasant route (6½ hrs.). Road viâ *Aeschi-Ried* (3280′; Kurhaus Pens. Schönbühl, 5-7 fr.) to the (6 M.) *Untere Suld Alp* (3418′) in the *Suldtal;* then a bridle-path, past the fine *Pochten Fall*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Schlieren Alp* (4675′); ascent to the left, viâ the *Renggli Alp*, to the (1½ hr.) **Renggli** or **Tanzbödeli Pass** (6168′), between the *Morgenberghorn* and the *Schwalmern;* descent viâ the *Innerberg Alp* to (1½ hr.) *Saxeten* (p. 201). The *Morgenberghorn* (7385′) may be ascended from Aeschi viâ the *Aeschi-Allmend* (view) and *Brunni Alp* in 5 hrs. (very interesting), or from the Renggli Pass in 1-1¼ hr. (guide necessary for the inexperienced; comp. p. 201). The *Schwalmern* (8135′), ascended from the Renggli Pass in 3 hrs. with guide (toilsome), see p. 201. The *Dreispitz* (8274′), through the Suldtal viâ the *Lattreien Alp* and *Obersuld Alp* in 6 hrs., with guide, is not difficult for experts and highly remunerative; the descent may be made to the *Kiental* (p. 233).

From Spiez two black peaks are visible for a short time to the E., above the S. bank of Lake Brienz; that to the right is the Faulhorn, that to the left (the broader) the Schwarzhorn. The next station on the S. bank is *Faulensee* (p. 189), above which (2 M. from Spiez; motor-omnibus in 12 min., 75 c.) is the *Faulensee-Bad* (2330′; *Hôt. Victoria, 130 beds, R. 3½-8, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-16 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv. in summer; resident physician), with a mineral spring, pleasant grounds, and beautiful view.

On the N. bank we observe the abrupt *Sigriswil-Grat*, with the bold *Ralligstöcke* (5452′), the *Sigriswiler Rothorn* (6735′), and the *Niederhorn* (6445′). On the lake is *Schloss Ralligen*. Beyond stat. **Merligen** (*Hôt. Beatus*, with garden on the lake, April-Nov., 70 beds at 3-5, pens. 6-12 fr.; *Pens. du Lac*, 5-6 fr.; *Pens. Kreuz, Traube, Villa Tschan*), at the mouth of the *Justis-Tal*, the steamer touches at the (¼ hr.) *Beatenbucht* (restaurant), the station for *Beatenberg* (p. 193). — The *Nase*, a rocky headland, here juts into the lake. High up on the steep bank runs the bold

road (see below), hewn in the rock and passing through three tunnels. On the lake is the château of *Lerow* and the station of *Beatushöhlen* (Chalet du Lac), on the *Beatenbach*, which issues from the *Beatushöhle*, making a noise like thunder in spring and after heavy rain.

The ***Beatus-Höhlen**, made accessible in 1904, may be reached hence in 20 min., or from Beatenbucht in 1 hr. The entrance is about 10 min. above the road, whence at the *Waldhaus Beatushöhlen* (D. 3 fr., fair) a path ascends along the picturesque falls of the Beatenbach. The so-called 'Wet Grotto', explored to a depth of 1¼ M. and accessible by an easy path about ½ M. in length, is watered by the brawling Beatenbach and contains numerous stalactites, interesting rock-formations, waterfalls, etc. (duration of visit about ¾ hr.; guide 1 fr.). The adjoining 'Dry Grotto', where St. Beatus is said to have lived, was a much frequented pilgrim-resort for many centuries. — Omnibus from Interlaken to the cavern, see p. 199.

The steamer, which sometimes calls at *Leissigen* (p. 189) and the charmingly situated *Därligen* (p. 189), both on the S. bank, next enters the *Aare Channel* (1¾ M. long; to the left, the ruin of Weissenau, p. 189) and stops at the landing-place *Interlaken-Thunersee*, near the W. or principal station of *Interlaken* (p. 194).

From Beatenbucht to Beatenberg, *Cable Tramway* in summer in 16 min. (ascent 2½ fr., descent 1 fr., return-fare 3, on Sun. 1½ fr.). The line is 1 M. long and has an average gradient of 1 : 3. At the station at the top is a restaurant with rooms.

From Interlaken to Beatenberg, by road, 7 M. (one-horse carr. 13, two-horse 24, to the Kurhaus 16 or 28 fr.). The direct road diverges to the left from the Habkern road (p. 199), about 1 M. from Unterseen, crosses the *Lombach*, and winds upwards through wood, past the *Restaurant Lugibrückli* (2959′; charming view). Walkers, with the aid of short-cuts, take 1¾ hr. from the Lombach bridge to the Hôtel des Alpes. — The road from Interlaken to Beatenbucht (9 M.) is also attractive for either walking or driving. It leads viâ *Neuhaus* along the steep and wooded bank of the lake, finally high above it (two tunnels), and affords splendid views of the lake and the Bernese Alps (carr. from Interlaken to Merligen and back 9, with two horses 16 fr.).

Beatenberg. — **Hotels** (enumerated from W. to E.; open generally in summer only; omnibus from the station to the post-office 70 c., to Waldegg 1 fr.). — *Gr.-Hôtel Beatenberg and Kurhaus, at the W. end of the village, ¼ M. from the station, May 1st-Oct. 1st, 130 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3-3½, D. 4-5, pens. 7-12 fr.; Pens. Rosenau, 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Pens. Beatus, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beatrice (open in winter also), 55 beds at 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Oberland, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp, 70 beds at 2½-4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, 80 beds at 3-3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg (open in winter also), 74 beds, pens. 7-10 fr.; Pens. Favorita, 5-6 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Victoria, 1¼ M. from the Kurhaus, first-class, June-Oct., 200 beds, R. 4-7, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôt.-

PENS. BEAUREGARD (open in winter), R. 2-3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *PARK HOTEL POST, 120 beds at 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3½-4, D. 5, pens. 8-14, omn. 1 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. JUNGFRAUBLICK, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. SCHWEIZERHAUS, R. from 2, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *GR.-HÔT. BELLEVUE, 110 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-16 fr.; PENS. HELVETIA; *HÔT.-PENS. SILBERHORN, pens. 6-9 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. ALPENROSE, 120 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3¼, D. 4-5, pens. 7-12 fr.; *HÔTEL NATIONAL (open in winter), pens. 5½-8 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES, 3 M. from the Kurhaus, with garden and splendid view, 60 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; PENS. WALDEGG, 5 min. to the left of the road in a quiet situation, 5-6½ fr. — *Private Lodgings.* — *Post Offices* at the W. end and in the middle of the village. — *English Church.*

The village of *Beatenberg* (3822′; 1082 inhab.), a favourite health-resort, stretches along the flank of the Beatenberg for 2½ M., intersected on the W. by the *Beatenbach*, on the E. by the *Sundgraben*. Admirable view of the Alps, from the Schreckhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildhorn. Pleasant paths, with benches, have been laid out above and below the road.

ENVIRONS. The finest point of view is the ***Amisbühl** (4383′; **Hotel-Restaurant*, with veranda, 30 beds, pens. 6-10 fr.), 1½ M. to the E. of the Hôtel Alpenrose (carriage from the railway-station 8 fr. there and back, incl. 1 hr's. stay). In addition to a striking survey of Interlaken, which lies immediately at our feet, we command a splendid view of the whole chain of the Bernese Alps from the Wetterhorn to the Blümlisalp (panorama at the hotel). — Near the Kurhaus is a finger-post indicating the way to the *Waldbrand* (25 min.), the *Vorsass*, and the *Niederhorn;* one at the Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp indicates the *Parallel Promenade;* another near Pens. Schönegg shows the way to the right down to the *Tiefe, Fuhri*, and *Matte*, to the left uphill to the *Ober-Kirchweg, Känzeli, Burgfeld, Niederhorn*, and *Neue Promenade;* a fourth, at the Bellevue, points upwards towards the *Parallel Promenade, Wydibrand, Känzeli* (½ hr.), and *Burgfeld*.

The ascent of the three peaks of the *Güggisgrat* is very interesting: the ***Niederhorn** (6445′), from the Kurhaus or Hôt. Beatrice in 2½ hrs. by a path ascending rapidly through pastures and wood (guide 6 fr., not indispensable; horse 12 fr.); the ***Burgfeldstand** (6780′), from the Hôtel Bellevue past the *Känzeli* (see above) in 3¼ hrs. (guide 6 fr., not indispensable); the ***Gemmenalphorn** (6770′), viâ the *Amisbühl* (see above), *Waldegg-Allmend, Leimern*, and *Gemmen Alp* in 3½ hrs., not difficult (guide, 8 fr., unnecessary; horse 16 fr.). Superb view, ranging from Pilatus to the Stockhorn chain and the Diablerets; at our feet lies the Justis-Tal (p. 192), beyond it are the Aare valley, Bern, and the Jura Mts. — By following the arête, all three peaks may be combined (3 hrs.). Descent from the Gemmenalphorn to (2 hrs.) *Habkern*, see p. 200.

45. Interlaken and Environs.

Railway Stations. INTERLAKEN STATION (*Thunersee Railway*, p. 189), at the W. end of the town; INTERLAKEN OST STATION (*Bernese Oberland Railway*, p. 202), at the E. end, 1 M. from the first-named (motor-omnibus). They are connected by the Bernese Oberland **Railway** (1¼ M., in 7 min.; fares 40, 25, 15, return 60, 35, 25 c.), on which 13 trains run daily in each direction, five going on to Bönigen (p. 225). Hotel-omnibuses and cabs at both stations. — **Steamboat Piers** for the *Lake of Thun* near the Interlaken Station (p. 193); for the *Lake of Brienz* by the Hôtel du Lac, opposite the station Interlaken-Ost (p. 225).

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Harder
Ober Bleiki
Schonegg
Felsenegg
Kuckucks-Kopf
Brienz
Rothhorn
Lodelibliche
Unter Bleiki
Pickknick-Pav.
Schiffstation Brienz
Lustbühl
Hohbühl
Bahnhof Interl. Ost
Scheibenfluh
Goldeipromenade
Aare
Kursaal
Kath. Kirche
Kloster
UNTERSEEN
Dorf
Hohenweg
INTERLAKEN
Spuhlbach
Spielmatten
Hauptbhf.
Schiffstation Train
Rugenau
H. Jungfraublick
Sanatorium
MATTEN
Aare
Kanalpromenade
Kl. Rugen
Beim Kreuz
Wagneren Schürli
Heimwehfluh
Trinkhalle
Thunerseebahn
Grosser Rugen
Café Unspunnen
Wald-H. Jungfrau
Bierbrauerei
Ruine Unspunnen
Schlössli
Schloss-H.
Abendberg
Wilderswil
Bhf.
Gsteig
Oberacker
Bellevue
Interlaken, Grindelwald
0
200
½
Engl.

Habkern
Niederried
Brienzer See
Schwand
Iseltwald
Ringgenberg
Unterseen
INTERLAKEN
Matten
Bönigen
Bönigberg
Bödeli
Thuner See
Wilderswyl
Gsteig
Gsteigwyler
Lauicherhorn
Iselten Alp
Sägishörner
Winteregg
Buss-Alp
Burg
Lütschen-Thal
Gündlischwand
Zweilütschinen
Isenfluh
Saxeten
Bellenhöchst
Sulegg
Mürren
Wengen
Wengwald
Itramen Alp
Lauterbrunnen
Lauberhorn
Kl. Scheidegg
Wengern-A.
Trümleten-Th.
Mönch
Jungfrau
Silberhorn
Schilthorn
Schwarzbirg
Lauterbrunnen Thal
Sefinen-Thal
Saus-Th.
Drettenhorn
Kilchfluh
Eiger-Gl.
Spiez
St. Beatenberg
Geograph. Anst. von
Deutsche geogr. Meile
English Miles

Brienz
Sarnen
Meiringen
Brienzerbg
Hinterbg.-A.
Oltschikopf
Oltscheren
Wandelhorn
Wandel-Alp
Kaltbrunnen-A.
Unterfluh-W.
Falcheren
Schwendi
Innert-Kirchen
Ax-Alp
Oltschi-Alp
Oberfeld
Schönwanghörner
Schwarzbg
Wildgerst
2892
Vorder-
Ochsenlanger
Hinter-
Breitenboden-A.
Schwarzhorn
2930
Rosenlaui Bad
Gemsberg
Engelhorn
Burg
Unterstock
Simmelist.
2281
Hohjagiburg
Laub-A.
Grindel-
Bach-Alp
Wellhorn
Welli-Grat
Rosenlaui-Gl.
Dossenhorn
Gr. Scheidegg
Schwarzw.-Firn
Wetterhorn
Wetter-kessel
Hasli-Jungfr.
3703
3708
Mittelhorn
Rosenhorn
WETTERHÖRNER
Hangendgl.-Horn
Hangend-Gl.
Urbach-Thal
Renfen-Gl.
Tellengrat
Gaulihütte
Kammligrat
Rosenegg
Berglijoch
Berglistock
Ankenbälli
Gauli-Gletscher
Grindelwald
Grindelw.-Firn
Ober-Grindelwald-Gl.
Mettenberg
SCHRECKHÖRNER
Kl. Schreckhorn
Grünbergli
2783
Grünbergli-Gl.
Ewigschneehorn
Nässihorn
Lauteraar-Firn
Gr. Schreckhorn
Gr. Lauteraarhorn
4042
LAUTERAARHÖRNER
Lauteraar-Gl.
Unteraar-Gl.
Trifthörner
Hint.-Trift-Gl.
Unter-Grindelwald-Gl.
Kalli
Kalli-Firn
Zäsenberg
Zäsenberghorn
2343
Strahlegg Pass
Strahlegghörner
Strahlegg-Firn
Grindelw.-Fiescher-Gl.
Clubhütte
Grindelw. Grünh.
Fiescher Grat
Walcherhorn
Kl. Fiescherh.
Grdw. Fiescherhörner
Gr. Fiescherhorn
4049
Agassizhorn
Wall. Fiescher-F.
Agassizjoch
Hugisattel
Finsteraarhorn
Finsteraar-J.
3360
Finsteraar-Gletscher
Abschwung
Escherhorn
3080
Thierberg
Thierberg-Gl.
Scheuchzerh.
Grunerhorn
Oberaar-Gl.
Ewig-Schnee-Feld
Pav. Dollfuss
2339
Hühnerstock
3348
Unter-Mönchjoch
Hörnli
2706
Mittellegi
1:150.000
Kilometer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Hotels and Pensions (mostly open in summer only, except those near the rail. station; omnibus ¾-1 fr.). On the *Höheweg*, from W. to E.: *Grand-Hôtel Victoria (Pl. 2), April-Oct., 400 beds, R. 5-15, B. 2, L. 1½, D. 6, pens. 12-25 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Métropole et Monopole (Pl. 1), open April 15th-Oct. 1st, 260 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-20 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau (Pl. 3), May-Oct., 300 beds, R. 4-10, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-20 fr.; *Schweizerhof (Pl. 4), April 20th-Oct. 15th, 175 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Belvedere (Pl. 5), May-Oct., 100 beds, R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes (Pl. 6), May 1st-Oct. 10th, 200 beds, R. at 3-6, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Grand Hôtel et Beaurivage (Pl. 9), May 15th-Oct. 1st, 200 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord (Pl. 7), May 1st-Oct. 10th, 110 beds, R. 3-6, D. 4½, pens. 8-11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Interlaken (Pl. 8), April 15th-Oct. 15th, 124 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Royal Hot. St. Georges (Pl. 22), 180 beds, R. 4-12, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 9-20 fr.; Hôt. Bavaria (Pl. 23), with beer-garden, 110 beds at 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de l'Univers (Pl. 13), April 15th-Oct. 15th, 100 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-15 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. de l'Europe (Pl. 38), in summer only, 40 beds, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. du Lac (Pl. 10), near the E. station, 95 beds at 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.

To the N. of the Höheweg: *Bellevue (Pl. 15), with garden, April 15th-Oct. 15th, 140 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Pens. Villa Constance (Pl. 36), Post-Gasse 1, pens. 10-14 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Horn (Pl. 30), with brewery, May-Oct., 60 beds at 2½-3½, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8½ fr.; Hôt. Harder, Harder-Str., R. 2½-4, pens. 6-8 fr. — On the small island of *Spielmatten:* Hôt. du Pont (Pl. 16), near the middle bridge, with garden, 70 beds at 3-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. Central & Continental (Pl. 34), at the lower bridge over the Aare, near the station, in summer only, 75 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; Couronne *(Krone)*, pens. 5-8 fr.; Faucon. — At *Unterseen:* *Hôt. Stadthaus (Pl. 17), 75 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 6 fr.; Pens. Levy (Jewish; in summer only), 9-11 fr.; Helvetia, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Beau-Site (Pl. 18), May 15th-Oct. 1st, 95 beds, R. 3-5, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Eiger (Pl. 37), 65 beds at 2-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; Pens. Alpenruhe, 5-6 fr.; *Manor Farm (Pens. Simpkin), near the Lake of Thun, 30 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.

To the S. of the Höheweg: *Savoy Hotel (Pl. 51), Höhenmatte, June-Oct., 145 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, pens. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. National (Pl. 19), 250 beds, R. 3-6, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 7-15 fr.; *Deutscher Hof (Pl. 20), 150 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Union Hôtel & Pens. Rerer (Pl. 21), April 1st-Oct. 31st, 35 beds at 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Park Hotel & Pens. Ober (Pl. 25), well situated, 140 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-14 fr.; Pens. Darling Cottage, Alpen-Str. 2, 8-10 fr., well spoken of; P. Villa Beau-Séjour, Garten-Str. 10, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt. Loetschberg, Garten-Str., pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. Blume, Jungfrau-Str., May 15th-Sept. 30th, pens. 5½-7 fr., very fair; Pens. Bel-Air (Pl. 43), 6-9 fr.; *Golf-Hôtel Alpenblick (Pl. 11), May 1st-Oct. 1st, pens. 6-8 fr.

*Regina Hôtel Jungfraublick, a first-class house, in an elevated position close to the Rugen Park (p. 198), commanding a splendid view, open May 1st-Oct. 15th, 195 beds, R. 5-12, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 6, pens. 10-25, omn. 1½ fr. — *Hôt. Kurhaus Mattenhof (Pl. 24), May-Oct., 150 beds, R. 3½-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-18 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Sonne (Pl. 35), May-Oct., R. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 fr., both at the foot of the Kleine Rugen; Pens. Zwahlen-Spycher, 5-5½ fr., *Pens. Alpina, 6-9 fr. (both in summer only).

To the W. of the Höheweg, in the direction of the railway-station: *Splendid Hot. Adlerhof (Pl. 53), 70 beds at 3-6, B. 1 fr. 35 c., D. 2½-3½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hirsch (Pl. 39), 50 beds, R. 2½-3, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. Oberland (Pl. 12), with restaurant, 130 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½,

pens. 8-10½ fr.; POST (Pl. 26), R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; CROIX BLANCHE (Pl. 11), 74 beds at 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7½-11 fr.; LION, R. 2-3, pens. 5½-7 fr.; ANCRE, R. 2-2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; SWAN (Pl. 40), R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; OURS, R. 2-4, pens. 6-8 fr.; HÔT. MERKUR (Pl. 41), R. 2½-3, D. 2-3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; HÔT. BERNERHOF (Pl. 28), 80 beds at 3-5, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. KREBS (Pl. 27), May 1st-Oct. 15th, 80 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *TERMINUS HÔT. & PENS. BRISTOL (Pl. 29), 80 beds at 2½-5, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *HÔT. JURA (Pl. 42), 75 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *HÔT. TOURIST, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr. — Beyond the station, in the Rugen road: *HÔT. ST. GOTTHARD (Pl. 31), 74 beds at 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *EDEN HOTEL (Pl. 32), May 1st-Oct. 31st, 90 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3-4, S. 2½-3, pens. 7-12 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. SIMPLON (Pl. 33), April 15th-Oct. 15th, 95 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7½-12 fr.; PENS. FLORA, 5-6 fr., well spoken of; PENS. VILLA ERICA, 5-7 fr.; PENS. RUGENPARK, 5-7 fr. — Furnished apartments in the *Villa Roseneck* and *Villa Helios*, Rosen-Str.; *Chalet Höheweg*, Höheweg 31; *Villa Alpina*, Jungfrau-Str. 60; *Ed. Müller*, Neugasse 10; *Chalet Roten*, at Unterseen.

In the ENVIRONS of Interlaken good and inexpensive quarters may be obtained. At **Wilderswil** (p. 202), 1½ M. to the S. (all open from May to Oct. only): *HÔT.-PENS. ALPENROSE (Pl. 44), pens. 5½-8 fr.; *HÔTEL BAHNHOF (Pl. 51), pens. 5-7 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. JUNGFRAU (Pl. 45), pens. 5-7 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES (Pl. 48), pens. 5½-8 fr.; *BÄR (Pl. 46), pens. 5½-7 fr.; PENS. OBERLAND; *PENS. VICTORIA, 5-6 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. ALPENBLICK (Pl. 47), pens. 6-12 fr.; *PENS. SCHÖNBUHL (Pl. 49), 6-9 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. WILDERSWIL (Pl. 50), pens. 6-8½ fr.; *HÔT.-PENSION BERGHOF (Pl. 55), pens. 6-8 fr.; these three in a fine lofty situation. — At **Unspunnen** (p. 198): *WALD-HÔTEL & PENS. JUNGFRAU, May 1st-Oct. 15th, 80 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.; *SCHLOSS-HÔTEL UNSPUNNEN, May 1st-Oct. 15th, 70 beds, pens. 6-12 fr.; PENS. SCHLÖSSLI, from 5½ fr. — At **Gsteigwiler,** ¾ M. from the railway-station of Wilderswil-Gsteig: *PENS. SCHÖNFELS, pens. 5-6½ fr. — At *Gsteig:* STEINBOCK, HIRSCH, both plain. — At **Goldswil** (p. 199): *PENS. SCHÖNEGG, 4½-5 fr.; PENS. FELSENEGG; HÔT.-PENS. DU PARC, pens. 5-6½ fr. — At **Bönigen** (p. 225), on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, terminus of the Bödelibahn (p. 194): HÔT.-PENS. BELLE-RIVE, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *PARK-HÔTEL BÖNIGEN, pens. 6-8 fr.; *CHALET DU LAC, pens. 6-7 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DE LA GARE, pens. 6-10 fr.; PENS. BEL-AIR, pens. 6-8 fr.; *OBERLÄNDER HOF, pens. 6-8 fr.; PENS. SEEHOF, 5-6 fr.

Beer. *Kursaal*, see below; *Bavaria* (p. 195), with garden (concert in the evening); *Splendid-Hôt. Adlerhof*, *Hôt. Oberland*, *Schuh*, *Seitz*, *Hirsch*, *Hôt. Krebs*, *Haenny*, etc. — Temperance Restaurants: *Temperenzhof*, Bahnhof-Str., 2 min. from the rail. station; *Rütli*, Rosen-Str. — **Confectioners**: *Weber*, on the Höheweg, at the entrance to the Kursaal; *Schuh*, on the Höhenmatte, opposite the Métropole (also café-restaurant, D. 3 fr.); *Seitz*, near the Hôtel Oberland.

Kursaal on the Höheweg, with café-restaurant, reading, concert, gaming, and billiard rooms, garden, etc.; music in the afternoon and evening (also on Sun. morning); admission 50 c., evening 1 fr., per day 1 fr. 50 c., per week 7 fr., month 21 fr., 2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 55 fr.; for extra entertainments (usually Sun. and Thurs.) higher charges. — Music on the Höheweg, opposite the entrance to the Kursaal, in fine weather on week-days 10.30-11.30 a.m.

Baths in the hotels, at *B. Gutermann's*, etc. — *Lake Baths* (Lake of Brienz) on the Bönigen promenade. — *Sanatorium Beaulieu (Dr. Grandjean)*, Klostergasse, behind the school-house (pens. 7-15 fr.).

Cab from the station to Interlaken, Unterseen, or Matten 1 pers. 1 fr., each person extra 50 c.; to Bönigen, Gsteig, or Wilderswil 2 fr., and 1 fr.; per hour with one horse 4, with two horses 8, each additional

hour 3 or 5 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, see pp. 202, 210. — **Motor-Omnibus** from the Kursaal to Bönigen viâ the East Station, Golf Links, and Lake Baths, 13 times daily in 1/4 hr. (50 c.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. P), at the W. end of the Höheweg. — The **Oberland Enquiry Office** (*Verkehrs-Bureau*), on the Höheweg, adjoining the Kursaal, supplies information of every kind gratis. — Office of *Thos. Cook & Son*, Höheweg (in summer only). — Money changed at the *Volksbank* (Pl. 26), near the Post Office.

Guides (generally to be found in the Höheweg, opposite the entrance to the Kursaal, or at the Barometrical Column, opposite the Hôt. Victoria): Christian Haesler, Eduard and Gottlieb Fenz, Jacob Knecht, Jacob Müller, Rudolf Wyss.

English Church Service in the old Monastery Church. *Presbyterian Service* in the Sacristy of the Schloss at 10.30 and 5 (June-Sept.). *American Services* (in summer) at the Hôtels Victoria and Métropole.

Golf Links (9 holes), 1 1/2 M. from the town (omn. 50 c.); 2 1/2 fr. per day, 10 fr. per week, 30 fr. per month (less for ladies).

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is called the '*Bödeli*'. These lakes were probably once united, but gradually separated by the deposits of the *Lütschine*, flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach*, falling into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, descending from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and from the N., out of the Habkern valley, account for the curve which the *Aare* describes. Beautifully situated on this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies **Interlaken** (1863'; pop. 7170), consisting of the villages of *Interlaken*, *Matten*, and *Unterseen*, and extending nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz. It is a favourite summer-resort, noted for its mild and equable climate, and is a good starting-point for excursions in the Oberland.

The chief resort of visitors is the *Höheweg, an avenue of old walnuts and planes, extending from the village of Aarmühle to the upper bridge over the Aare, and flanked by large hotels and tempting shops. It commands a famous view of the Jungfrau across the *Höhematte* (finest by evening-light). To the right, near the upper or N.E. end of the Höheweg, rises the old *Monastery of Interlaken*, founded in 1130 and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The monastery, with the *Schloss* added in 1750, is now occupied by government-offices. Different parts of its old church are now used for the Anglican, Presbyterian, and French Protestant services. Adjacent is the new *Roman Catholic Church*. — The prolongation of the Höheweg leads to rail. stat. *Interlaken-Ost* (p. 194), near the landing-place of the Brienz steamer, and to *Bönigen* (2 M.; p. 225). The Brienz road, diverging to the left at the Grand Hôtel, crosses the Aare (beyond the bridge to the right is the station of the Harder railway, p. 199).

At the W. end of the Höheweg, opposite the Hôtel Oberland, the road to the Kleine Rugen (p. 198) diverges to the S.E., while that in a straight direction leads past the *Post Office* (Pl. P) to the *Interlaken Station* (p. 194). — The street diverging to the right at the post-office crosses the two islands of *Spielmatten* to *Unterseen*,

with its old timber-built houses and modernized church. The road to Merligen (p. 192) leads hence to the left, and to the right that to Habkern and to Beatenberg (pp. 199, 193).

The ***Kleine Rugen,** a wooded spur of the Grosse Rugen, offers attractive walks and varying views. The principal path ascends straight from the Hôtel Jungfraublick to the walk encircling the hill. Turning to the left, we reach the 'Humboldtsruhe' (view of the Jungfrau and Lake of Brienz) and the (1/2 hr.) *Trinkhalle* (café), commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmern. Farther on, beyond the 'Scheffel Pavilion' (with a view of Lake Thun), is the *Kasthofer-Stein,* a memorial of the chief forester Kasthofer, who, at the beginning of the 19th century, planted the hill with specimens of all the Swiss trees. Then past a reservoir and a chamois enclosure, and back to the Hôtel Jungfraublick. Other paths, with benches and points of view, ramify in every direction. One ascends to the (25 min.) *Rugenhöhe* (2425′), where three clearings in the wood disclose views of the Jungfrau and the lakes of Thun and Brienz.

Just beyond the Trinkhalle a path to the left, and then to the right by a (1 min.) bench (whence the path straight on leads in 10 min. to Café Unspunnen), descends to the *Wagneren-Schlucht,* between the Kleine and the Grosse Rugen. Near the Studer memorial (see below) our path joins a road which leads through the ravine, past the *Café Unspunnen* (35 min. from Interlaken station via the Wagneren-Schlucht), the *Wald-Hôtel Jungfrau* (p. 196), the *Bavarian Brewery,* and the ruin of *Unspunnen,* to Wilderswil (p. 196), affording views of the Lauterbrunnen valley and the Jungfrau, and of Lake Brienz to the left.

From the end of the Rugen-Strasse, 1/4 M. from the railway station (cab 1 fr.), an electric cable tramway, 190 yds. in length, ascends in 3 min. (fare 60, down 40 c., there and back 80 c.) to the ***Heimwehfluh** (2218′), with café-restaurant and a charming view (best in the afternoon) of the Bödeli and the lakes. The Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are seen from the adjacent belvedere. — Pedestrians follow the road at the upper end of the Wagneren-Schlucht to the right, which ascends in easy windings through wood, and comes to its end about 5 min. below the Heimwehfluh. A shorter path diverges to the right in the middle of the Wagneren-Schlucht, near a rock inscribed with the name of Bernhard Studer (d. 1887), the geologist, and ascends rapidly through wood (20 min.).

A more extensive and picturesque view is commanded by the ***Abendberg,** above the *Grosse Rugen* (1 1/2-2 hrs.; horse 12 fr.). This is recommended for an afternoon-walk. We follow the road through the Wagneren-Schlucht (see above), from which the road to the Heimwehfluh diverges farther on, to its terminus at the (3/4 hr.) *Satteli* (one-horse carr. thus far 10 fr., two-horse 16 fr.), whence an easy bridle-path ascends to the left, turning again to the left farther

on and traversing wood all the way, to the **Hôtel Bellevue* (3735′; 30 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.), recommended to those in search of quiet quarters. — A path ascends from the hotel to (20 min.) the *'Siebenuhr Tanne'* (4125′), whence there is a charming *View of Lake Thun, lying far below.

Another footpath leads from the hotel up the slope of the *Därligengrat* to the (2½ hrs.) *Rotenegg* (6234′), with a fine view. From this point the *Leissigengrat*, with the peaks of *Fuchsegg* (6348′), *Grosse Schiffli* (6675′), and *Kleine Schiffli* (6587′), extends to the *Morgenberghorn* (7385′), but from the Schiffli onwards it can be recommended only to climbers perfectly free from dizziness (comp. p. 201). — A rough path leads from the Ahendberg to *Saxeten* in 1¼ hr. (we take the upper path to the right in the meadow, behind the second chalet).

The top of the ***Harder**, to the N. of Interlaken, is reached by a cable-railway (May 15th-Oct. 15th) in 21 min. (fare 3 fr., descent 1 fr. 50, return-ticket 3 fr. 60 c.; before and after the season 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 15, and 2 fr. 70 c.). The railway (1593 yds. in length, with a gradient of 58:100) starts from the right bank of the Aare above the Brienz bridge (p. 197) and ascends rapidly through wood, threading a tunnel 220 yds. in length under the *Kuckuckskopf*, to its terminus (4290′). About 3 min. farther up on the arête of the Harder is the **Restaurant Harderkulm* (4345′), commanding a splendid view of the Bernese Alps, Interlaken, the Lake of Thun, etc. Pleasant wood-walks in the environs; excursions to the *Wanniknubel* (5215′; 1 hr.), the *Rotefluh* (5690′; 1¾ hr.), the *Augstmatthorn* (7020′; 3½ hrs.; see p. 200), to *Habkern* (p. 200), etc.

From the bridge on the Brienz road (p. 197) walks (guide-boards) ascend the wooded slopes of the Harder to the left to the (20 min.) *Lustbühl Pavilion*, with a fine view of the Jungfrau, and thence to (20 min. farther) the *Hohbühl Pavilion* (2070′), with an inscription commemorating the visits of Weber, Mendelssohn, and Wagner, the composers, to Interlaken. We may either descend hence to the (10 min.) upper Aare bridge, or continue to ascend, by zigzag paths, to the (20 min.) *Untere Bleiki* and the (½ hr.) *Obere Bleiki*; thence we proceed to the left to the view-pavilion on the *Hardermannli* (3684′), and the (1 hr.) *Hardermatte* (4012′; inn closed), 10 min. below the Restaurant Harderkulm (see above). We may descend by a good bridle-path with many windings, past the *Scheibenfluh Pavilion*, to the Habkern road and to (1 hr.) *Unterseen*.

The castle-hill of **Goldswil** (2240′; ½ hr.), to the right of the Hôt. du Parc, on the Brienz road (p. 213), overlooks Lake Brienz and the sombre little Faulensee or Lake of Goldswil; the ruined tower is inaccessible. — A walk may be taken by the same road (or by a picturesque path crossing the hills between the road and Lake Brienz) to (½ hr.) **Ringgenberg** (1990′; *Pens. & Restaurant Seeburg*, with garden, at the pier, pens. 4-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, farther up the slope, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Pens. Edelweiss: Bär*, in the village; *Bellevue*, well situated higher up, pens. 4½-5½ fr.), with a church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the *Schadenburg* (2388′; ½ hr. farther on), on a spur of the Graggen, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg.

Brakes to the *Beatus-Höhlen* (p. 193; 4½ M.) from the Höheweg daily at 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. in ¾ hr., there and back in 2½ hrs. (2 fr.; one-horse carriage 8, two-horse 15 fr.). Steamboat to station Beatushöhlen in 27 min., see p. 193; footpath thence in 20 minutes.

To the **Habkern-Tal** (one-horse carr. from Interlaken to Habkern and back 15, two-horse 28 fr.). The road from Unterseen (p. 198) skirts the W.

base of the *Harder* (p. 199), and ascends the left bank of the *Lombach*. It finally crosses to the right bank and ascends in widings to the village of (4½ M.) *Habkern* (3500′; Bär, clean), situated amid green pastures at the foot of the Gemmenalphorn. Three fine points of view may be visited from Habkern. The ***Gemmenalphorn** (6770′; better from Beatenberg, see p. 194) is reached viâ the *Brändlisegg* and *Gemmen Alp* in 3½ hrs. The ***Hohgant** (7215′) is ascended in 4 hrs. viâ *Bohl* (5902′) and the *Aelgäu Alp* (descent to *Schangnau* in the Emmen-Tal, see p. 171). The **Augstmatthorn** (7020′) is ascended viâ the *Bodmi Alp* in 3½ hrs. Descent to the Restaurant Harderkulm (p. 199), or to *Niederried* on the Lake of Brienz (p. 225).

***To the Schynige Platte.** — Railway from Interlaken Station in 20 min., and from Interlaken-Ost Station in 8 min. to *Wilderswil* (p. 202); thence Rack-and-Pinion Railway to the Schynige Platte 6-8 times daily in summer in 1 hr. 10 min.; fare 8, down 4, return 10 fr.; from the Ost Station 8 fr. 60, 4 fr. 60 c., 11 fr., Sun. return-tickets, valid for the three first trains only, 6 fr., from Wilderswil 5 fr.; combined return-tickets (ascent by the last train, return by any train) incl. R., S., and B. at the hotel, 15 fr.

From Interlaken-Ost Station to (2 M.) *Wilderswil*, where carriages are changed, see p. 202. The rack-and-pinion railway (maximum gradient 25 : 100) crosses the *Lütschine* and ascends in curves to the *Rotenegg Tunnel*, beyond which it enters a wood of beeches and pines, affording pretty glimpses to the left of Interlaken and the lakes. Passing a watering station (3515′), it reaches (3 M.) stat. *Breitlauenen* (5068′; Kurhaus Breitlauenen, May-Oct., R. from 2, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr., good), with charming view of the lakes of Brienz and Thun and the hills to the N.W. (better from the *Vögelistein*, a jutting rock 150 paces to the N.). The line then ascends in a curve to the mountain-crest and passes through the *Grätli Tunnel* to the S. side of the hill, where the whole chain of the Bernese Alps, from the Eiger to the Breithorn, is suddenly disclosed; far below is the Lauterbrunnen Valley. Following the S. slope of the crest, through rocky cuttings, and threading a short tunnel, finally obtaining a fascinating glimpse of the Grindelwald Valley with the Schreckhörner and Wetterhörner, we reach the (4½ M.) **Schynige Platte** (6463′), the terminus (**Hôtel Bellevue*, above the station; 3 min. farther on the **Hôtel Schynige Platte*, both open May-Oct., R. 4-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 12 fr., with view-terraces; Zeiss telescope at the last-named).

Magnificent *View of the Bernese Alps to the S.: from left to right, the Wellhorn, Wetterhörner, Berglistock, Upper Grindelwald Glacier, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner, Lower Grindelwald Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn peeping over the Eigergrat, the Grindelwald Fiescherhörner, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, Sulegg, and the peaks of the Niesen and Stockhorn chains. The ridge concealing the base of the Jungfrau is the Männlichen (p. 214).

An easy winding path ascends from the Hôtel Schynige Platte past the *Geisshorn* (view like that from the hotel) and along the W. side of the precipitous *Gumihorn* (6893′) to the (20 min.) ***Daube** (6772′; rfmt.-hut),

whence the survey of the lakes and of the peaks to the N. is particularly fine; to the N.E. is the Brienzer Rothorn, with Pilatus to the right in the distance. Towards evening the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne glitter in the distance. We may return by a path round the E. side of the Gumihorn and Geisshorn to the (1/4 hr.) station of Schynige Platte.—The *Oberberghorn* (6790′), 25 min. to the N.E. of the station (direct path from the Daube in 20 min.), has also been made accessible by flights of steps and affords a magnificent view, particularly of the Lake of Brienz.

From the Schynige Platte to the *Faulhorn* (4 hrs.), see p. 220.—Descent from the Platte to *Zweilütschinen* (p. 202), 3 hrs., steep at places. By the small pond near the Platte we descend to the right across pastures to the (3/4 hr.) lower chalets of the *Iselten Alp* (5116′; guide advisable to this point, 2 fr.); thence in numerous windings through wood; the way cannot be missed.

Path from Gsteig to the Schynige Platte (4 hrs.). We ascend between the old church and the Steinbock inn, at first gradually, then by numerous steep zigzags through wood, crossing the railway, to the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Schönegg* (4754′; inn) and the (1/4 hr.) *Kurhaus Breitlauenen* (see p. 200). Thence to the top, 1 1/2 hr.

The **Saxĕten-Tal,** between the *Abendberg* and the *Bellenhöchst* (6860′), is reached from the station of Wilderswil (p. 202) by a road (one-horse carr. from Interlaken 15, two-horse 28 fr.) passing *Mülinen,* and then ascending through wood in numerous curves. The (5 M.) village of *Saxĕten* (3600′; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, 20 R., pens. 5 1/2-6 fr.) is a health-resort, in a sheltered situation. Beyond it (3/4 hr.) are the falls of the *Gürbenbach* and *Weissbach.* The valley is picturesquely closed by the *Schwalmern.*

Excursions. The ***Sulegg** (7915′), not difficult and very interesting, is scaled from Saxeten in 4-4 1/2 hrs., with guide (10 fr.). We ascend either by the bridle-path past the waterfalls of the *Gürbenbach* and *Weissbach* and viâ the *Nesslern Alp* in 3 hrs., or by the steep direct footpath in 2 1/2 hrs., to the *Bellen Alp* (6205′), whence the *Bellenhöchst* (6860′), a grand point of view, is easily ascended in 3/4 hr. We then skirt the steep E. slope of the Sulegg for 3/4 hr. (good path), nearly as far as the *Obere Suls Alp* (6690′), and reach the top in 1 hr. more. The descent may be made to *Isenfluh* (p. 202), by the *Kühbodmen Alp* and *Gummen Alp,* or to *Mürren,* by the *Suls Alp* and *Alpbiglen.*—The ***Morgenberghorn** (7385′) may be ascended from Saxeten in 4 hrs. without difficulty (guide 10 fr.). The path, diverging to the right from the road 1/2 M. to the W. of Saxeten, ascends past the chalets of the *Hinterbergli Alp* to (3 hrs.) the *Renggli* or *Tanzbödeli Pass* (p. 192), between the Morgenberghorn and the Schwalmern. Thence we ascend (no path) along the S. and S.W. flanks of the mountain and finally by a footpath again to (1 hr.) the top. The view, especially of Lakes Thun and Brienz and of the mountains to the N., is very picturesque, but the higher Alps appear less imposing than from the Sulegg. The descent on the E. side to the Ahendberg, over the rocks of the *Schiffligrat* and the *Leissigengrat,* is very dangerous (see p. 199).—The ascent of the **Schwalmern** (9135′) is laborious but interesting (5 1/2 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). We follow the Sulegg route to (3 1/4 hrs.) the *Suls Alp* (see above), whence we proceed to the W. through the *Sulstal,* and skirt the S. side of the *Lobhörner* (8730′ and 8575′; very difficult) till we reach the snow and débris of the sloping E. flank of the Schwalmern. A gradual ascent over this brings us to (2 hrs.) the arête and (1/4 hr.) the summit *(Höchst-Schwalmern).* The view is magnificent. Descent to the Renggli Pass (see above), 1 1/2-2 hrs.

46. The Lauterbrunnen Valley and Mürren.

From Interlaken to *Lauterbrunnen*, 7½ M., Bernese Oberland Railway in ¾ hr. (fares 1st cl. 3 fr. 25, 3rd cl. 1 fr. 95 c., return 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 15 c.). Third-class carriages are largely used. The railway (maximum gradient 3½: 100) has short sections on the rack-and-pinion system. The traveller should see that he enters one of the carriages marked 'Lauterbrunnen'. Circular tour from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, the Kleine Scheidegg, Grindelwald, and back to Interlaken, 23 fr. 45, 14 fr. 45 c. (tickets valid for 10 days). — Carriage from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen and back, including 2 hrs.' stay, with one horse 9, two horses 15 fr., there and back with 2 hrs'. stay 10 and 18 fr.; to Trümmelbach 12 or 22, to Stechelberg 14 or 27 fr. — The following *Excursion (one day) is recommended: by railway to *Mürren* (p. 205; 2 hrs.), walk to the *Upper Steinberg* (p. 204; 2¾-3 hrs.), descend to (1 hr.) *Trachsellauenen* (p. 204), and return by the valley, past the falls of the *Trümmelbach* and *Staubbach* (p. 203), to *Lauterbrunnen* (2¾ hrs. to the station). The views from Mürren and the Upper Steinberg are among the finest in Switzerland.

The line begins at the *Interlaken-Ost* station (1865′; p. 194) and curves round through the fertile plain to (2 M.) *Wilderswil* (1925′; change for the Schynige Platte, p. 200). To the right is the village of *Wilderswil*; to the left, the church of *Gsteig* (see p. 201). — The train crosses the *Lütschine* and ascends its right bank through wood. On the left bank is the highroad. To the right rises the precipitous *Rotenfluh*, overtopped by the Sulegg; in the foreground is the Männlichen, with the Mönch and Jungfrau adjacent to the right. We cross the *Black Lütschine*, which descends from Grindelwald. To the left, in the background, peers the finely-shaped Wetterhorn.

5 M. **Zweilütschinen** (2150′; *Buffet; Hôt. Bär*, R. 1½-2, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.), junction of the Grindelwald line (p. 210; passengers not in a through-carriage change for Lauterbrunnen). Good ice-axes at *Jörg's*, near the station.

Interesting excursion to (1 hr.) **Isenfluh** (3610′; **Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau*, 80 beds, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpina*, 40 beds, pens. 5-8 fr.; both open May-Oct.). About ½ M. from Zweilütschinen the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road, and ascends the steep W. slope of the valley (shade after 3 p.m.; the new path from Lauterbrunnen is preferable; see p. 203). Isenfluh commands a splendid *View of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, from the Grosshorn to the Eiger. — From Isenfluh to Mürren (3 hrs.; yellow marks; guide unnecessary), a fine walk: we follow the path straight to the (¾ hr.) *Sausbach;* ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Spriessenweid;* then level, mostly through wood, to the (½ hr.) *Grütsch Alp* station (p. 205), and thence to (1 hr.) *Mürren* (p. 205). — From Isenfluh to the *Sulegg* (7915′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide from Zweilütschinen 10 fr.), and the *Schwalmern* (9135′; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), see p. 201; to the *Schilthorn* (9754′), through the Sanstal in 4 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), interesting (see p. 206).

The train crosses the *White Lütschine*, and ascends (two rack-and-pinion sections) the wooded **Valley of Lauterbrunnen*, bounded by limestone cliffs 1000-1500′ in height. It crosses the *Sausbach* which dashes down on the right, passes the *Hunnenfluh*, a huge tower-like rock on the left, and crosses the road several times.

$7^1/_2$ M. **Lauterbrunnen.** — The RAILWAY STATION lies 2620′ above the sea; change carriages for Wengern Alp and Grindelwald (p. 210); 3 min. higher up, to the right, is the station for the cable-railway to Mürren (p. 205). — **Hotels.** *HÔT.-PENS. STEINBOCK, at the station, 100 beds at $2^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-11 fr.; *HÔT. STAUBBACH, with view of the Staubbach, 95 beds at 2-5, L. $2^1/_2$-3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *ADLER, April 1st-Oct. 31st, 70 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 6-10 fr.; HÔTEL JUNGFRAU, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; WEISSES KREUZ, in summer only, R. 2-3, B. $1^1/_5$, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 6-7 fr., very fair; *HÔT.-PENS. OBERLAND, pens. 5-7 fr.; *HÔT. SILBERHORN & PENS. WALDEGG, pens. $5^1/_2$-7 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. EDELWEISS, pens. 5-6 fr. — *Restaurant Lauener*, in an open situation. — GUIDES: Fritz, Heinrich, Joh., and Ulrich von Allmen, Fritz, A., and J. Gertsch, Hans and Karl Graf, Ulr. Brunner, Fr. Steiner. — ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE in summer at the Steinbock.

Lauterbrunnen (2615′; pop. 2550), a pretty, scattered village, lies on both banks of the Lütschine, in a rocky valley $^1/_2$ M. broad, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7, and in winter not till 11 a.m. It derives its name ('nothing but springs') from the numerous streams that descend from the rocks, or from the springs that rise at their base. The snow-mountain to the left, rising above the huge rocky precipices of the Schwarze Mönch, is the Jungfrau; to the right is the Breithorn.

A pleasant walk may be taken by the **Sausberg Promenade:** to the falls of the *Sausbach*, $^3/_4$ hr.; to *Isenfluh* (p. 202), $1^1/_2$ hr. Passing beneath the Mürren railway opposite the Steinbock Hotel, we ascend to the right through wood, obtaining fine retrospective views of the Jungfrau, Wengen, and the Lauterbrunnen valley.

By the Hôtel Staubbach, about 8 min. from the station, the road forks. The left branch descends past the church to the Trümmelbach (see below); the right branch leads straight on to the (5 min.) ***Staubbach** ('spray-brook'), the best-known of the Lauterbrunnen falls. This brook, never copious, and in dry summers disappointing, descends from a jutting rock in a leap of 980′, most of it, before it reaches the ground, being converted into spray, which bedews the meadows and trees far and near. In the morning-sun it resembles a silvery veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze, and by moonlight also it is beautiful.

The road to the left at the fork (see above) crosses the Lütschine near the church, and ascends its right bank, in view of the snowy Breithorn and the Schmadribach Fall. (To the left, a bridle-path to Wengen, p. 211.) In $^1/_2$ hr. we reach the *Hôt.-Pens. Trümmelbach* (open in summer only; R. 2-3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $2^1/_2$-3, D. 3-4, pens. 6-10 fr.; omn. from Lauterbrunnen station, there and back $1^1/_2$ fr.; carr. there and back, including stay, 4 fr.). A path (adm. 50 c.; waterproof desirable) diverges here to the left to the (7 min.) lowest ***Trümmelbach Fall.** The narrow gorge, through which the copious *Trümmelbach*, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau, descends in foaming cascades, is rendered accessible by steps and paths. The highest or third fall is the finest. The sun forms beautiful rainbows in the spray.

Through the *Trümleten-Tal* to the *Wengern Alp* (p. 212; 4 hrs., with guide, 8 fr.), trying but interesting. — To the *Rottal Hut*, see p. 210. — From Stechelberg (see below) viâ the *Sefinen-Tal* and the *Bussen Alp* to the *Tanzbödeli* (7010′; 3-3½ hrs.; with guide), repaying (better from the Upper Steinberg, see below).

The road ascends the valley, in view of several waterfalls, passes the (18 min.) *Dornigen-Brücke*, where we join the route coming from the Staubbach, and reaches (25 min.) the *Hôtel-Pens. Stechelberg* (3020′; pens. 5-6 fr.), where it ends. The main bridle-path (to the left; that to the right leads to the Sefinen Valley and Mürren, p. 208) skirts the right bank of the wild Lütschine, and crosses it near the (¼ hr.) chalets of *Sichellauenen* (3275′). Thence we traverse wooded meadows, with a view of the Rottal and its avalanche-beds above us, on the left, to (50 min.) **Trachsellauěnen** (4145′; *Hôt. Schmadribach*, R. 2-2½, B. 1½, pens. from 5 fr., unpretending but good), a picturesque cluster of chalets on the left bank of the Lütschine, 1¾ hr. from the Trümmelbach.

The path hence to the (1¼ hr.) Schmadribach Fall (blue marks) ascends the left bank of the Lütschine to the (12 min.) 'Bergwerk', the scanty remains of the furnace of a deserted lead-mine. Here it diverges to the left from the main path (which goes on to the Upper Steinberg, see below), and ascends (notice-boards) round a jutting rock (the 'Nadla'; the top of which, 20 min. from the inn, affords a good view of the waterfall), and past the chalets of the (½ hr.) *Lower Steinberg Alp* (4480′), where it crosses (to the left) the *Talbach* (two bridges). Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we pass a waterfall, mount the *Holdri*, and reach (½ hr.) the *Läger Chalet*, in sight of the copious ***Schmadribach Fall.** Nothing is gained by going closer to the fall. — From the 'Bergwerk' it is preferable to follow the path to the right (red and yellow marks) which zigzags up a gorge, clad with firs and ferns (stony and very unpleasant in wet weather), to the chalets of the *Ammerten Alp*, and thence to the **Upper Steinberg** (5820′). Here (1¾ hr. from Trachsellauenen) are the *Hôtel Tschingelhorn* (R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 2-3, pens. 5-6 fr.) and (20 min. farther up) the *Hôtel Ober-Steinberg* (pens. 5-6 fr.), both unpretending. The *View of the mountains and glaciers enclosing the upper valley of Lauterbrunnen is very fine (best point of view about 200 yds. beyond the Ober-Steinberg Hotel); from right to left are seen the Lauterbrunner Wetterhorn, with the Tschingelhorn behind it, the Breithorn, the beautiful Breithorn Glacier between these, then the Grosshorn, the Mittaghorn, the Ebnefluh, the Gletscherhorn, and the Jungfrau, while directly opposite is the Schmadribach Fall. — In descending to Trachsellauenen, we diverge to the right immediately below the Hôt. Tschingelhorn (red and yellow marks).

A still grander view is obtained from the ***Tanzbödeli** (7010′), reached from the Upper Steinberg in 2 hrs. (there and back; see above). A boy will show the way (steady head necessary) for 1½-2 fr.

Interlaken
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Wengen
Tschuggen
Lauberhorn
Lauterbrunnen
Lobhorn
Alpbiglen
Marchegg
Schwalmern
Hohgant
Drettenhorn
Weissbirg
Kl. Scheidegg
Wengern-A.
Rotstock
Grindelwald
Schwarzbirg
Kienegg
Kilchfluh
Mutt-H^tt
Almendhubel
Birg
Mürren
Schilthorn
Wasenegg
Gimmelwald
Schw. Mönch
Silberhorn
Jungfrau
Jungfraujoch
Mönch
Kl. Eiger
Eiger-Gl.
Trümleten
Stechelberg
Sefinental
Bussenalp
Tanzboden
Spitzhorn
Kudelhorn
Rottalhorn
Rottal
Gletscherhorn
Kranzberg
Gspaltenh^r
Tschingelgrat
Rote Zähne
Ammertental
Schmadri-Fall
Oberhorn-A.
Ebnefluh
Schmadrirück
Mittaghorn
Tschingelfirn
Lauterbr. Wetter-H^r
Mutthorn
Breithorn-Gl.
Grosshorn
Lauterbr. Breithorn
Tschingel-H^r
Wetterlücke
Jägifirn
Anenfirn
Ebnefluhfirn
Anengrat
Grosser Aletschfirn
Aletsch-H^r
Petersgrat
Lötschental-Gl.
Innertal-Gl.
Aussertal-Gl.
Jägiknubel
Barstspitzen
Lötschenfirn
Distelhorn
Schienhorn
Grindelspitzen
Tellispitzen
Lötschental
Langgletscher
Weisshorn
Beichpass
Beichfirn
Thurberg
Oberaletsch-hütte
Ober-Aletsch od. Jägi-Gl.
Gletscherstafel
Kühmatt
Eisten
Blatten
Weissenried
Ried
Lötschentaler Breithorn
Nesthorn
Breitlauihorn
Gredetsch-Hörnli
Engl. Miles

A somewhat fatiguing route (guide advisable) leads from the Upper Steinberg along the moraine of the *Tschingel Glacier* to the (1½-2 hrs.) ***Oberhorn-See** (6823'), a beautiful little blue lake, picturesquely situated in the rocky hollow between the Tschingel and Breithorn Glaciers. Adjacent is the *Oberhorn Alp.* — Hence to the (3 hrs.) *Mutthorn Hut*, see p. 209.

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO MÜRREN, 3¼ M. — *Cable Railway* and *Electric Tramway* (in summer only) in 50-55 min. (3 fr. 75 c., descent 2 fr. 25 c., return-ticket 6 fr.). The station of the cable-railway (2705') lies 3 min. above the Lauterbrunnen and Interlaken station (see p. 203).

The CABLE RAILWAY (1510 yds. in length; average gradient 55 : 100) mounts straight through meadows and wood, to the (¾ M.) *Grütsch Alp* (4890'). Here we change carriages for the ELECTRIC TRAMWAY, which follows the hillside, crossing several streams, to (3¼ M.) *Mürren.* To the left a magnificent *VIEW of a grand amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers is revealed: the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Silberhorn, the huge precipices of the Schwarze Mönch rising abruptly from the valley, the wall of the Ebnefluh with its mantle of spotless snow; then, as we approach Mürren (near which the Jungfrau disappears behind the Schwarze Mönch), to the left of the Ebnefluh the Gletscherhorn, to the right the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn (from which the Schmadribach descends), the Breithorn, the Tschingelhorn, the Tschingelgrat, and the Gspaltenhorn.

☞ The BRIDLE PATH FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO MÜRREN, 2½ hrs. (descent, 1¼ hr.), is attractive in dry weather. It ascends rapidly to the right about 5 min. from the station, beyond the Hôtel Oberland, at the guide-post ('Mürren 5.7 Kil.', *i.e.* 3½ M.), and crosses the *Greifenbach* twice. Beyond the second bridge (20 min.) it ascends through wood, crosses the *Fluhbächli*, the (20 min.) *Lauibach* (fine waterfall), and the *Herrenbächli*, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the scanty *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* (4037'; rfmts.). In 5 min. more we obtain a beautiful view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger (see above), which remain in sight for the rest of the way. Farther up, by (40 min.) a saw-mill (4920'), we cross three branches of the *Spissbach*, in 20 min. more reach the top of the hill (*View, see above), and then walk alongside the railway to (½ hr.) *Mürren.*

Mürren. — Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL & KURHAUS MÜRREN, 5 min. from the station (tramway), beautifully situated, with restaurant, kursaal, and several dépendances, open June 1st-Sept. 30th, 275 beds, R. 4½-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL DES ALPES, in an elevated situation 2 min. from the station, with restaurant, May 1st-Oct. 31st, 160 beds, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-17 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. JUNGFRAU & VICTORIA, 80 beds at 3-6, L. 3, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr., near the English Church, above the Kurhaus; *HÔT.-PENS. BEAU-SITE, 7 min. from the station, R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. ALPENRUHE, still farther to the S., in an open situation, 70 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE, May-Oct., pens. 7-12 fr.; *HÔT. EIGER, 95 beds at 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-14 fr.; PENS. BELMONT, 6-10 fr., these two (open in summer only) close to the station; HÔT.-PENS. EDELWEISS, R. 2½-4, pens. 6-10 fr.; PENS. BLUMENTHAL, 5-6 fr. — *Post Office* in the village; *Telegraph Office* by the Kurhaus. — *Band* daily 11-12, alternately at the Kurhaus and the Hôtel des Alpes. — *English Church* and *Roman Catholic Chapel.* — *Guides:* Ed. and Joh. von Allmen, Gottl. Feuz, F. and U. Brunner.

Mürren (5415′), situated on a terrace high above the Lauterbrunnen Valley, is one of the most frequented spots in the Bernese Oberland. It commands a famous view, including not only the peaks mentioned on p. 205, but also the Wetterhorn to the left, and the Büttlassen (see below) to the extreme right. A pleasant and for the most part level walk, with numerous benches and splendid views, leads along the electric tramway to the (¾ hr.) *Grütsch Alp* (p. 205). Other walks, to the W., above the Hôt. des Alpes, skirt the slopes of the *Allmendhubel*, a hill on which firs grow higher up.

Environs (everywhere way-marks). The view from the top of the ***Allmendhubel** (6358′; ¾ hr.) includes the snowy Jungfrau in addition to the peaks seen from Mürren. From the S. end of the village two paths lead W. up to the (¼ hr.) goat-stables of the *Allmend* (also reached in ¼ hr. from the Hôtel des Alpes by the above-mentioned path), whence we take the Schilthorn path, to the right, to (20 min.) a solitary chalet, and ascend to the right for 8 min. more. — A similar view is commanded by the *Winteregg* (5738′), ½ hr. to the N.W. (we ascend to the left from the Grütsch Promenade 5 min. to the N. of Mürren), and by the *Prämisegg*, 20 min. from Mürren (to the left at the finger-post, ½ M. from the village). — Other pleasant walks lead to the *Blumen-Tal*, ascending by the Allmend stables to the left in ½-1 hr. (green marks); to the *Schilttal* (¾ hr., see below), the *Seflnen-Tal* (p. 208), etc.

The ***Schilthorn** (9754′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 8 fr., not indispensable for experts) is an admirable and easily reached point of view. The path (yellow marks) ascends along the W. side of the *Allmendhubel* (see above), enters the bleak *Enge-Tal*, and mounts over the *Seelifuren* (8540′) to the (3 hrs.) rocky basin above the *Graue Seeli*. Then a steep ascent over snow, loose stones, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the *Kleine Schilthorn* (9400′) and across the arête without difficulty to the (1-1½ hr.) flat summit of the *Mürren-Schilthorn*. Magnificent survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, and of the whole chain (including the Gspaltenhorn and Blümlisalp, to the S.), and of N. Switzerland (Rigi, Pilatus, etc.); panorama by Imfeld. Mont Blanc is not visible hence, but is seen from the arête, about 5 min. to the W., a little below the summit. — The descent (2½ hrs.) may be considerably curtailed by glissades down three snow-slopes (quite free from danger). The route through the imposing *Seflnen-Tal* (p. 208), viâ the *Seflnen-Alp* and the *Teufels-Brücke* (a fine point above Gimmelwald), longer by 1½ hr. than the direct path, is more laborious but far more interesting (guide 10 fr.). A shorter way back leads past the *Graue Seeli* and down the steep *Schiltfluhe* (guide advisable), and afterwards through the beautiful pastures of the *Schiltalp* (6390′). — Descent by the *Telli* to the Kiental, see p. 233.

Ascent of the *Schwarzbirg* (9050′), over the *Bielen-Lücke* (8860′) in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 7 fr., not indispensable), easy and interesting; *Grosse Hundshorn* (9620′; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), viâ the *Boganggen Alp* (p. 208), not difficult; *Büttlassen* (10,189′; 7½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.), viâ the *Seflnen-Furgge*, trying (comp. p. 233). — *Sulegg* (7915′), viâ *Alpbiglen*, *Sausboden*, and *Suls-Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), easy and interesting; descent past the *Bellen Alp* and *Lower Nesslern Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Saxeten*, see p. 201.

A guide-post a little to the S. of the Kurhaus indicates the way (to the left) to Gimmelwald (and Stechelberg); 100 paces farther on we descend to the left, and in 7 min. more we cross a bridge over a fall of the *Mürrenbach*. At (20 min.) the beginning of **Gimmelwald** the road forks. The branch to the right leads straight to the (8 min.) **Hot.-Pens. Schilthorn* (4550′; pens. 7-8 fr.; Engl. Ch.

Panorama from the Allmendhubel near Mürren.

Serv. in summer), on the brink of the grand *Sefinen-Tal*, which is enclosed by the Büttlassen, the Gspaltenhorn, and the Tschingelgrat. The branch to the left descends in 4 min. past the *Hôt.-Pens. Mittaghorn* (pens. 5-7 fr., very fair) to the *Hôt.-Pens. Gimmelwald* (pens. 5-6 fr.).

To the **Sefinen-Tal,** an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back, guide unnecessary). To the W. of the Hôtel Schilthorn we cross the (5 min.) *Schiltbach*, ascend on the left side of the Sefinen-Tal, and ($^3/_4$ hr.) cross a bridge *(Furten);* we then enter a pine-wood, and lastly, in a grand basin, with numerous waterfalls, traverse stony débris to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Gspaltenhorn* (or *Kilchbalm*) *Glacier*, at the foot of the *Gspaltenhorn* (11,295′; ascent very difficult; guide 70 fr.; comp. p. 233).

The route to Stechelberg descends to the left past the Hôtel Gimmelwald and ($^1/_4$ hr.) crosses the *Sefinen-Lütschine*. After a short ascent we again descend through wood, and cross a brook descending from the right, enjoying a view, to the left, of the beautiful *Sefinen Fall*. The path divides (12 min.): the branch to the left descends steeply to ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Stechelberg* (p. 204); that to the right goes on at the same level to *Trachsellauenen* ('Hôt. Schmadribach 40 min.'; p. 204). A steep and stony footpath diverges to the right from the latter after 6 min. and ascends through wood, beyond which it passes a deserted spar-mine, and reaches ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Hôtel Tschingelhorn* on the Upper Steinberg (p. 204; in all about 3 hrs. from Mürren; guide, 7 fr., unnecessary in good weather).

Passes. From Mürren over the Sefinen-Furgge to the Kiental, not difficult, and on the whole attractive (9 hrs. to Reichenbach; guide from Lauterbrunnen 20 fr.). From Mürren (yellow marks) the path ascends viâ the *Schiltalp* (p. 206) and ($2^1/_4$ hrs.; green marks) *Boganggen Alp* (6710′), finally to the left, to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) **Sefinen-Furgge** (8583′), between the *Grosse Hundshorn* (9620′) and the *Büttlassen* (10,489′; see pp. 206, 233). Descent (fine view of the Wilde Frau and Blümlisalp) by a slope covered with débris into the *Kiental*, past the chalets of *Dürrenberg* (6545′), *Bürgli* (5327′), and *Steinenberg* (4856′), to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Hôt. Blümlisalp* (p. 233); thence past the (1 hr.) *Tschingel Alp* (3783′) to the village of (1 hr.) *Kiental* (p. 233) and to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Reichenbach* (p. 233).

From Mürren to Kandersteg over the Hohtürli, a fatiguing but interesting expedition (12-13 hrs.; guide from Lauterbrunnen 25 fr.). Over the *Sefinen-Furgge* to the *Kiental*, see above. At the (1 hrs.) chalet of *Bürgli* (see above) we follow a narrow path to the left through the rocky gorge of the *Pochtenbach* (observe the curiously contorted strata of the rocks on the opposite bank) to the *Gamchi* (5500′), near the end of the *Gamchi Glacier* (*Gamchi-Lücke*, see p. 233); here we cross the brook, ascend rapidly (path recently improved) to the *Upper Bund Alp* (where we join the path from the Hôt. Blümlisalp, p. 233), and traverse pastures, stony slopes, and snow to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) the *Blümlisalp Hut* of the S.A.C. on the **Hohtürli-Grat** (9055′; guard), affording a superb view of the Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, etc. (ascents from the hut, see p. 235). Descending on the S. side of the pass for about 200′, and then keeping to the right at the foot of the arête, we reach the old *Frauenbalm Hut* (8956′), now disused. We thence descend over débris and the rocky ledges of the *Schafberg*, with the *Blümlisalp Glacier* quite near us on the left (path very dizzy at places), to the *Upper Oeschinen Alp* (6170′), and by steep steps cut in the rock to the *Lower Oeschinen Alp*, pass round the N.W. side of the *Oeschinen Lake* (p. 235), and reach (4 hrs.) *Kandersteg* (p. 234).

From Lauterbrunnen to Kandersteg over the Tschingel Pass (13-14 hrs.; guide 30, porter 25 fr.), fatiguing, but for tolerable moun-

taineers free from difficulty. The night had better be spent at (2½ hrs.) *Trachsellauenen* (p. 204) or at the *Upper Steinberg* (p. 204; 4 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen). We thence follow the W. slope of the valley, cross the outflow of the *Tschingel Glacier* near the point where it issues from the moraine and ascend steeply on its right (E.) side, leaving the Oberhorn-See (p. 204) on the left, till we reach the glacier itself, at the foot of the precipices of the Lauterbrunner Breithorn. Thence we proceed, keeping to the left (small crevasses) towards the rocky islets protruding from the midst of the névé, and ascend gradually to the (3 hrs.) **Tschingel Pass** (9265′), to the N. of the *Mutthorn* (see below), where a view of the mountains of the Gastern-Tal is disclosed; behind us towers the majestic Jungfrau with her S. neighbours, and to the left is the Eiger. On the right are the furrowed *Gspaltenhorn* (p. 233) and the *Gamchi-Lücke* (9295′; pass to the Kiental, p. 233), to which an additional hour may be devoted (striking survey of the Kiental, the Niesen, and the Bernese plain). The descent across the *Kanderfirn*, bounded on the right by the rocky walls of the Blümlisalp and the Fründenhorn, is easy. After 1¼ hr. we quit the snow for the left lateral moraine and descend steeply, over loose stones and then over grass, to the *Gastern-Tal*, passing a spur which overlooks the *Alpetli Glacier* descending from the Kanderfirn. We then follow the narrow crest of a huge old moraine, which descends precipitously on the right to the former bed of the glacier, 65-80′ below; 1½ hr., bridge over the *Kander*; 6 min., the chalets of *Gastern* or *Selden* (5315′; inn, p. 241). Hence through the **Klus* to (2¼ hrs.) *Kandersteg*, see pp. 241, 235. — Instead of crossing the Tschingel Pass, we may proceed viâ the *Mutthorn Hut* (½ hr. longer; see below).

*From Lauterbrunnen to the Lötschen-Tal over the Petersgrat (14 hrs.), trying, for experts only, but very grand (guide 40 fr., porter 30 fr.). From (1¼ hr.) *Stechelberg* (p. 204; 40 min. drive from Lauterbrunnen) we ascend to the (2½ hrs.) *Obersteinberg Hotel* and the (1¼ hr.) *Oberhorn-See* (p. 205) and across the *Tschingel Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) **Mutthorn Hut** of the S.A.C. (9710′; guard), at the S.E. base of the *Mutthorn* (9975′), which may be ascended hence in ½ hr., with guide. More laborious are the *Tschingelhorn* (11,750′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide from Lauterbrunnen 40 fr.) and the **Lauterbrunner Breithorn* (12,400′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 60 fr., with descent to Ried 70 fr.). — Hence to the (1 hr.) **Petersgrat** (10,515′), a snow-arête commanding a superb *View of the Lötschental range from the Aletschhorn to the Hohgleifen, with the imposing Bietschhorn straight before us. We descend over the crevassed *Telli Glacier* to the (1 hr.) moraine on its left side, at the N.W. base of the *Tellispitzen* (9595′), whence a steep descent leads over rocks, débris, and turf into the *Telli-Tal*, to the (1 hr.) *Telli-Alp* (6115′) and (¼ hr.) *Blatten*, or (preferable) from the Telli-Alp to the right through wood and pastures to *Oberried* and (¾ hr.) *Ried* (p. 239).

Over the Wetterlücke (from the Upper Steinberg to Ried 10 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), difficult. From the (1½ hr.) *Oberhorn-See* (p. 205) we cross the crevassed *Breithorn Glacier* to the (4-4½ hrs.) **Wetterlücke** (10,365′), between the Tschingelhorn and Breithorn. The descent leads by the *Innere Tal Glacier* and the *Innere Fafler Tal* to the *Fafler-Alp* (inn, p. 240) and (4 hrs.) *Ried* (p. 239). — Over the Schmadri-Joch (10-11 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), also difficult. From the (1½ hr.) *Oberhorn Alp* (p. 205) we ascend to the left over the *Breithorn Glacier* to the (4 hrs.) **Schmadri-Joch** (10,863′), between the Breithorn and Grosshorn. On the other side we descend over the *Jägiflrn* to the (4 hrs.) *Gletscherstafel Alp* (chalets) and to (1 hr.) *Ried* (p. 239). Or from the Gletscherstafel Alp we may proceed to the (4 hrs.) *Lötschenlücke* (p. 240) and descend the *Grosse Aletschflrn* to the (3 hrs.) *Concordia Inn* (p. 383).

From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggishorn over the **Lauitor** (12,140′), difficult and hazardous (18 hrs.; night spent in the Rottal Hut; guide 80 fr.): through the wild *Rottal*, across the huge ice and rock arête connecting the *Rottalhorn* (12,945′) and *Gletscherhorn* (13,064′), and down the

Kranzberg-Firn and the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Concordia Inn* and the *Eggishorn Hotel* (p. 383). — It will repay a robust and steady-headed expert to go as far as the **Rottal Hut** (9040′; 5 hrs. from Stechelberg, by the *Stufenstein Alp*), and to return the same way (a good day's walk; guide 25 fr.). Below the old hut is the new club-hut erected in 1907. Ascent of the *Jungfrau* by the *Rottal Saddle* or by the S.W. arête, see p. 212.

47. From Interlaken to Grindelwald.

Bernese Oberland Railway: *a.* Direct (12 M.) in 1 hr. 20 min. (fares 5 fr., 3 fr., return 8 fr., 4 fr. 80 c.). *b.* Viâ Lauterbrunnen and Wengern Alp (18½ M.) in 5-5½ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 45 c., 11 fr. 45 c.); from Lauterbrunnen, 11 M., in 3-4 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 20 c., 9 fr. 50 c.; circular tickets for both lines, valid for ten days, 23 fr. 5, 14 fr. 25 c.). The third-class carriages are little inferior to the first. — Carriage from Interlaken to Grindelwald 13, with two horses 25 fr., there and back in one day 16 or 30 fr., to the Upper Glacier and back 22 or 40 fr. — Pedestrians still prefer the beautiful Walk over the Wengern Alp to Grindelwald: bridle-path to the Wengern Alp 3 (descent 2), Little Scheidegg ¾ (descent ½), Grindelwald 2 hrs. (ascent 3 hrs.); in all 6 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen. Small trunks may be sent on by train.

a. Direct Line (carriages marked 'Grindelwald'). From Interlaken to (5 M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2150′), see p. 202. The Grindelwald train ascends the left bank of the *Black Lütschine*, traversing a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery in the wooded **Lütschen-Tal**. To the left are the wooded slopes of the Schynige Platte (p. 200). Beyond (7½ M.) *Lütschental* (2355′; inn) the train crosses to the right bank and ascends the *Stalden* by rack-and-pinion (1935 yds.: gradient 12 : 100) to (9 M.) *Burglauenen* (2915′). In front appear the Wetterhorn and the Berglistock. Farther on we pass through the defile of the *Ortweid*, after which a view of the beautiful valley of Grindelwald is suddenly disclosed: to the right is the massive Eiger, adjoined by the Jungfrau with the Schneehorn and the Silberhorn; in the middle are the Mettenberg and the Schreckhörner, and to the left the Berglistock and the majestic Wetterhorn. The train lastly ascends another toothed-rail section (1420 yds.) to (12 M.) *Grindelwald* (p. 214).

b. Viâ Wengen and the Little Scheidegg by the Wengern Alp Line (Riggenbach's rack-and-pinion system). Extra trains are despatched when passengers are numerous; no trains from Nov. 1st to March 31st (a second line from Lauterbrunnen to Wengen intended for the winter traffic is under construction). — *Lauterbrunnen* (2615′), see p. 203. The railway describes a curve, crosses the Lütschine, and rapidly ascends the steep slopes below the village of Wengen, where it passes over several viaducts and bridges. Hence we enjoy a fine retrospect of Lauterbrunnen and its valley and of the Schmadribach Fall in the background, with the Breithorn and Grosshorn above it. To the right, above the W. slope of the valley rises the Sulegg-Grat, with the serrated Lobhörner, resembling the fingers of a giant hand. A wide curve brings us to —

1½ M. **Wengen.** — **Hotels** (mostly open in summer only). *To the left of the station:* *Palace Hotel & National, 220 beds, R. 4-12, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-20 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, 110 beds, R. 3-10, L. 1, D. 5, pens. 9-20 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beausite, 90 beds, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt. Métropole, 80 beds, pens. 7-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere, 70 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Junofraublick, in an open situation, 60 beds, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. Alpenruh, 45 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.; Pens. Alpenblick, 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Waldrand, ¼ M. from the station, 50 beds, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue, 70 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Hunnenfluh, still farther up, pens. 5-8 fr., well spoken of. — *Above the station:* Hôt. Bahnhof-Terminus, 30 beds, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Silberhorn, 70 beds at 2-3½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 6½-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Savoy & Blümlisalp, 70 beds at 3-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Falken, 100 beds at 3-5, D. 3½-4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Pens. Gentiana; Hôt.-Pens. Hirschen, 5-6½ fr. — *To the right of the station, beyond the railway:* Hôt.-Pens. Kreuz, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Central (temperance), R. 2-2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Pens. Gertsch, 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Montana, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5½-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bristol, 45 beds, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Pens. Alpina, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Deutscher Hof, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, ⅓ M. from the station, 100 beds, R. 2½-3½, D. 3½-4, pens. 6½-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerheim, pens. 5-6½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mittaghorn, 60 beds, pens. 6-8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Breithorn, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Kurhaus Wengen, 1 M. from the station, 140 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Brunner, ⅓ M. from the station, on the Wengern Alp route, 80 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Helvetia, pens. 5½-7½ fr., very fair. — *Dr. Oetiker's Sanatorium.* — Guides: Ulrich Brunner, Chr. Balmer, Jos. Bischoff, Chr. and Hans Gertsch, Fr. Graf, Karl Schlunegger. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Wengen (4190′), situated amidst meadows dotted with trees, below the precipitous *Tschuggen* (see below), with a view of the Lauterbrunnen Valley and of the Jungfrau and other mountains to the S., is much visited as a health-resort.

Attractive walks to the *Staubbach-Bänkli* (4166′; 25 min.); to the *Hunnenfluh* (4367′; ½ hr.); to the *Leiterhorn* (5035′; 1 hr.); to the *Mettlen Alp* and *Wengern Alp* (see below), etc.

Bridle Path from Lauterbrunnen to the Wengern Alp (3 hrs.). From the station we descend to the left, cross the Lütschine, and ascend straight on, soon joining the path mentioned at p. 203. ¾ hr. *Restaurant Linder*, with pavilion and view. Farther up (20 min.) a finger-post shows the way to the left, by the *Hôt. Mittaghorn*, to the (20 min.) *Wengen* station; to the right to the (10 min.) *Kurhaus Wengen*, and thence uphill, and (10 min.) to the left again, to a point below the watering-station (p. 212). — This steep ascent is avoided by taking the railway to *Wengen*. From the station we cross the terrace in front of Hôt. Blümlisalp, turn to the left, and a little farther on to the right, crossing the line and following the fenced path amidst houses and meadows; ½ hr. a chalet (rfmts.); 10 min. we join the above-mentioned path from Kurhaus Wengen; 8 min. pass through a gate into the pine-wood, from which we emerge 20 min. farther on, and turn to the left. In ¾ hr. more, passing under the line, we reach the *Hôtel Jungfrau* (p. 212). — If we go straight on after quitting the wood, we reach the (¾ hr.) ***Mettlen Alp** (5580′; rfmts.), on the N. side of the *Trümleten-Tal*, directly facing the Jungfrau. Hence we may either ascend to the Wengern Alp in ¾ hr., or walk round the head of the Trümleten-Tal to the (1 hr.) *Biglen Alp* (5900′), with the *Bandlauenen Glacier*, and thence to the (¾ hr.) Wengern Alp. — From Wengen direct to the top of the **Männlichen* (p. 214), 3½ hrs., rather steep, but not difficult; to the *Tschuggen* (p. 214), 3 hrs. with guide, trying, for experts only.

Beyond Wengen the railway curves towards the slope of the Tschuggen, affording a continuous view of the snow-mountains and glaciers from the Grosshorn to beyond the Gspaltenhorn, with the Breithorn in the centre. After a short halt at a *Watering Station* below the Lauberhorn (p. 213) we skirt the *Galtbachhorn* (7610′) and reach —

4½ M. **Wengern Alp** (6160′; **Hôt. Jungfrau*, open in summer only, R. 4-5, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 8-10 fr.), where we enjoy a celebrated **View*, across the *Trümleten-Tal*, of the *Jungfrau* (13,670′), with her dazzling shroud of eternal snow, flanked by the *Silberhorn* (12,155′) on the right and the *Schneehorn* (11,205′) on the left. The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic that the eye attempts in vain to estimate them, and its distance (2½ M.) seems annihilated. To the left of the Jungfrau, the highest peak of which is not visible, rise the *Mönch* (13,465′) and the *Eiger* (13,040′). To the right, farther back, are the *Tschingelgrat*, *Gspaltenhorn*, and the broad mass of the *Büttlassen*. To the N. of the last are the *Hundshorn*, *Schilthorn*, and *Schwarzbirg* (named from W. to E.).

A fine view of the Lauterbrunnen valley is obtained from the *Gürmschbühl* (6223′), reached by diverging to the left from the Weugen path, ¼ hr. below the station, and turning, 8 min. farther on, to the right (the path to the left leads to the Mettlen Alp, p. 211).

On the Wengern Alp, at Grindelwald, and elsewhere the traveller may witness *Snow* or *Ice Avalanches*, which, on warm, sunny days, generally occur several times an hour. Except that the solemn stillness of these desolate regions is broken by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing. The avalanche, as it descends from rock to rock on the mountain-side, to disappear at its foot, resembles a huge white cascade. The more destructive avalanches, bearing with them rocks, earth, and gravel, occur only in spring and winter.

The ***Jungfrau** (13,670′) was scaled for the first time in 1811 by *Rudolf* and *Hieronymus Meyer* of Aarau, and from that time to 1861 the ascent was accomplished four times only; but it has since been undertaken frequently. Though difficult and fatiguing, it is unattended with danger to experts with good guides and in favourable conditions of the snow. From the N. side (guide from Grindelwald 70, with descent to the Eggishorn Hotel 100 fr.) the ascent is now usually undertaken from the *Eismeer* station (p. 213); over the *Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier* in 1¾ hr. to the *Bergli Hut* (p. 218), which may also be reached from Grindelwald by the *Bäregg* and the *Kalli* in 8-9 hrs.; thence over the *Lower Mönchjoch* (11,680′), *Upper Mönchjoch* (11,870′), and *Rottal-Sattel* (see below) in 5½-6 hrs. to the top, with a most magnificent view. The ascents from the Guggi Hut (p. 214) over the *Silberlücke* and from the Rottal Hut by the *Rottal-Sattel* (12,651′) are very difficult and hazardous (guide 90 fr., to Eggishorn Hotel 100 fr.). That from the *Rottal Hut* (p. 210) over the S.W. arête (6-8 hrs.) is also trying, but is not dangerous when the rocks are dry and free from snow or ice (guide 70, with descent to Grindelwald 80, to Eggishorn Hotel 100 fr.). We ascend over rocks for 4-4½ hrs., the last part being a steep climb up the granite walls of the arête. We then cross a snow-arête, which requires a steady head and is sometimes rather unpleasant (in late summer often solid ice). This brings us to the upper névé, over which we ascend without trouble to (1½ hr.) the summit. — The easiest ascent is from the Eggishorn Hotel (p. 383), on the S. side,

the night being spent in the *Concordia Inn* (p. 383), 5 hrs. from the hotel; thence to the summit 6½-7 hrs. (guide 60, with descent over the Mönchjoch to Grindelwald 90 fr.). — The **Silberhorn** (12,155′; ascended for the first time in 1863 by Ed. von Fellenberg and Karl Baedeker) is scaled from the Guggi Club Hut (p. 214) viâ the *Guggi*, *Kühlauenen*, and *Giessen Glaciers*, in 10-12 hrs. (difficult and trying; guide 50 fr.). The ascent by the W. arête was first achieved in 1887 by Mr. Seymour King.

From the Wengern Alp the train ascends gradually. Splendid views of the Jungfrau. Walkers follow the bridle-path, which crosses the line near the Hôtel Jungfrau, and then skirts it to the (¾ hr.) station of Scheidegg. This walk is recommended for the descent.

5½ M. *Scheidegg* (carriages changed in both directions; detention frequent), on the summit of the **Little, Lauterbrunnen,** or **Wengern Scheidegg** (6770′; **Kurhaus Bellevue & Hôtel des Alpes*, open in summer only, 145 beds, R. 4½-6, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 10-15 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in the season; **Rail. Restaurant*, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.). This ridge affords a striking view of the valley of Grindelwald to the N., dominated on the right by the imposing Wetterhorn, with its rocky peaks and snow-fields, and bounded on the N. by the Schwarzhorn range. (To the extreme left is the blunt cone of the Faulhorn, with its inn.) On the S. opens a splendid view of the Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau, with the Silberhorn and Schneehorn.

To the **Eiger Glacier,** a pleasant walk of ¾ hr., with fine views, especially from the **Fallbodenhubel* (7136′; about halfway). Those who prefer may use the *Jungfrau Railway* (see below) as far as (1¼ M.) the *Eiger Glacier Station* (¼ hr.; fare 2 fr. 10 c., there and back 3 fr.). The train starts on the arrival of those from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald. In the glacier is an artificial ice-grotto (adm. free; small fee to keeper).

The ***Jungfrau-Railway,** an electric rack-and-pinion line of 3 ft. 4 in. gauge and a maximum gradient of 25 : 100, commenced in 1897 under the auspices of Ad. Guyer-Zeller (d. 1899) and opened in 1905 to the *Eismeer Station* (3½ M., in 1-1¼ hr.; fare there and back 18 fr.), ascends from the Scheidegg to the right, over pastures, offering fine views of the Jungfrau and the mountains of the Lauterbrunnen valley. Beyond a tunnel (92 yds. long) it reaches (1¼ M.) the *Eiger Glacier Station* (7640′; Restaurant, with veranda, D. 4 fr.), in a scene of wild magnificence (footpath descending to the right to the Eiger Glacier, see above). Farther on the line skirts the rocky slope for a short distance and enters the tunnel of the Jungfrau line proper. 2¾ M. Stat. *Eigerwand* (9405′; buffet), with a terrace cut out of the rock affording a view of the Lake of Thun and a large portion of N. Switzerland. Hence the railway-tunnel is carried on to the (3½ M.) *Eismeer Station* (10,345′; Restaurant, with post-office and Zeiss telescope), on the S.E. side of the Eiger, about 130′ above the crevassed *Upper Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier*, with a limited but very fine *View of the Wetterhörner, Schreckhörner, Fiescherhörner, Mönchjoch, etc. A path with steps descends by a gallery to the glacier, whence experts with guide may reach the *Bergli-Hütte* (p. 218) in 1¾ hr. The line is to be carried on to the (5½ M.) *Jungfrau-Joch* (11,140′; p. 218) and the (7½ M.) terminus *Jungfrau* (13,428′), which will be connected with the summit of the Jungfrau by a lift 240′ high.

The easy ascent of the ***Lauberhorn** (8120′), 1 hr. by a good path (guide-post to the right of the station), is recommended for its magnificent view. The entire chain of the Bernese Alps is in sight. To the right of the imposing Wetterhorn are the broad and jagged Berglistock, the

Mettenberg, Great and Little Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; still farther to the right, the Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp; in front, the plateau of Mürren, with Lauterbrunnen and the Staubbach below; above are the Schilthorn, the Sulegg-Grat with the Lobhörner (p. 201), and farther to the right, the Niesen; then the Abendberg, Wilderswil, Unterseen with Beatenberg above it; above the Grindelwald valley rises the Faulhorn range, with the Schwarzhorn; and in the distance beyond the Great Scheidegg, the Wendenstöcke and the Titlis.

On the N. the Lauberhorn is adjoined by the precipitous *Tschuggen* (8278′; ascent laborious, for experts only) and, farther on, by the ***Männlichen** (7695′), another famous point of view, easily ascended in 1½ hr. from the Little Scheidegg. From the station a well-made bridle-path gradually ascends to the right, past the (¼ hr.) *Chalet-Restaurant Grindelwaldblick* (6955′), skirting the slopes of the Lauberhorn and Tschuggen, and affording a succession of charming views of Grindelwald and its mountains, to the (50 min.) *Hôt. Grindelwald-Rigi* (7220′; R. 3½-4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½ fr.), on the saddle between the Tschuggen and Männlichen. The top of the latter is reached in 20 min. more. The view of the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau is inferior to that from the Lauberhorn, owing to the intervening Tschuggen, but the more distant peaks to the right and left are better seen (panorama by G. Studer). — Direct descent to Grindelwald in 2½ hrs. by a path that cannot be mistaken, or to Wengen in 1½ hr. by a steep path.

The **Guggi Club Hut** (7864′; S.A.C.), at the foot of the Mönch, is reached by an interesting glacier-tour, for which both guide and rope are necessary (from the Eiger Glacier Station 2-3 hrs. there and back; guide 6 fr., with descent by the Eiger Glacier 8 fr.). The Club Hut is now seldom used, the Mönch and the Jungfrau being usually ascended from the Bergli Hut and the Eiger direct from the Little Scheidegg (see p. 218). — An interesting glacier-excursion (guide necessary, 20 fr.) may be made from the Eiger Glacier Station over the Eiger Glacier, then, by a bit of easy rock-climbing, to the (3½ hrs.) so-called *Mönch Plateau* (10,037′), commanding a superb view of the Mönch, Eiger, Jungfrau, and the Guggi Glacier. Descent to the Guggi Hut, and over the lower Eiger Glacier to the Little Scheidegg.

The railway and bridle-path (2 hrs. to Grindelwald) follow the slope to the right, immediately behind the Hôtel Bellevue. To the right, a final view of the Jungfrau. Then over the stony *Wergistal Alp*, at the foot of the Eiger, to (8 M.) **Alpiglen** (5308′; *Hôt. des Alpes*, ¼ M. from the station, unpretending, R. 2½-3, pens. 6-7 fr.), on a commanding terrace. The Wetterhorn becomes more conspicuous, with the Mettenberg in front of it; farther on the Schreckhorn is seen through the gap between the Mettenberg and the Eiger. The line descends steeply into the valley of the *Black Lütschine* and crosses the stream. — 10½ M. *Grund* (3100′), the lower station for Grindelwald, whence the train backs out to ascend to the (11 M.) principal station of *Grindelwald* (see below).

Walkers from Grindelwald to the Little Scheidegg descend the road to the right of the Bear Hotel to the station of Grund, cross the Lütschine below the railway bridge, and then ascend the bridle-path to the left, which crosses the line farther on: to Alpiglen 2 hrs., thence to the Scheidegg 1¼ hr.

Grindelwald. — **Hotels** (all with restaurants and usually seats in the open air). *Bear, 3 min. from the station, a large house of five stories, frequented by the English, 300 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5,

pens. 10-18 fr.; *Eiger, 200 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3-4, D. 4½, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg, in a quiet situation, 5 min. from the station, with garden, 110 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. Métropole, R. 2-5, D. 3, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Grindelwald & Bristol, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7½-11 fr.; *Eagle, at the E. end of the village, with pretty grounds, 80 beds, R. 3-4½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12, omnibus 1 fr.; Pens. Silberhorn, 7-10 fr., well spoken of; Hôt.-Pens. Gletscher-garten, R. 1½-2, pens. from 5 fr.; Pens. Alpenblick, pens. 4½-6½ fr., both on the road to the Upper Glacier, and well spoken of; Pens. Kirch-bühel, in an elevated situation, pens. 4½-6½ fr. At the station: *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe, 110 beds, R. 2½-7, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-14 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare-Terminus, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Oberland, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpina, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. du Jura, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. National, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5½-8 fr.; Central-Hôt. Wolter, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Weisses Kreuz, pens. 6-7 fr., very fair; Hôt.-Pens. Belair-Eden, pens. 6-9 fr., fair.— *Hôt. du Glacier, 7-8 min. below the Grindelwald station and as far from Grund, 65 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof, 2 min. from the station, in summer only, 98 beds at 2½-4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere, 3 min. from the station, in an open situation, 65 beds at 2½-4, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, in an elevated situation on the Dürrenberg, ¾ M. above the station, 48 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Pens. Bellary, prettily situated by the pine-woods, farther to the W., 35 beds, pens. 8-14 fr.; Pens. Strahleck, ¾ M. from the station, pens. 5-6 fr.— *Restaurant Bellevue*, by the Hôt. Eiger, with rooms, beer.—Confectioners: *Weber*, between the Bear and the Eiger Hotel; *Schuh*, near the rail. station.

Post and Telegraph Office at the rail. station. — *English Church* (services in winter also).—*Presbyterian* and *Roman Catholic Services* at the Eagle Hotel.

Guides. Rud. Kaufmann (head-guide), Ulrich, Hans, Christen, Rudolf, and Peter Allmer, Gottfried Bohren, Christ. Bohren (four of this name), Peter and Hans Kaufmann, Christen Kaufmann (three of this name), Rud., Peter, and Christ. Inäbnit, Hans and Rud. Baumann, Hans, Peter, and Rud. Bernet, Christ. Jossi, father and son, Peter, Ulrich, Fritz, and Hans Brawand, Chr., Peter, Joh., and Rud. Egger, Peter, Joh., and Christ. Burgener, Joh. Heimann, Fritz and Emil Steurer (expert ski-runners), etc. —Good ice-axes (18 fr.) at Ch. Schenk's.

Grindelwald (3402′ at the station; 3468′ at the church; pop. 3400) is an excellent starting-point for excursions and ascents and a favourite summer and winter resort. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S.: the *Eiger* (13,040′), the *Mettenberg* (10,193′), which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the beautiful *Wetterhorn* (12,150′), the characteristic feature of the entire landscape. Between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg descends the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*, and between the Mettenberg and the Eiger the *Lower Grindelwald Glacier*. These glaciers feed the *Black Lütschine*.

Beautiful walks may be taken to the *Aellfluh* (4680′; 1½ hr.; ascent to the right by the Pens. Bellary), to the *Lämpenegg* and the *Abbach Fall* (1¼ hr.), to the *Happy Valley* (1 hr.), *Terrassen-Weg* above the village (p. 216), *Furenweid* (4600′; 1 hr.), and to other points.

Most visitors are content with a visit to the **Upper Glacier** (a walk, there and back, of 2½ hrs.; one-horse carr. 6, there and back with 2 hours' stay 10 fr., two-horse 18 fr., and gratuity).

From the station we follow the village-street, passing the (10 min.) *Church*, and beyond the school-house, decorated with mottoes, we take the road ascending gently to the left (to the right is the shorter but more fatiguing footpath). The road leads to the (3/4 hr.) *Hôt. Blümlisalp* and passes the *Hallerstein*, a granite boulder with an inscription in memory of Dr. A. Haller of Burgdorf, who perished on the Lauteraar Glacier in 1880, to the (7 min.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (4040′; R. from 2, L. 3 1/2, pens. 5-7 fr.). From the latter the bridle-path goes straight on to the Great Scheidegg (p. 227), while a broad way to the right (branch to the left to the Elevator) descends across the Lütschine (10 min.) and re-ascends to (10 min.) an artificially hewn ice-grotto (adm. free; small fee).

An interesting trip may be made by the **Wetterhorn Elevator,** a bold enterprise on the system of the Cologne engineer Feldmann (d. 1906), the lower half of which was inaugurated in summer 1908. The lower station (4124′) is 10 min. from the Hôt. Wetterhorn (see above), near the end of the Upper Glacier; high up on the rocky face of the Wetterhorn is the upper terminus, 1376′ above the lower. Trains start every 1/2 hr. between 7.30 and 12 and between 1 and 7 p.m.; fare 3 1/2, there and back 5 fr. The two cars (16 seats) are each suspended on two powerful wire-ropes, and are put in motion by two other cables. In ascending (8 min.; 4′ per second) we have a fine view to the right of the bluish séracs of the lower ice-fall. From the upper station *Engi* (5500′), where the cables are fastened in the rocks, we ascend in a few paces to the small Engi tavern, commanding a view of the level central part of the glacier, the precipices of the Mettenberg, above which peeps the cone of the Little Schreckhorn, and the valley of Grindelwald. A path along the abrupt slope leads hence in 10 min. to the Gleckstein path (see p. 217; to the Hôt. Gleckstein 1 1/2-2 hrs.; elevator projected).

A very pleasant way back to Grindelwald is afforded by the so-called **Terrassen-Weg.** This diverges from the road to the right beyond the fourth bridge, skirts the slope to the houses of *Steinbillen*, passes the *Hôtel Victoria* and *Villa Bellary*, and leads to the hamlet of *Duftbach*, whence we descend to the left to the (1 1/2 hr.) station.

Another way back (guide, 6 fr., not essential) is by a path ascending the left moraine to the **Chalet Milchbach** (4330′; rfmts.; visible from below), which affords a good view of the ice-fall. The (1/4 hr.) path (finger-posts) then enters the wood to the right, passing between the Mettenberg and the *Halsfluh*, and descends on the left bank of the Lütschine, past the hamlet *Auf der Sulz*, to the bridge (2915′) mentioned below, and back to (1 1/4 hr.) Grindelwald. — From the Chalet Milchbach climbers may, by means of ladders (1 fr.), ascend to the Wetterhorn path (comp. p. 217), and pass through the *Milchbach Gorge* to the (3/4 hr.) edge of the glacier above the ice-fall (about 5250′); hence across the glacier and by the path mentioned on p. 217 to the Engi station and the Great Scheidegg route, 2 1/2 hrs. (for experts only, with guide).

To the **Lower Glacier** (2 hrs. there and back). Bridle-paths, above the Hôtel Eiger, above the Eagle Hotel, and between the church and the school-house, descend to the right to the (25 min.) iron bridge (2915′) spanning the branch of the Lütschine that issues from the upper glacier. On the left bank, the path straight on ascends to the Bäregg (p. 217), while we take to the right through the hamlet of *Mettenberg*, keep again to the right at the (5 min.) bifurcation, and finally, ascending a little, cross a wooden

bridge over the discharge of the glacier to a (1/4 hr.) refreshment-hut at the entrance of the imposing **Gorge of the Lütschine*, to which wooden galleries and steps afford access (50 c.). At the upper end is a high waterfall. — From the above-mentioned fork we may ascend on the right bank, skirting the right lateral moraine, to (1/4 hr.) a refreshment-hut, near which there are bridges and galleries affording an interesting view into the deep rocky gorge of the Lütschine, and (1/4 hr. more) a second hut, with a fine *Ice Grotto* hewn in the glacier near it (adm. free, small fee to the keeper). Thence we may ascend in 10 min. to the Bäregg path. — From the iron bridge mentioned on p. 216 a path ascends along steep rocky slopes to (1 1/2-1 3/4 hr.) the small *Restaurant Bäregg* (5410′), which commands the **Lower Eismeer* ('sea of ice'), the large basin in which the glacier accumulates before it descends to the valley. Above it rise the Zäsenberghorn, Grindelwalder Grünhorn, Grindelwalder Fiescherhörner, Fieschergrat, and Eiger. A rocky knoll, 20 min. farther on, affords a more complete view. Still finer is the view from the **Bänisegg*, 1 hr. farther on the path to the Schwarzegg Hut (**Upper Eismeer*).

A flight of wooden steps, 5 min. from the Hôt. Bäregg, descends to the edge of the 'Eismeer'. The glacier may be crossed, with guide (from Grindelwald, 9 fr.), to (1 hr.) the *Zäsenberg* (6075′), on the grassy slopes of which sheep are pastured in summer. — The ascent of the **Zäsenberghorn** (7687′; magnificent survey) takes 1 1/2 hr. from the Zäsenberg (guide 12 fr.). On every side tower huge and wild masses of ice, and the view is bounded by the imposing peaks of the Eiger, Schreckhörner, Fiescherhörner, etc. Experts may cross the *Fiescherfirn*, descend the *Kalli* by a steep path, and return to the Bäregg (7-8 hrs.; a comparatively easy round; guide 20 fr.).

The **Mettenberg** (10,193′; 5 hrs. from the Bäregg; guide 30 fr.) commands an imposing view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, and the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, but is seldom ascended.

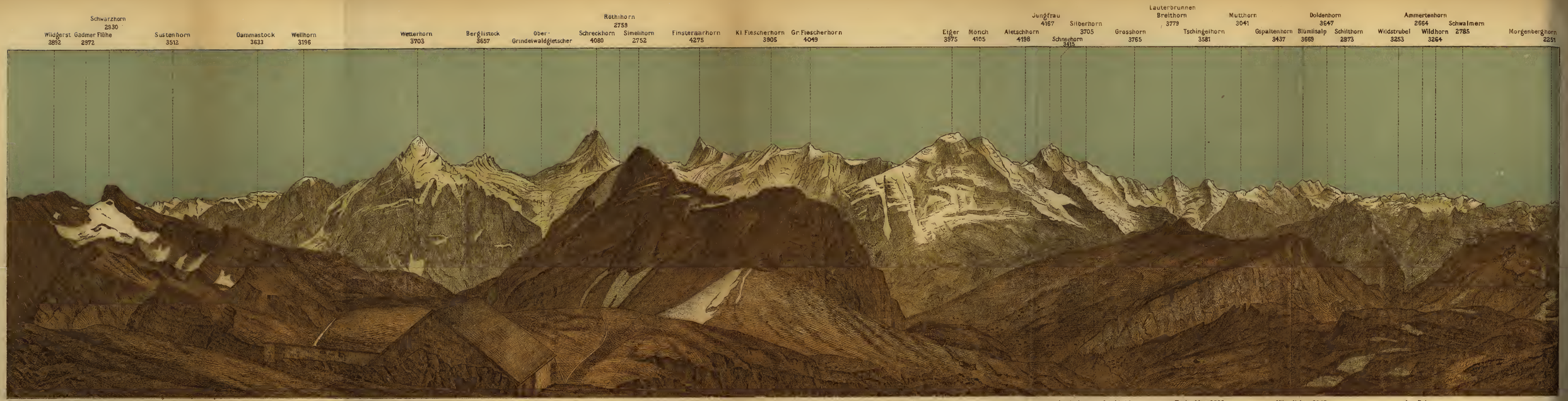
The favourite ascent is that of the ***Wetterhorn** (12,150′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 60, porter 45 fr.), first scaled in 1844. The ascent, now made frequently in fine summer-weather, requires perseverance and a steady head. From the (1 1/2 hr.) Chalet Milchbach by the ladders to the upper glacier (1 fr.), see p. 216. We cross the glacier to the *Schlupf* and traverse (path with wire-ropes) the precipitous *Zybachsplatten* and the *Bös Bergli* to the (3-4 hrs.) small *Gleckstein Hotel* (7670′; R. 5, B. 2 fr.), where the night is spent (adjacent is the Gleckstein Club Hut of the S.A.C.). Thence over the *Krinne-Firn* and by a steep ascent to the snow-covered *Wettersattel* or *Sätteli* (11,615′), between the *Mittelhorn* (12,165′) and the *Vordere Wetterhorn* or *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,150′), and to the left to the top of the latter, 5-6 hrs. Descent to the *Dossenhütte* (Rosenlaui or Innertkirchen) see p. 229 (guide 70 or 80 fr.). — Another path, recently improved, but advisable only for experts, with guide, ascends from the *Lauchbühl Hotel* (p. 227) by the *Engi* on the Wetterhorn to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Gleckstein Hotel. An easier access is afforded by the Elevator to the Engi station (p. 216); thence to the Gleckstein Hotel 1 1/2-2 hrs. (guide not essential for expert climbers with steady heads). — From the Gleckstein Hut over the *Lauteraar-Sattel* to the *Grimsel*, see p. 218; over the *Rosenegg* to the *Dossen Hut*, see p. 229; over the *Bergli-Joch* to the *Gauli Hut*, see p. 228.

The **Berglistock** (12,000′), to the right of the Bergli-Joch (5 1/2-6 hrs. from the Gleckstein Hut; guide 70 fr.), ascended viâ the *Grindelwaldfirn*, commands a superb view.

Ascent of the *Jungfrau*, p. 212; *Finsteraarhorn*, p. 231. — **Gross-Schreckhorn** (13,385′; ascended for the first time by Sir Leslie Stephen in 1861), from the (5 hrs.) *Schwarzegg Hut* (see below) in 8-9 hrs. (guide 80 fr.), very difficult. — **Gross-Lauteraarhorn** (13,265′; guide 80 fr.), from the Schwarzegg Hut in 8½ hrs., also very difficult. — **Klein-Schreckhorn** (11,475′), from the Schwarzegg Hut in 5-6 hrs., interesting and for expert climbers not difficult (guide 50 fr.). — **Mönch** (13,465′), ascended either from the *Bergli Hut* by the S.E. arête in 5-6 hrs. (guide 70 fr., to Eggishorn 90 fr.), or from the *Guggi Hut* (p. 214) by the N. side in 8-9 hrs. (very difficult and not always feasible; guide 80 fr., to Eggishorn 90 fr.). — **Eiger** (13,040′; first ascended by Mr. Chas. Barrington in 1858), from the Little Scheidegg viâ the *Eiger Glacier* and the W. arête, 8 hrs., or from the Bergli Hut, 6-7 hrs., difficult but very fine (guide 70 fr.). — **Gross Fiescherhorn** (13,285′), from the Bergli Hut by the Mönch-Joch and *Fiescher-Sattel*, between the Grosse and Hintere Fiescherhorn, in 6 hrs. (guide 70 fr.), also difficult.

Passes. To the Grimsel Hospice over the ***Strahlegg** (10,995′; 14 hrs.; guide 40 fr., porter 30 fr.), a grand but toilsome route. The night is passed in the *Schwarzegg Club Hut* (8265′), on the Upper Eismeer, 5 hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence a steep ascent over ice and rock to the (3 hrs.) pass, lying between the *Gross-Lauteraarhorn* and the *Strahlegghörner;* descent (steep and sometimes trying) over the (¾-1 hr.) *Strahlegg-firn* and the *Finsteraar* and *Unteraar Glaciers* to the (6 hrs.) *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 230). In the reverse direction the route is less trying and more interesting: from the (3½ hrs.) *Pavillon Dollfus* (p. 231), where the night is spent, to the Strahlegg 5 hrs., thence to Grindelwald 6 hrs. — Over the **Finsteraar-Joch** (11,025′; 15-16 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), between the Strahlegghörner and the Agassizhorn, very trying, but with splendid views of the Finsteraarhorn, etc. — Over the **Lauteraar-Sattel** (10,355′; 15-16 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), between the Schreckhörner and the Berglistock, fatiguing, but usually without serious difficulty to proficients. The night is spent in the (5 hrs.) *Gleckstein Hotel* (p. 217); thence we ascend the *Upper Grindelwald-Firn* in 5 hrs. to the pass, which affords a grand survey of the Gross-Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, etc. We then descend a steep snow-slope to the *Lauteraarfirn* (sometimes guarded by a wide 'Bergschrund' or chasm) and the (3 hrs.) *Pavillon Dollfus* (p. 231), 3½ hrs. from the *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 230).

Passes from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn Hotel (p. 383), all difficult and for experts only, with able guides. The **Jungfrau-Joch** (11,090′; guide 90 fr.), between the Jungfrau and Mönch, from the Little Scheidegg to the Eggishorn Hotel in 19 hrs., viâ the *Guggi Glacier*, is very difficult and dangerous. — The passage of the **Mönchjoch** (11,680′; guide 60 fr.), 11-12 hrs. from station Eismeer, or 17-18 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn Hotel, is facilitated by spending a night in the *Bergli Hut* (see below), or when the journey is made in the reverse direction, in the *Concordia Inn* (p. 383). This is relatively the easiest and also the most frequented of these passes, but it is difficult and should not be attempted except when the snow is in good order. From the *Eismeer* station (p. 213) in 1¾ hr., or from the (2 hrs.) *Büreggi* (p. 217) by the precipitous *Kalli* and the much crevassed *Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier* in 6 hrs. to the **Bergli Club Hut** (10,827′; guard), commanding a grand though not extensive view. From the hut a steep and difficult climb of 1 hr. over rock and ice leads to the *Lower Mönchjoch* (11,680′), to the W. of the Walcherhorn, whence we descend over the wide *Ewig-Schneefeld* of the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Concordia Hut* and (7-8 hrs.) the *Eggishorn Hotel* (p. 383). — The **Eiger-Joch** (11,875′; guide 90 fr.), between the Eiger and Mönch, 19 hrs. from the Little Scheidegg to the Eggishorn, and the **Fiescher-Joch** or **Ochsen-Joch** (about 12,630′), to the S.E. of the *Kleine Fiescherhorn* or *Ochs* (12,812′), 14-15 hrs. from the Schwarzegg Club Hut to the Eggishorn Hotel, are both very toilsome and difficult



PANORAMA vom FAULHORN. (2683 m.)

48. The Faulhorn.

Guide (unnecessary): from Grindelwald and back 15, if a night be
it at the top 18 fr.; from the Schynige Platte (to be ordered before-
l) 8, with descent to Grindelwald 20, or viâ the Great Scheidegg to
ringen or Innertkirchen 25 fr. Strong shoes are essential. — *Chair
ters* 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three generally
fice; a bargain should be made beforehand). — *Horse* from Grindelwald
back 20 (or with one night out, 25) fr.; to the top and viâ the Great
eidegg to Meiringen or Innertkirchen 40 fr.; from the Schynige Platte
the top 20 fr.; from Meiringen to the Faulhorn in one day 30 fr., to
e Faulhorn and Grindelwald 36 fr. — *Inn on the summit (R. 4-5, B. 2¼,
3½-4 fr.).

The ***Faulhorn** (8805′), rising between the Lake of Brienz
nd the valley of Grindelwald, and composed of friable, calcareous
chist (*faul*, 'rotten'), affords a closer survey than the Rigi of the
iants of the Bernese Oberland. To the N., at our feet, lies the
ake of Brienz, with its mountains, from the Angstmatthorn to the
Rothorn; part of Lake Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also
visible; to the N.E. are parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with
the Pilatus, Rigi, and Titlis; then Lakes Morat and Neuchâtel.

From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn (5 hrs.; descent 3½ hrs.). From the *Bear Hotel* (p. 214) we cross the road and ascend straight between the hotel-stables and the new chalet; after 3 min., to the right (the path to the left leads to Hôt. Victoria, p. 215); 10 min., at the intersection of the 'Terrassen-Weg' (p. 216), straight on; 5 min., to the right (path to the left to be avoided). The footpath unites in about 10 min. more with the bridle-path that begins opposite the *Eagle Hotel* (ascent thence to this point ½ hr.). We now follow the main path, partly through wood. After 35 min., on the *Hertenbühl* pasture (5157′), the path turns sharply to the left, ascending past a little cabaret into (10 min.) wood; 10 min., to the right, past a small pond; 20 min., a gate; 25 min., *Waldspitz* (6200′; Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, unpretending, R. 2-3, pens. from 5 fr.), with a splendid view. This point is nearly halfway. Farther on (20 min.), to the left, is a fall of the *Mühlebach*, which we cross near the upper chalets of the *Bach Alp* (6496′). The path keeps to the left at the fork 10 min. farther on, crosses the *Weissbach*, and ascends to the (35 min.) *Bach-See* (7428′), in a stony basin, bounded on the left by the *Rötihorn* (9052′) and *Simelihorn* (9030′), and on the right by the *Ritzengrätli* (8282′). (By the stone hut the path for those descending to the Scheidegg diverges to the left, see below.) The top of the Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over a stony chaos. Higher up, on the *Gassenboden*, we pass another stone hut (Alpine horn), cross the nearly level pastures at the foot of the peak, and reach the top by a zigzag path in ¼ hr. more.

For the Return to Grindelwald (3 hrs.) pedestrians may take the path by the *Buss Alp*, which diverges to the right at the stone hut on

the Gassenboden. To the W. of the upper chalets rises the *Burg* (7247'), which is sometimes ascended from Grindelwald direct in 4 hrs. for the sake of the view (care must be taken to avoid the precipices on the S. side; guide 10 fr.).

From the Schynige Platte to the Faulhorn (4 hrs.; descent 3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 8 fr.). The picturesque bridle-path, the beginning of which is indicated by a finger-post below the station (p. 200), first crosses the *Oberberg* above the *Iselten Alp*, below the steep *Oberberghorn* (6790'). Skirting the S. slopes of the *Laucherhorn* (8333'), we come to (1 hr.) the rock-gate of the *Schafgatter*, and traverse the rocky débris of the *Schränni*, beyond which (20 min.), at the foot of the *Sägishörner*, a footpath descends along the brook to the right. (In descending, therefore, we here keep to the right, with the hotel on the Schynige Platte in sight, and the Geisshorn and Gummihorn above it.) We turn to the left and cross (8 min.) the watershed of the *Egg* (6915'; small refuge-hut), whence the new bridle-path (red marks), to the right, gradually ascends on the N. slope of the *Sägisgrat*. Farther on, high above the *Sägistal Lake* (6030'), the path rounds the N.E. end of the Sägisgrat to its S. side, then skirts the rocky cauldron of the *Weite-Tal*, and ascends the N. flank of the *Winteregg* (8265'). Passing (1 hr.) a poor shelter-hut, the path ascends rapidly to (1/4 hr.) a larger refuge-hut. It then crosses the *Faulegg* (8445') and reaches (1 hr.) the top of the Faulhorn.

From the Faulhorn to the Great Scheidegg (3 hrs.; ascent 4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 8 fr.). The path (red way-marks) diverges to the left from the Grindelwald path near the (3/4 hr.) hut at the S.E. end of the *Bach-See* (p. 219), traverses the stony slopes of the *Ritzengrätli*, and is nearly level for some distance; 1/2 hr., a gate between the *Bach Alp* and the *Widderfeld Alp;* after crossing the bed of a brook we descend, and proceed nearly on a level above the *Längenbalm-Egg* (on the left the precipices of the *Schinnen Platten*). Farther on we traverse the pastures of the *Upper Grindel Alp*, skirting the left slope and keeping the general direction of the conspicuous Scheidegg Inn (to the left of the Wetterhorn). After crossing several arms of the *Bergelbach*, we reach the (50 min.) upper chalets of the *Grindel Alp* (6410'). At (1/4 hr.) a gate we ascend to the right on this side of the fence, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of the hill; 8 min., *Scheidegg Inn* (p. 227). — In ascending from the Scheidegg paths leading to the left should be avoided (comp. p. 227).

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (9030') and the **Rötihorn** (9052'), rising between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, which conceals part of the Alpine chain and the valley of Grindelwald. The Rötihorn, from which the magnificent view is uninterrupted, is ascended from the Bach-See in 1 1/2 hr. (guide advisable; from the Faulhorn 5 fr., from Grindelwald 15 fr.).

The view is still grander and more extensive from the ***Schwarzhorn,** or *Grindelwald-Schwarzhorn* (9610'), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9490'), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side. (The lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, and Küssnacht are visible hence, all lying in the same line.) The ascent is made from Grindelwald in 4 1/2 hrs.; from the Great Scheidegg by the *Grindel Alp* and the *Krinnenboden* in 3 hrs.; from the Hôtel Schwarzwaldalp (p. 227) in 3 3/4 hrs.; or from Axalp (p. 225) in 5 1/2 hrs. (guide).

49. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz.

From Meiringen to *Brienz* (7½ M.) RAILWAY in 20-25 min. (fares 1 fr. 35 c., 95 c., 70 c.).—From Brienz (station) to *Interlaken* STEAMBOAT 8 times daily in 1-1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 40 c.).—General season tickets for the lakes of Thun and Brienz, see p. 189.

Meiringen.—Hotels. *HÔTEL DU SAUVAGE, 3 min. from the station (omnibus), with garden, May 1st-Oct. 1st, 110 beds, R. 3-8, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 7-14 fr.; *HÔT. DE L'OURS, 80 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; *COURONNE, 50 beds at 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½-4, pens. 6-9 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BRÜNIG, April 1st-Nov. 1st, 90 beds at 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-12 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. OBERLAND, May 1st-Oct. 15th, 58 beds at 2-5, B. 1½, D. 3-3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. ANDEREGG, 56 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; HÔT.-RESTAURANT VICTORIA, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; HÔT. DE LA GARE, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of; *MEIRINGER HOF, Kirchgasse, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, pens. 7-9 fr.; *CROIX BLANCHE, 60 beds at 2-3½, B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; RUDENZ-HÔT. RÜTLI, R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *POST, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; ADLER, 50 beds at 2, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; LÖWE, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr., very fair; HIRSCH, ½ M. from the station, R. 2-2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. FLORA, R. 2-2½, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 fr.—*HÔT. DES ALPES REICHENBACH, with grounds, May 1st-Oct. 31st, 110 beds, R. 3-6, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-15 fr., beyond the Aare, near the station of the Reichenbach cable-tramway (p. 223), 1 M. from Meiringen; HÔT.-PENS. WILLIGEN (p. 226), pens. 4-6 fr., unpretending.—Furnished rooms at *Abplanalp-Balmer's*, Postgasse, near the station; *Frau Sinniger's*, Bahnhof-Str., etc.

RESTAURANTS in the hotels; *Brauerei Stein*, with garden; good beer at the *Post Hotel* (see above).—CONFECTIONER, *Michel-Müller*, in the main street.

ENGLISH CHURCH in the garden of the Hôtel du Sauvage.

GUIDES. Melchior, Joh., Peter, and Alf. Anderegg, M. Blatter, P. Brugger, Casp. Huggler, Kasp. Moor, Joh. Jaggi, Albert and Joh. Jaun, Nik., Melchior, and Andr. Kohler, Heinrich and Andr. Rieder, Ferd. Roth, Andr. Stähli, Balth. and Hans Tännler, Melchior Zenger, Simon Zurflüh, etc.

Meiringen (1960′; pop. 3100), the principal station on the *Brünig Railway* (R. 37), is the chief place of the *Hasli-Tal*, the inhabitants of which, according to tradition, immigrated with the Schwyzers from Scandinavia. The village lies on the right bank of the *Aare*, in a wide valley, surrounded by wooded mountains, above which rise several snowy peaks. To the S. appear the *Reichenbach Falls* (see p. 222), with the snow-fields of the Wellhorn and the Rosenlaui Glacier above them. The *Mühlebach*, *Alpbach*, and *Dorfbach*, descending from the *Hasliberg* to the N. of the village, form considerable falls (in the season the Alpbach Falls are illuminated at 9 p.m.). The massive detached church-tower of Meiringen originally belonged to a castle. Pleasant shady walks beyond the church. Wood-carving is extensively practised here.

The chief point of interest near Meiringen, next to the Reichenbach Fall, is the ***Gorge of the Aare** *(Aareschlucht, Aarelamm)*, 1¼ M. from the station (carr. there and back, with stay of 1½ hr., 1 fr., with 1½ hr.'s stay, and back from the Lammi Inn, 5 fr., with return from the E. end of the gorge, 7 fr.; two-horse 7, 9, and 12 fr.). The road

diverges to the left beyond the (½ M.) *Willigen-Brücke* (p. 228; that to the right leading to the Hôt. Reichenbach, see below and p. 221). Pedestrians take the road straight on at the Hirsch Inn (way-board) to (¼ hr.) the new iron bridge over the Aare, where they join the main road (8 min. short of the gorge). At the entrance to the gorge is a *Restaurant*, where tickets are obtained (1 fr.; umbrella desirable). The wild and romantic rocky gorge, which carries the Aare through the Kirchet (p. 228), is 1530 yds. long, and has been made accessible by means of tunnels, galleries, and steps, protected by iron railings. After 10 min. we pass the pretty *Schräybach Fall* on the left, and in 20 min. more we reach the head of the gorge, which is on the S. side of the Kirchet, on the Innertkirchen road (p. 228). On the way is an iron foot-bridge crossing to the opposite bank and leading to the *Trockene Lamm*, a rocky basin (no exit). We return the same way, or we ascend through the 'Finstere Schlucht', with remarkable basins formed by erosion, to (¼ hr.) the *Lammi Inn*, on the road over the Kirchet (p. 228). A good path leads hence viâ *Geissholz* (p. 228) to the upper Reichenbach Fall (¾ hr.).

From the *Hôtel Reichenbach* (p. 221) a cable-railway ascends every 20 min. in 10 min. to the ***Upper Reichenbach Fall** (fare 1 fr., down ¾, there and back 1½ fr.). The line (½ M. long; maximum gradient 60 : 100) crosses the Reichenbach below the central fall and ends on the left side of the fine upper fall (2740′), which descends in one huge leap into a deep rocky basin. On summer-evenings the fall is illuminated by large electric reflectors. A footpath leads from the upper station to the (10 min.) *Restaurant Reichenbachfall-Kulm* (closed), situated vertically above the upper fall, and to the (10 min.) Zwirgi Inn (p. 226). — Walkers from the Hôt. Reichenbach follow the footpath, which is repeatedly crossed by the funicular railway and passes the pretty *Middle Falls*, as far as the road below the Pens. Wyss (see below; ½ hr. to the upper fall); or (better) they follow the road viâ (1 M.) *Willigen* (p. 228) to the (1½ M.) *Pens. Wyss* (carr. from Meiringen to this point 7, with two horses 12 fr.), and take the path to the right, which leads to (6 min.) the chalet (rfmts.) on the right side of the upper fall. — The *Lower Fall*, 10 min. to the W. of the Hôt. Reichenbach, also deserves a visit. The Reichenbach here descends in two copious cascades, foaming over rocks, and drives a saw-mill below.

About 1 M. to the N. of Meiringen on the Hasliberg road (50 min. to the Hôt. Alpbach, see below) is the **Gorge of the Alpbach** (adm. 80 c., for a party 40 c. each), which begins near a refreshment-stall above both the falls visible from the valley. Through the gorge a rocky path, with numerous steps, ascends to the **Hasliberg**, turning to the right at the top and traversing meadows to the (25 min.) **Hôtel-Pension Alpbach* (2851′; R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.), with a fine view of the Wetterhorn group and the Hasli-Tal, whence a road goes on to (40 min.) *Reuti* (see below). – About 1¾ hr. to the N.W. of Meiringen (direct road 4½ M., one-horse carriage 9, two-horse 17 fr.), but much more easily reached from the *Brünig Pass* (p. 165) by a fine new road in 1 hr. (diligence viâ Hohfluh to Reuti, 5 M., twice daily in 1¼ hr.), is the village of **Hohfluh** (3140′; **Hôt.-Kurhaus Hohfluh*, 60 beds at 2-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; **Hôt. Wetterhorn*, 64 beds, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Pens. Alpenruhe*, 5-7 fr.; *Pens. Tännler*, 5-5½ fr.), a health-resort commanding a beautiful view of the Wetterhörner, Hasli Valley, etc. — From Hohfluh the road ascends past (10 min.) the splendidly situated **Hôt. Kurhaus Schweizerhof* (3515′; 80 beds, R. 2-5, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.) to the (20 min.) saddle of *Wasserwendi* (3935′), and then descends to the village of (25 min.) *Goldern* (3526′; Pens. Gletscherblick), on the Dorfbach. Farther on the road proceeds through meadows and, crossing the rocky valley of the Alpbach by a long circuit, ascends to (40 min.) **Reuti** (3430′; **Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, 100 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; **Kurhaus Hasliberg* [illegible] 60 beds, pens. 5½-7 fr.;

Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*, 6-8 fr.; *Pens. von Bergen*), a finely situated village, frequented as a summer-resort and commanding a magnificent view of the Rosenlaui Glacier, Wetterhörner, etc. Descent to Meiringen viâ the Hôt. Alpbach, see p. 222; path to the Engstlen-Alp, p. 165.— Numerous pleasant excursions: from Hohfluh to the *Schoren Alp* (4115′; 1 hr.); *Giebel* (6680′; 3 hrs.); from Reuti to the **Planplatte* (7310′; interesting), ascent by the *Mägis Alp* in 3½ hrs., descent by the *Gummen Alp* in 2½ hrs.—The ***Hohenstollen (8150′; splendid view; panorama by Stierlin) may be ascended from Hohfluh viâ the *Balis Alp* in 4½ hrs., or from Reuti in the same time, by the *Mägis Alp* and the *Schwarzenfluh* (guide 7 fr.; from Meiringen 10 fr.). Descent to *Melchsee-Frutt*, see p. 163.—Over the *Weit-Ries* to *Melchsee-Frutt*, see p. 163.

The train skirts the right bank of the canalized *Aare*. The beautiful *Oltschibach* and other cascades fall from the cliffs on the left. 5 M. Station *Brienzwiler* (Restaurant Balmhof), 1 M. below the village. The line then skirts the geologically interesting *Ballenberg* (2385′), bends to the right, and follows the bank of Lake Brienz, by *Kienholz*, a village overwhelmed by a mud-stream of the *Lammbach* in 1896-97, to—

7½ M. **Brienz.**—The *Station* is at Tracht, to the E. of Brienz, close to the station of the *Rothorn Railway* and the *Steamboat Pier*. Several of the steamers also touch near the Hôt. de l'Ours in Brienz.— **Hotels.** *Croix Blanche, near the stations, 70 beds at 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôtel de l'Ours (*Bär*), ½ M. from the stations, with a terrace on the lake, 50 beds at 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, R. 2-2½, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of; Hôtel du Lac, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair; Stern, R. 2, pens. 5 fr.; Rössli, pens. 5-6 fr., well spoken of; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue at *Kienholz*, ¾ M. to the E., with garden on the lake, pens. 5-6 fr.—*English Church Service* in summer.

The village of *Brienz* (2600 inhab.), adjoined on the E. by *Tracht*, stretches for 1½ M. along the bank of the Lake of Brienz, backed by green pastures dotted with fruit-trees, above which rises the *Brienzer Grat*, whence descend the falls of the *Trachtbach* and the *Mühlbach*. Brienz is the centre of the Oberland wood-carving, which here employs about 600 persons, and of which specimens may be bought at Ed. Binder & Co's and Gebrüder Huggler's. The *Wood Carving School* deserves a visit. On a hill about ¼ M. farther to the W. is the *Church*, with a carved altar of 1517, commanding a view of the Sustenhörner in the background.

The ***Brienzer Rothorn** (7715′), the highest peak of the Brienzer Grat, is a famous point of view. Rack-and-Pinion Railway (station, see above) 7-8 times daily in summer, in 1 hr. 10 min. (up 8 fr., down 4 fr., there and back 10 fr., party of 6-20, 8 fr. each). This line (4¾ M. long; maximum gradient 25:100) ascends through luxuriant meadows, soon affording a view of the Lake of Brienz and the Schwarzhorn range. Beyond the bridge across the *Trachtbach* the ascent becomes steeper; the line approaches the *Mühlbach*, turns to the right by means of the short *Schwarzfluh Tunnel*, and mounts to the (1⅓ M.) station of *Geldried* (3360′). To the right we overlook the valley of Meiringen and the Sustenhörner. Describing a large loop, we pass through the *Stockisgraben Tunnel* and the five tunnels of the *Planalpfluh* to the (2 M.) station *Hausstatt* (4383′; Kurhaus Planalp, pens. from 5 fr.), in view of the Blümlisalp and Doldenhorn. We then follow the left, and, farther up, the right, bank of the Mühlbach, traverse the pastures of the *Plan-*

alp, pass the chalets of *Mittelstafel* (5023′), and beyond the *Kühmatt Tunnel* (100 yds.) reach the (3½ M.) watering-station of *Oberst-Stafel* (5980′). Finally the line sweeps round the uppermost valley, bends back by means of the two *Schönegg Tunnels*, and reaches its terminus at (4¾ M.) station *Rothorn-Kulm* (7388′), 3 min. below the **Hôtel Rothorn-Kulm** (7446′; R. 4-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, pens. 8-12 fr.). A good path ascends hence to the right to the (20 min.) summit, on which a triangular stone marks the contact of the cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The **View (panorama at the hotel; best in the morning and evening) vies in extent and picturesque charm with that from the Rigi. The prospect embraces the chain of the Appenzell, Uri, Engelberg, and Bernese Alps, from the Sentis to the Diablerets, with the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; the Hasli-Tal from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small Ey-See, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, the Emmen-Tal, and a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel. — The Bridle Path from Brienz to the Rothorn (5½ hrs.) ascends the right bank of the *Trachtbach* viâ *Goldried* to the (2½ hrs.) *Hausstatt* (p. 223) and proceeds over the *Planalp* to the (¾ hr.) *Mittelstafel* (see above), whence, turning to the right, it ascends by the *Oberst-Stafel* in numerous zigzags to the (2¼ hrs.) *Hôtel Rothorn-Kulm*. — From the Rothorn to *Giswil*, see p. 164; viâ *Sörenberg* and *Flühli* to *Schüpfheim*, see p. 171.

The light-green **Lake of Brienz** (1857′), 8¾ M. long, and 1¼-1½ M. wide, 500′ deep near the Giessbach and 860′ near Oberried, lies 20′ higher than the Lake of Thun. It is enclosed by lofty wooded rocks and mountains. A beautiful road skirts its N. bank (from Brienz to Interlaken, 10½ M.; one-horse carr. 8-10 fr.; railway under construction). To the S.E., in the background, are the snow-clad Sustenhörner, to the right of which are the Tierberge. The steamboat crosses the lake to the (10 min.) —

Giessbach. — From the landing-place (buffet) we may walk to the terrace opposite the falls by a road in 20 min., or ascend by the *Cable Tramway* (380′ long; gradient 28:100) in 6 min. (there and back 1 fr.).

Hotels. *Hôtel-Pension Giessbach (2365′ above the sea), a large establishment with a restaurant on the terrace opposite the falls, and a pension (see below), open May-Oct., 150 beds at 3-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, S. 3½, pens. 7½-15 fr.; illumination of the falls 1 fr. (for the first evening only), music 2 fr. per week; post, telegraph, telephone, and railway ticket office. Connected with the hotel by a covered promenade is the **Kurhaus and Hydropathic Giessbach* (the old hotel; pens. 7½-12 fr.). *English Church Service* in summer. — *Hôtel Beau-Site, ¼ M. higher, less pretentious, 40 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.

The **Giessbach* is one of the prettiest and most popular spots in the Bernese Oberland. The stream, copious at all seasons, rises on the N. slope of the Wildgerst (p. 225), and on its way to the Lake of Brienz forms seven cascades, together 980′ in height, falling from rock to rock, and framed in dark-green foliage. Only the lowest fall is seen from the steamer; the terrace in front of the hotel affords a complete view. The falls are crossed by three bridges. Paths lead on both banks to the (¼ hr.) second bridge, whence a path ascends on the right bank to the (½ hr.) third and highest bridge, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated into an abyss 190′ in depth. About noon rainbows

are formed in the spray. — The falls are illuminated with Bengal lights at 9.30 every evening from 15th May to the end of September.

A guide-post behind the 'Etablissement Hydrothérapique' indicates the way, to the left, to the (20 min.) **Rauft** (2460′), a wooded rock commanding a view of the Lake of Brienz. — The path to the right from the guide-post leads to the Alpine hamlet of *Enge*, situated among beautiful pastures. Pretty view at the point (½ hr.) where the path reaches the lake. We then descend past the *Näseli* to the *Aare Bridge* and the Meiringen and Brienz road (p. 223). — Above the Giessbach (1¼ hr.; good bridle-path through the *Rüttiwald*) is the **Kurhaus Schweibenalp* (3705′; open June-Oct., pens. 5½-7½ fr.), finely situated, and 1 hr. farther up (porter 5 fr.) lies **Axalp** (4985′; *Kurhaus Bellevue*, 70 beds, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Pens. Axalp*, 10 min. farther on, 100 beds, pens. 4½-5½ fr., both unpretending but good), a health-resort, whence we may ascend the *Axalphorn* (7635′; 2½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the *Schwarzhorn* (9610′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; comp. p. 220), and the *Wildgerst* (9490′; 4½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — About 1 hr. from Pens. Axalp (3 hrs. from the Hôtel Giessbach) is the *Hinterburg-See* (5000′), charmingly situated in wood at the base of the *Oltschikopf*.

Ascent of the Faulhorn (p. 219) from the Giessbach, 6-7 hrs. (guide 12 fr., recommended to novices), fatiguing at places, especially on the *Bätten Alp*, which is exposed to the morning-sun.

From the Giessbach to Interlaken (3½ hrs.). A good, well-shaded path, crossing the first bridge over the falls, and bearing to the right (finger-posts), leads to the (½ hr.) *Hohfluh*, a charming point of view. It then runs high above the lake and descends to (1 hr.) *Iseltwald* (see below), from which a road (steep ascent at first; not recommended to walkers) leads to (1½ M.) *Sengg*, (3 M.) *Bönigen*, and (1½ M.) *Interlaken*.

From the Giessbach the ordinary steamers steer to *Oberried*, on the N. bank, but the express-boats follow the precipitous S. bank, past the small wooded *Schnecken-Insel*, with its little chapel, direct to the pretty village of **Iseltwald** (**Kurhaus & Pens. Iseltwald*, with garden on the lake, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Pens. Bellevue*, pens. 4½-5 fr., well spoken of; *Restaurant zum Strand*), whence a road leads to Interlaken (6 M.; see above). — Then *Niederried*, charmingly situated on the N. bank at the foot of the *Augstmatthorn* (p. 200). Farther on, beyond a promontory, is *Ringgenberg* (p. 199), with its ruin and church. On the S. bank is the influx of the *Lütschine*, which descends from the valley of Lauterbrunnen. The steamer stops at *Bönigen* (p. 197) and enters the canalized Aare. The pier at *Interlaken* is opposite the railway-station *Interlaken-Ost* (p. 194).

50. From Meiringen to Grindelwald over the Great Scheidegg.

7½-8 hrs. Road to *Schwarzwald Alp* (3½ hrs.), or cable-railway and footpath in ½ hr. to the Zwirgi Inn and road thence to Schwarzwald Alp (2¼ hrs., descent 1¾ hr.); from Schwarzwald to the Great Scheidegg 2¼ (descent 1¼) hrs.; from the Scheidegg to Grindelwald 2 (ascent 3) hours. — *Guide* (unnecessary) 12 fr., including the Faulhorn 20 fr. — *Carriage* from Meiringen to Rosenlaui with one horse 15, with two horses 27 fr. — *Horse* from Meiringen to Rosenlaui 10, Scheidegg 15, Grindelwald 25 fr.

Cable Railway to the *Upper Reichenbach Fall* in 10 min., see p. 222. A footpath, the first part of which is damp with the spray

of the fall, leads from the station in 20 min. (descent 12 min.) past the *Restaurant Reichenbachfall-Kulm* (closed) to a bridge crossing the Reichenbach near the *Zwirgi Inn* (3200′; fine retrospect of the Hasli valley).—The ROAD diverges to the right from the Grimsel route (p. 228) at (1 M.) the hamlet of *Willigen* (1970′; Hôt. Willigen, see p. 221) and ascends viâ (1½ M.) *Schwendi* (2555′; Pens. Wyss, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.) in long windings, finally traversing wood, to (2 M.) the *Zwirgi Inn* (see above).

A path to the right at the Pens. Wyss ascends to (6 min.) the pavilion (rfmts.) on the right side of the *Upper Fall of the Reichenbach*, whence it proceeds to (25 min.) the *Zwirgi Inn* (comp. p. 222).—Travellers from Rosenlaui to INNERTKIRCHEN (the Grimsel, Engstlen Alp, etc.) may, omitting the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the road for 18 min. beyond the path to the falls, till it quits the wood, and then descend to the right by a footpath to the village of (25 min.) *Geissholz* (2628′), hidden among fruit-trees, and to (40 min.) *Innertkirchen* (p. 228).

The new road (narrow and without railings) ascends the valley of the Reichenbach, high above the right bank, in windings which may be cut off by the old bridle-path. Before us soon appears the Wellhorn, with the Wetterhorn to the right of it, and behind it the Rosenhorn to the left, and the sharp peak of the Eiger to the right. We pass the (¾ hr.) *Hôt.-Pens. Kaltenbrunnen-Säge* (3986′; R. 2½-3, pens. 6-7 fr., very fair).

An easy path (not to be missed) ascends hence to the left through meadows dotted with maple-trees to the (1½ M.) ***Hohbalm** (4497′), commanding a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn group, and, to the N., of the Hasli-Tal and the Sustenhörner.

Still continuing to ascend slightly, we reach the (20 min.) *Gschwandenmad* (4260′), a pasture provided with benches and commanding a celebrated **View: the bare pinnacles of the *Engelhörner* (9130′), the beautiful *Rosenlaui Glacier* between the *Dossenhorn* (10,300′) and the *Wellhorn* (10,485′), and the snow-clad *Wetterhorn* (12,150′) to the right, together with the beautiful foreground, present a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland. Beyond the bridge the road to the left leads to (20 min.) Rosenlaui; to the right diverges the direct route to the Grosse Scheidegg (p. 227).

The **Baths of Rosenlaui** (4363′; **Hôt.-Pens. Kurhaus*, open May 20th-Sept. 30th, 100 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.) occupy a secluded site in the well-watered, fir-clad valley of the Reichenbach, which forms a pretty fall in the gorge behind the Kurhaus.

About ¼ hr. to the E. of the hotel and 300′ above it is the ***Glacier Gorge**, 650 yds. in length, through which the *Weissenbach*, descending from the Rosenlaui Glacier, rushes in picturesque falls. It has recently been made accessible by means of a path cut in the rock, with three tunnels and numerous steps, protected by iron railings (adm. 1 fr.). From the (10 min.) exit we may ascend gradually by a recently repaired path to (1¾ hr.) a point of view (9158′) overlooking the *Rosenlaui Glacier*, famed for the beauty and purity of its ice.—About 5 hrs. above Rosenlaui, on the upper *Weit-Sattel*, is the *Dossen Hut* (8855′; guide 16 fr.; p. 229).

The new road ascends in a wide bend and after 20 min. crosses the Reichenbach (at the point where the direct route from the Gschwandenmad reaches the left bank) to the *Breitenboden Alp;* then, crossing the *Pfannibach*, we reach the (20 min.) **Hôt. Kurhaus Schwarzwald-Alp* (4920′; 50 beds at 2½-4, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.), prettily situated amidst wood, with the dépendance *Pens. Schwarzwaldgletscher* 10 min. farther up. To the left are the precipices of the Wellhorn and Wetterhorn; high up, the *Schwarzwald Glacier.* We pass a saw mill, quit the wood, cross a bridge (25 min.; 5315′), and ascend over the *Alpiglen Alp* to the (1½ hr.) —

Great Scheidegg or **Hasli-Scheidegg** (6434′; *Inn*, R. 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 2¾, D. 3½ fr.), which commands a striking view to the W. The smiling valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the S.W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheidegg, contrasts picturesquely with the bare precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower giddily above us. To the S.W. of the Wetterhorn are the Mettenberg, Fieschergrat, Möneh, Eiger, and lastly the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp. To the N. the view is intercepted by the sombre Schwarzhorn and other peaks of the Faulhorn chain.

The Route to the Faulhorn (4 hrs.; see p. 220) diverges to the right close to the hotel, and cannot be mistaken in clear weather. The (¾ hr.) upper chalets of the *Grindel Alp (Oberläger)*, where the view begins to open, are visible from the Great Scheidegg. The descent may be made direct via the lower chalets *(Unterläger)* and *Geisshalden* to (1½ hr.) Grindelwald, or through the Bergelbach-Tal, with the **Wetterhornblick* (view of the Wetterhorn framed in trees), to the (1 hr.) Hôtel Wetterhorn.

We descend from the Scheidegg, with the church of Grindelwald in sight below. In 50 min. we reach the *Hôt.-Pens. Lauchbühl* (4920′; R. from 1½, B. 1½, D. 2½-3 fr.), where the path by the Engi to the Gleckstein diverges to the left (p. 217) and 20 min. farther the *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (4040′), near the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier.* Thence to *Grindelwald*, 1 hr., see p. 216.

51. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier over the Grimsel.

23 M. Diligence in summer twice daily in 7½ hrs. (from the Rhone Glacier to Meiringen in 5¼ hrs.), fare 9 fr. 30 c. (coupé 11 fr. 20 c.); for the 6 a.m. departure seats should be booked the evening before. No extra-post is supplied on the Grimsel route. — One-horse carriage from Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier ('Gletsch') 35, two-horse 65, three-horse 90 fr. (to Guttannen 12, 22, 30 fr.; Handegg 17, 32, 40; Grimsel Hospice 27, 50, 65 fr.); from Meiringen to Andermatt 65, 120, 165, Göschenen 72, 135, 175, Fiesch 55, 100, 135, Brigue 75, 140, 185 fr. From Innertkirchen to the Grimsel one-horse carriage 23, two-horse 42, Rhone Glacier 32 or 60, Göschenen 65 or 120, Brigue 72 or 135 fr.; from Brigue to Meiringen 60 or 120 fr. — On Foot (9-10 hrs.): from Meiringen to Innertkirchen 1¼ hr., Guttannen 2 hrs., Handegg 1¾ hr., Grimsel Hospice 2 hrs., Grimsel Pass 1 hr., Rhone Glacier 1 hr. (in the reverse direction about 8-8½ hrs. in all).

Meiringen (1960′), see p. 221. We cross the *Aare* by the (1/2 M.) *Willigen-Brücke* (passing on the left the road to the *Gorge of the Aare*, p. 221, through which runs the shortest footpath to Innertkirchen), pass the (1/2 M.) hamlet of *Willigen* (Hôt. Willigen, p. 221), where the road to Rosenlaui diverges to the right (p. 226), and ascend the **Kirchet**, a wooded hill, sprinkled with granite blocks, which divides the valley into the **Lower** and **Upper Hasli-Tal**. Near the top (1 M.) is the inn '*Zum Lammi*' (2313′), where the path from the Aare Gorge through the 'Finstere Schlucht' (p. 222) debouches. The road descends the Kirchet in long windings (shortcuts), with views of the Gelmerhörner at the head of the valley and of the Ritzlihorn to the right. At the third and last curve we pass the S. entrance of the Aare Gorge (p. 222). The road then traverses the fertile basin of *Hasli im Grund*, and crosses the Aare to (1 1/2 M.)—

3 1/2 M. **Innertkirchen** or **Im-Hof** (2034′; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose*, at the bridge, 50 beds at 2-2 1/2, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr., very fair; *Hôt. Hof*, 50 beds at 2-3, B. 1 1/2, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Alpenhof*, R. 2-2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 5-7 fr.), where the Susten (p. 167) and Engstlen Alp (p. 165) routes diverge to the left.

Travellers from the Grimsel to Grindelwald may go from Innertkirchen direct, viâ *Winkel* and *Geissholz*, to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Upper Reichenbach Fall* (p. 222; enquire for the beginning of the path). It is preferable to follow the high-road to the Lammi Inn on the Kirchet (see above) and ascend thence to the left (finger-post) to the falls.

Excursions. (Guides: Kaspar Maurer, father and son, Alex. Tännler, Heinrich, Ulrich, Johann, and Alex. Fuhrer, Joh. Furrer, Joh. Meier, Joh. Moor, Kaspar, Joh., and Melch. Nägeli, Joh. Thöni, Kasp. Huber, and Arnold Kehrli at Innertkirchen.) The **Benzlauistock** (8303′), ascended to the S.E. in 5 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), is attractive and not difficult.

The **Urbach-Tal** (to the Gauli Club Hut 7-8 hrs., guide 16 fr.; comp. Map, p. 194), opening at Innertkirchen towards the S.W., deserves a visit. A road ascends from Innertkirchen to the (1 hr.) beginning of the level floor of the *Sandei* (2635′), whence an Alpine path leads to the (1 hr.) *Alp Rohrmatten* (3390′) and, becoming steeper, to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Alp Schrättern* (4940′; beds), where the path to the Dossen Hut diverges to the right (see p. 229). Just before reaching the (1 1/2 hr.) *Matten Alp* (6102′) we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) **Gauli Club Hut** on the *Urnen Alp* (7220′), near the huge *Gauli Glacier*. Ascents from the Gauli Hut (for adepts only) are the *Hühnertällihorn* (10,435′; 5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), laborious but attractive; the *Ritzlihorn* (10,765′; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), an interesting scramble (grand and very picturesque view); the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* (10,810′; 4 1/2 hrs.; 30 fr.), and the *Renfenhorn* (10,735′; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), both fatiguing but interesting; the *Ewigschneehorn* (10,930′; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 30, with descent to the Grimsel 50 fr., see p. 231); the *Ankenbälli* (11,825′; 6 hrs.; guide 35 fr.); the *Berglistock* (12,030′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 50 fr.); and the **Rosenhorn* (12,110′; 6 hrs.; 60 fr.), viâ the Gauli Glacier and the *Rosenegg*, grand but difficult.—Over the **Bergli-Joch** (11,290′) to the Gleckstein Hut, 8 hrs. from the Gauli Hut, toilsome (guide 35 fr.). From the Gauli Hut we ascend the *Gauli Glacier* to the (5-6 hrs.) pass, to the N. of the *Berglistock* (p. 217), and descend the *Grindelwald-firn* to the (2-3 hrs.) *Gleckstein Hotel* (p. 217).—From the Gauli Hut over the **Wetterlimmi** (10,440′ and the *Rosenlaui Glacier* to *Rosenlaui*, 8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), fatiguing but repaying.

The **Dossen Hut** (8695′) is reached in 3 hrs. from the *Alp Schrättern* (p. 228), by a path (last part rather fatiguing; guide 16 fr.) leading to the W. viâ the *Enzen Alp*, the *Laucherli Alp*, and the *Urbach-Sattel* (8138′). This is the starting-point for the *Dossenhorn* (10,300′; 1½ hr.; guide from Meiringen or Innertkirchen 25 fr.), the *Wellhorn* (10,485′; 2½-3 hrs., guide 45 fr.; laborious), the *Renfenhorn* (10,735′; 3 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* (10,810′; 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.); the *Rosenhorn* (12,110′), by the *Rosenegg* (see below) and the S.E. arête in 5 hrs. (guide 60 fr.), the *Mittelhorn* (12,165′) and *Wetterhorn (Hasli-Jungfrau*, 12,150′), by the *Wettersattel* (11,615′) in 4-5 hrs. (much easier hence than from the Gleckstein Hotel, p. 217; guide 60 fr.). From the Dossen Hut over the **Rosenegg** (11,355′), between the Rosenhorn and Bergli-Joch, to the *Gleckstein Hut* 5-5½ hrs., not difficult for experts (see p. 217); over the Rosenegg and the *Lauteraar-Sattel* (10,355′; p. 218) to the *Grimsel*, 16 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), a grand glacier expedition, for thorough experts only.

Beyond Innertkirchen the road is at first level and then gradually ascends on the right side of the wooded valley, running high above the rapid Aare, to the (1½ M.) *Aeussere Urweid* (2349′; rfmts.). Beyond the short *Zuben Tunnel*, over which a waterfall descends, it reaches the (¾ M.) *Innere Urweid* (2464′; inn). It then crosses the *Schlagbächli* and beyond another tunnel through a cliff of the *Tönende Fluh* arrives at (1½ M.) *Boden* (2933′), where it crosses the Aare before ascending to the (½ M.) post-station of *Aegerstein-Mettlen* (3084′; Hôt. zur Mettlen & Pens. Sommerheim, R. from 1½, pens. from 4½ fr., very fair). It then winds up the expanding valley, crosses the *Spreitlauenenbach*, and traverses wood and rock-strewn pastures to (2¼ M.) —

9½ M. **Guttannen** (3480′; *Hôt.-Pens. Haslital*, R. 2-3, B. 1 fr. 30 c., D. 2½-3½, pens. 5-8 fr., well spoken of; *Bear*, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2-3 fr.; *Stern*, plain), the last village in the Oberhasli-Tal, at the foot of the *Ritzlihorn* (10,765′; ascended hence in 7½ hrs.; guide 35 fr.; trying; see p. 228). Over the *Furtwang Sattel* to the *Trift Glacier*, see p. 168 (guides, Joh. Fahner, Bencd. and Alex. Nägeli, and Kaspar Streun).

Beyond Guttannen the valley narrows and the road ascends through wood. After 1¼ M. it crosses the wild and foaming Aare by the *Tschingel-Brücke* (3740′). The valley becomes wilder, and barren black rocks rise on the right. Huge masses of débris are reminiscent of avalanche and torrent. About 1 M. farther on we recross the Aare by the *Schwarzbrunnen-Brücke* (3995′). The stream becomes wilder and descends in noisy rapids. The road skirts the cliffs of the *Stäubenden*, traverses a wood, and ascends the Handeck Saddle in three long windings. From the (1¾ M.) *Restaurant Handeckkehren* we may reach (on the left) a point of view below the ***Handeck Fall**, about 100 yds. from it. This cascade of the Aare, which descends into an abyss, 240′ in depth, falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, and in its rebound forms a dense cloud of spray, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Aerlenbach* falls

from a height to the left into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier-water of the Aare. The road leads through a tunnel (4510′) and, above the fall, crosses the Aerlenbach, near which is a terrace with a splendid *View of the fall; ½ M. (12½ M. from Meiringen), the *Hôtel Handeckfall* (4530′; R. 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.), situated above the road, to the right.

The road now traverses the boulder-strewn floor of the valley, with a view of a fall of the *Gelmerbach*, which descends from the *Gelmersee* (5968′), a lake on the hill to the left, between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schaubhorn* (1½ hr. from the Handeck; rough path viâ the Hellemad Brücke). The old bridle-path (no longer practicable) diverges to the right and leads over rounded slabs of rock, called the *Helle Platten*, worn by glacier-friction. The road crosses the Aare below a waterfall by means of the *Hellemad Brücke* and ascends in a wide curve, amid grand and savage scenery. To the right (N.W.), above us, is the Acrlen Glacier, with the rocky ridge of the Aerlengrätli peering over it. Below is the brawling Aare. Traces of glacial action are visible high up on both sides. Refreshments may be obtained in a hut on the *Kurzentännlen Alp* (5300′), in an expansion of the valley halfway between Handeck and the Grimsel Hospice. The last pines now disappear and the road ascends steadily. Alpine roses abound and the whistle of the marmot resounds on every side. On the opposite bank appear the chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5595′), and high up, to the left, is the *Gersten Glacier*. Beyond the wild defile of *Spitallamm*, with interesting glacier-striation, the Zinkenstöcke come into sight: behind them, to the right, rise the Finsteraarhorn and the Agassizhorn.

17 M. **Grimsel Hospice** (6155′; *Hotel*, open June 1st-Oct. 1st, 60 beds, R. 3½-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.), lying at the W. end of the little *Grimsel Lake*, in a desolate basin, enclosed by rocks with patches of scanty herbage or moss.

Excursions (guides at the hotel). The ***Kleine Siedelhorn** (9075′), 3 hrs., easy (guide, 5 fr., not essential). We follow the Grimsel road nearly to the top of the pass, then turn to the right, and ascend, on the right side of the brook descending to the Grimsel Lake (no path at first), over pasture, débris, and rocks, keeping to the right. Farther up a distinct path ascends the arête, latterly over débris of granite, to the top. The view is imposing. Gigantic peaks surround us on every side: to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, and the Fiescherhörner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (comp. Dill's Panorama).—Travellers bound for *Obergesteln* (p. 382) descend on the S.E. side, and there regain the bridle-path (guide advisable; comp. p. 232).

To the Pavillon Dollfus, 3½-4 hrs. (there and back 6½-7 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), somewhat fatiguing but interesting. The *Aare* is formed, to the W. of the hospice, by the discharge of two vast glaciers, the **Unteraar** and the **Oberaar Glacier**, separated by the *Zinkenstöcke* (9980′). The Unteraar Glacier is formed by the confluence of the *Finsteraar* and *Lauteraar Glaciers*, which unite at the foot of the rock) arête '*Im Abschwung*'

(10,310′), beyond a huge medial moraine, 100′ high at places. At the foot of this arête (8286′) the Swiss naturalist *Hugi* erected a hut in 1827. In 1841 and several following years the eminent naturalist Agassiz, with Desor, Vogt, Wild, and other savants, spent some time here, dating their interesting observations from the 'Hôtel des Neuchâtelois', a stone hut on the medial moraine. These huts have long since disappeared. M. Dollfus-Ausset next erected the **Pavillon Dollfus** (7835′) lower down, on the N. side of the Lauteraar Glacier, now used as a club-hut (comp. p. 218). A footpath leads from the hospice along the right bank of the Aare to the (20 min.) *Balmsteg* (6013′; substantial bridge) and then up the left bank viâ the *Unteraar-Alp* to the (40 min.) chalets of *Ghälter* (6160′). About 5 min. farther on the path ascends to the right and in 10 min. more we take to the middle of the glacier (direction indicated by cairns). We ascend for ½ hr. over débris and for 1 hr. more over névé, until we reach a point where the pavilion comes in sight, to the right. Here we ascend the large moraine (cairn) and strike a path leading to (½ hr.) the Club Hut, on a rocky height overlooking the Unteraar Glacier. Opposite rise the Zinkenstöcke, Tierberg, Scheuchzerhorn, and Escherhorn; in the background, above the Finsteraar Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn; and to the right the huge Lauteraarhörner and Schreckhörner. — We may continue our walk on the glacier as far as (¾ hr.) the foot of the Abschwung (see above), where we enjoy a full view of the majestic Finsteraarhorn. In the medial moraine adjoining the Lauteraar Glacier, nearly opposite the Pav. Dollfus, is a fragment of rock bearing the names of 'Stengel 1844; Otz. Ch. Martins 1845', inscribed during the observations above referred to. The rock, re-discovered in 1884, was then about 2650 yds. from its original site.

The **Ewigschneehorn** (10,930′; 4-4½ hrs. from the Pav. Dollfus) is a toilsome climb, suited only for adepts, with guides. It is better attacked from the Gauli Hut (p. 228; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 35 fr.). — **Ankenbälli** (11,825′), 4½-5 hrs. from the Pav. Dollfus, fatiguing (guide from Meiringen 35 fr.). Descent to the Gauli Hut, 3 hrs.

The ***Finsteraarhorn** (14,025′), the highest of the Bernese Alps, 14-15 hrs. from the Grimsel (guide 70, porter 50 fr.), is very trying and difficult, but much facilitated by the new Finsteraarhorn Hut. From the Grimsel to the (7-8 hrs.) *Oberaarjoch Hut*, see below. The route thence leads across the *Gemslücke* (*Rothorn-Sattel*, ca. 11,020′), between the Rothorn and Fiusteraarhorn, to the (3½ hrs.) *Finsteraarhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (10,620′; provision-depôt), on the S.W. slope of the Finsteraarhorn, whence we ascend to the *Hugi-Sattel* (13,205′) and follow the N.W. arête to the (4 hrs.) top. **View of surpassing grandeur. — The Finsteraarhorn Hut may be reached from the *Concordia-Hütte* (p. 383) viâ the *Grünhorn-Lücke* (10,840′) in 4 hrs. (9 hrs. from the Eggishorn Hotel); from the *Schwarzegg-Hütte* (p. 218) viâ the *Finsteraarjoch* (11,020′) and *Agassizjoch* (12,630′) in 10 hrs. (guide from Grindelwald to the Finsteraarhorn 80 fr., with descent to the Grimsel 90, to the Eggishorn Hotel 100 fr.).

From the Grimsel Hospice to the Furka direct over the **Nägeli's Grätli** (8747′), 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr., advisable), a fine but fatiguing walk, for good walkers preferable to the Grimsel Pass, see p. 155.

From the Grimsel to the Eggishorn Hotel over the Oberaar-Joch, 14 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (two guides, 45 fr. each, including the Oberaarhorn 55 fr. each). We ascend viâ the *Oberaar Alp* and the *Oberaar Glacier* in 7-8 hrs. to the finely situated *Oberaarjoch Hut* of the S.A.C. (provision-depôt, to be used only in case of necessity; guard), situated to the N.W. of the **Oberaar-Joch** (10,625′), at the foot of the *Oberaarhorn* (11,950′), which may be ascended hence by experts in 1-1½ hr. We next traverse the *Studerfirn* to the (¾ hr.) *Gemslücke* (ca. 11,020′; see above), and descend (steep) to the *Fiescherfirn*. Hence the route curves to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Grünhorn-Lücke* (10,840′) and descends by the *Grünhornfirn* to the (¾ hr.) *Concordia Inn* (p. 383). Or from the Oberaarjoch Hut we may descend viâ the Studerfirn and the crevassed *Fiescher Glacier* (difficult and sometimes dangerous) to the *Stock Alp* (p. 383) and

the (7 hrs.) *Eggishorn Hotel* (p. 383).—Over the Studer-Joch to the Eggishorn Hotel, 14-15 hrs., difficult. The route (very steep towards the end) ascends the *Unteraar* and *Finsteraar Glaciers* to the **Studer-Joch** (11,550′), to the E. of the *Studerhorn* (11,935′; ¾ hr. from the pass; fine view). Descent over the *Studerfirn* (see p. 231).—The passage of the Oberaar-Rotjoch (10,910′) is also very difficult.

From the Grimsel over the *Strahlegg* (14 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), the *Finsteraar-Joch* (14 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), or the *Lauteraar-Sattel* (15 hrs.; guide 50 fr.) to *Grindelwald*, see p. 218; over the *Trift-Limmi* to the *Trift-Hütte* and to *Innertkirchen* (12 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), see p. 168.

The road crosses the bridge between the two arms of the Grimsel Lake (short-cut by the old bridle-path, to the right), and winds up to the (19½ M.) **Grimsel Pass** (7103′), which marks the boundary between Canton Bern and the Valais. The small and dark *Totensee* ('lake of the dead'; 7034′) was used as a burial-place during the struggle in 1799 between the Austrians and the Freneh. Fine view of the Valais Alps and the great Gries Glaeier.

A footpath to the right, at the topmost bend of the pass, ascends a stony tract to the height of 7230′, and descends viâ the *Grimsel Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Obergestelen* (p. 382; in the opposite direction 2½-3 hrs.; guide, 5 fr., advisable in dull weather).—Those who come from the Rhone Glacier and intend to climb the *Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 230) do not ascend direct from the pass, but follow the road for some way beyond the curve on the Bern side before diverging to the left.

From the pass the road descends the *Maienwang*, a steep slope carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, in view of the Rhone Glacier, the Dammastock, and the Galenstock. The bridle-path (shorter) is in bad condition. The (3½ M.; up 1½ hr.)—

23 M. *Rhone Glacier Hotel* (5750′) is described at p. 381. Thence to *Brigue*, see R. 82; over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, see R. 35.

52. From Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi.

42 M. Railway to *Frutigen*, 8 M., in 35 min. (fares 1 fr. 40 c., 1 fr.). Diligence from Frutigen to *Kandersteg*, 8 M., thrice daily in summer in 2⅓ hrs. (fare 2 fr. 25 c.; ticket-office in the 3rd class waiting-room at Frutigen, after arrival of the trains); one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 18 fr. —From Kandersteg a well-kept bridle-path leads over the *Gemmi*, one of the grandest of the Alpine passes, to the Baths of Leuk (5½ hrs.; guide needless, 10 fr., horse to the Gemmi-Pass 15 fr.; riding down the Gemmi-wand impracticable). — Carriage-road (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr., fare 3 fr. 75 c.) from the Baths to (10 M.) the station of *Leuk* in the Rhone Valley.—*Lötschberg Railway*, with a tunnel about 8½ M. in length from Kandersteg to the Lötschen-Tal, under construction.

Spiez, see p. 191. The Frutigen railway diverges to the right from the line to Interlaken, threads the *Hondrich Tunnel* (1 M. long), and then skirts the right bank of the *Kander*, with a view of the Blümlisalp to the S., to (3¼ M.) *Heustrich-Emdthal* (2355′; restaurant). An iron bridge here crosses the impetuous Kander (2230′) to the much-frequented ***Bad Heustrich** (2295′; open in summer only, 300 beds, R. 2½-7½, pens. 10-15, music-tax ½ fr. daily), in a well-sheltered situation at the foot of the Niesen, with

an alkaline-saline sulphur-spring and a beautiful view of the Blümlisalp. Bridle-path to the top of the Niesen (4½-5 hrs.), see p. 191.—Before reaching (4¼ M.) **Mülenen**-*Æschi* (2260′; *Pens. Mülenen*, in summer only, pens. 5-8 fr., very fair; *Bär*, pens. 4-5 fr.), we cross the *Suldbach*. Beautiful view of the triple-peaked Blümlisalp to the left. Cable-railway to the *Niesen*, see p. 191. Road to *Æschi* (1 hr.), see p. 192.

5 M. **Reichenbach** (2335′; *Bär*, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair; *Kreuz; Restaurant zum Bahnhof*, opposite the station), ¼ M. to the E. of the station, at the mouth of the *Kiental*.

A visit to the picturesque ***Kiental** is interesting. From Reichenbach a road (diligence in summer twice daily in 1¼ hr., 1 fr. 20 c.; one-horse carriage 6, there and back 10 fr. and fee) ascends to the S.E. viâ the straggling village of (1½ M.) *Scharnachtal* (2780′), beyond which opens a splendid survey of the deep and finely wooded Kiental, commanded by the majestic Blümlisalp. The (3 M.) village of **Kiental** (3105′; **Hôt.-Pens. Kientaler Hof*, 80 beds at 3, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-9 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg*, R. 2-3½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bär*, pens. 5-6 fr., very fair; *Pens. Alpenblick*, 4¼-5 fr.; guides, Rudolf, Christen, and Jacob Mani, and Joh. Bischoff) is charmingly situated and frequented as a summer-resort. Hence a cart-road (guide to the Hôt. Blümlisalp 5 fr., unnecessary) leads up the right bank of the Kienbach through the *Gorneren-Grund*, soon affording a fine view of the massive and rugged Gspaltenhorn, to the (1 hr.) **Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruh* (3740′; pens. 5-7 fr.) and (10 min.) the *Tschingel-Alp* (3782′), leaving the chalets on the right. We now ascend by a good path through a wooded ravine and, at the (20 min.) *Lower Pochtenbach Fall*, cross to the right bank by an iron bridge, immediately above which, to the left, is the curious round *Hexenkessel* ('Witches Cauldron'), pass the pretty *Dämden Fall* (2 min. beyond which, to the left of the path, is the imposing *Upper Pochten Fall*), and ascend steeply through wood, finally traversing a little rocky gorge, at the end of which, to the right, is the (¾ hr.) **Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp* (4954′; R. 2½, pens. 7½ fr.), on the *Gries Alp*. This is a good starting-point for several mountain-excursions.—Over the *Hohtürli* (9055′) to *Kandersteg*, 7 hrs. with guide, very interesting (at the *Bund Alp* this route joins that described at p. 208). — Over the *Sefinen-Furgge* (8583′) to *Mürren*, 7 hrs. (experts may dispense with a guide), see p. 208; just below the Hôt. Blümlisalp a bridge crosses the Pochtenbach to the *Inner Gorneren Alp*, on the way to the *Steinenberg* and *Dürrenberg Alps* (p. 208).—Over the *Gamchi-Lücke* (9295′) to the *Tschingel Glacier* (to the *Mutthorn Hut* 6 hrs., to *Ober-Steinberg* 8 hrs.), laborious, for experts only, with guide (25 fr.); see p. 209.—The **Gspaltenhorn** (11,295′; 8½-9 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), a difficult ascent, for good climbers only: from the Hôt. Blümlisalp to the (4 hrs.) *Gamchibalm Club Hut* (7970′), on the S. side of the Büttlassen, then over the N. arête to (4½-5 hrs.) the summit.—The **Büttlassen** (10,489′), ascended from the *Dürrenberg Hut* (2 hrs. from the Hôt. Blümlisalp) in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), is not difficult for experts (see p. 206).—From the Dürrenberg Hut over the *Telli* to the top of the *Schilthorn* (9754′; guide 15 fr.) and the *Grosse Hundshorn* (9620′; guide 15 fr.), 3½-4 hrs. each, see p. 206.—*Blümlisalp*, *Wilde Frau*, etc., from the Blümlisalp Hut (5 hrs. from Kiental), see p. 235.

The railway crosses the *Kander* (fine view, to the left, of the Kiental, with the Blümlisalp and Gspaltenhorn).

8 M. **Frutigen.**—**Hotels.** *Bahnhof-Hotel, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes et Terminus, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 5-8 fr., these two at the station. In the village, 5-6 min. from the station: *Hôt.-

PENS. BELLEVUE, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 70 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, pens. 5-8 fr.; HÔT. SIMPLON, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.; HÔT. CENTRAL, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; HELVETIA, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *HÔT. FRUTIGEN, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *PENS. SPERANZA, 5-7 fr.; PENS. ZUM BAD, with chalybeate spring, pens. 4-6 fr. —*PENS. DOLDENHORN at *Bürischmatte* (3280′; ½ hr., carriage in ¼ hr.), finely situated, pens. from 5 fr. — **Carriage** to the Blaue See 5, with two horses 9 (there and back 8 and 15), to Kandersteg 10 and 18 fr. — *Engl. Church Service* in summer in the Hôt. Bellevue.

Frutigen (2560′), a large village (4600 inhab.), is charmingly situated in a fertile valley, on the *Engstligenbach,* which falls into the Kander lower down. Beautiful views of the Balmhorn, Altels, etc.

EXCURSIONS. The *Gerihorn* (6995′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is an easy and attractive ascent. — A far more imposing view is afforded by the **Steinschlaghorn* (7620′), which may be scaled viâ the *Ueblenberg* in about 4 hrs. (guide, 5 fr., unnecessary for experts). — From Frutigen to the top of the *Niesen* (p. 191), 4½-5 hrs., by a gradually ascending path, not difficult. — Road to *Adelboden,* see p. 241.

The road to Kandersteg crosses the Engstligenbach and turns into the Kander-Tal on the left. In front appear the Balmhorn and Altels. Beyond the (½ M.) Krone Inn, near the (½ M.) ruined *Tellenburg,* we cross the Kander, traverse the basin of (2 M.) *Kandergrund* (2657′; Hôt. Alpenruhe), and ascend, leaving the church of *Bunderbach* (2880′; hotel) on the left, to the (1 M.) diligence-station of *Blauseehöhe* (2985′; Hôt. Blauseehöhe, R. 2-3, B. 1¼ fr.).

About ¼ M. to the right is the ***Blaue See** (2950′), picturesquely embosomed in wood and remarkable for its brilliant colour (best by morning-light; adm. 1 fr., including a row on the lake). On the lake is the **Hôtel-Pension Blausee* (May 1st-Oct. 15th; pens. 5-7½ fr.; restaurant).

Farther on, we pass the ruined *Felsenburg* (above, to the left), and reach the diligence-station of (¾ M.) *Blausee-Mitholz* (3155′; Hôt. des Alpes, unpretending but good). We then ascend the *Bühlstutz* in windings (old road shorter), crossing the Lötschberg railway (p. 232), and reach (2½ M.) —

8 M. **Kandersteg.** — **Hotels** (from N. to S.): *KURHAUS KANDERSTEG *(Bühlbad)*, 80 beds, R. 2-3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL KANDERSTEG, 100 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.; PENS. ALPINA, 4-6 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BLÜMLISALP, pens. 5½-8 fr.; HÔT. TOURIST, opposite, pens. 5-7 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. ALPENBLICK, pens. from 4 fr., unpretending; *HÔT.-PENS. CENTRAL & BELLEVUE, 70 beds at 2½-4½, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. ERIKA; ADLER; *HÔTEL VICTORIA, May 1st-Oct. 31st, 120 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.; HÔT. POST; HÔT.-PENS. MÜLLER, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair; 20 min. farther on, HÔT.-PENS. ALPENROSE, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-7 fr., good; *PARK HÔTEL & PENS. GEMMI, 100 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr., *BEAR, May 1st-Sept. 30th, 90 beds, similar charges, both well situated in *Eggenschwand*, 2¼ M. from the Bühlbad, where the road ends. — **Guides**: Abraham Müller and son, Peter, Fritz, Sam., and Joh. Ogi, Joh. and Samuel Hari, Gottfr. Müller, Joh. and Sam. Stoller, Fritz Kunz, Joh. and Peter Künzi, Arnold Schmid, Imobersteg the schoolmaster, etc.: to Schwarenbach (unnecessary; 3, descent 2 hrs.) 5 fr.; to the Gemmi 7, to the Baths of Leuk 10 fr. — **Carriages**: one-horse to Frutigen 10, two-horse 18 fr.; Spiez or Adelboden, 18 or 32 fr. Small carriage for 1 pers. to the Gemmi Pass 20, there and back 25 fr. — *Post Office* beside the Hôtel Victoria. — *English Church* near the Hôtel Victoria.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometer

1:150.000

0 1 2 English Miles

Kandersteg (3835-3940′), a scattered village in a fine situation, is visited as a health-resort in summer and winter. A fine panorama is disclosed at the beginning of the valley: N.E. is the jagged Birrenhorn; E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp and the beautiful Doldenhorn; S.E. the barren Fisistöcke. Farther on, the snow-peaks disappear, leaving only the Gellihorn, Lohner, and other rocks at the end of the valley in sight.

Excursions. From the Bühl to (1/2 hr.) *Libigen* (4430′), with fine view; to *Aegertenwald-Senggi; Auf der Höh-Bütschels* (30-50 min.); *Waldegg* (20 min.); *Golitschen-Alp* (6090′), 2 hrs. (guide 4 fr.; edelweiss); *Unter-Biberg* (5060′), from Eggenschwand 1 1/4 hr.; *Schleifen* (1 hr.); *Fisi-Alp* (6450′), 2 hrs. (guide desirable; rich Alpine flora); *Ueschinen Alp* (1 hr.; see p. 236); *Schneitboden* (1/2-1 hr.; good survey of the whole valley); to *Reinharts* and *Allmen* by the Ueschinen Alp or (for experts with steady heads) by the Fluh (1 1/2 hr.).

The wild **Gastern-Tal,** from which the Kander descends in picturesque falls, deserves a visit. A good path, diverging between the Bear and Gemmi hotels, skirts the left bank and ascends steeply through the **Klus* (p. 241) to the basin of *Gasternholz* or upper part of the valley, bounded on the S. by the precipices of the Tatlishorn and Altels. A bridge crosses the Kander to the (35 min.) *Restaurant Waldhaus* (R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.). Farther up, at *Gastern* or *Selden,* about 3 hrs. from Kandersteg, is the small *Hôtel Gasterntal* (p. 241).—A steep and giddy path (guide indispensable, 10 fr.) ascends from the Waldhaus to the S. to (2 1/2 hrs.) the *Balmhorn Club-Hut* on *Wildelsigen* (7874′), whence the *Balmhorn* (p. 236) may be ascended by experts viâ the N. arête in 8-9 hrs. (difficult; guide 50 fr.).

Farther to the N. lies the interesting Oeschinen-Tal. The path (to the lake 1 1/2 hr.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.) diverges to the left about 6 min. beyond the Bühlbad, or by the Hôtel Victoria, ascends for 50 min. on the left bank of the *Oeschinenbach,* then crosses to the right bank (to the right, the beautiful *Staubbach-Fall*), and reaches the (40 min.) picturesque **Oeschinen-See** (5185′), 1 M. in length (*Hôtel Oeschinensee,* R. 1 1/2-3, D. 2-3, pens. 5-6 fr.). Above the lake tower the snow-clad peaks of the *Blümlisalp, Fründenhorn,* and *Doldenhorn,* from which descend several cascades. A row on the lake is enjoyable (to the gorge at the S.E. corner and back 1 hr., fare 1 hr.).—Thence to the *Oeschinen Alp* and the *Blümlisalp Hut* (guide 10 fr.), see p. 208; over the *Hohtürli* into the *Kiental* (guide to Reichenbach, 20 fr.), or over the Hohtürli and *Seflnen-Furgge* to *Lauterbrunnen* (guide 30 fr.), see p. 208.

The **Blümlisalp** or **Frau,** a huge mountain-group, covered on the N. side with a dazzling mantle of snow, and on the S. descending in bold precipices to the Kander Glacier, culminates in three peaks. To the W. is the *Blümlisalphorn* (12,040′), the highest; in the centre is the snowy *Weisse Frau* (12,010′); and to the E. is the *Morgenhorn* (11,905′) with the lower *Wilde Frau* (10,693′), *Blümlisalpstock* (10,560′), *Blümlisalp-Rothorn* (10,828′), and *Oeschinenhorn* (11,450′). The starting-point for these ascents is the *Blümlisalp Club Hut* (S.A.C.) on the Hohtürli (9055′; 5 hrs. from Kandersteg, see p. 208), whence the *Wilde Frau* may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), the *Blümlisalpstock* in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), the *Weisse Frau* in 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), the *Blümlisalphorn* (guide 50 fr.) and the *Morgenhorn* (guide 40 fr.) each in 5 hrs.

The **Dündenhorn** or *Wittwe* (9400′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), ascended from Kandersteg viâ the *Oeschinen-Alp,* not difficult for experts, affords a splendid survey of the Blümlisalp group. We may follow the arête to the *Bundstock* (9050′) and the *Blümlisalp Hut* (see above), and redescend to Kandersteg (13-14 hrs. in all).—The **Birre** or *Birrenhorn* (8218′), viâ the Oeschinen-Alp in 4 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), is repaying and not difficult.

The **Doldenhorn** (11,965′; guide 40 fr.), difficult, for experts only, is ascended from the *Doldenhorn Hut* of the S.A.C., 3 hrs. from Kandersteg, on the *Upper Biberg* (6400′), in 5½-6 hrs. — The **Fründenhorn** (11,045′; guide 40 fr.) is not difficult for experts (from the Hôtel Oeschinensee viâ the *In den Fründen Alp* 6-7 hrs.). — Interesting but toilsome passes lead from the Oeschinen-Tal to the Kander Glacier, across the *Oeschinen-Joch* (about 10,430′), between the Oeschinenhorn and the Fründenhorn, and across the *Fründen-Joch* (9845′), between the Fründenhorn and the Doldenhorn (from Kandersteg to the Mutthorn Hut 10 hrs.; guide 40 fr.).

The **Alpschelenhubel** (7385′; 3 hrs.; guide, not necessary for experts, 8 fr.), to the W. of Kandersteg, is easy and attractive. We ascend by the *Ueschinen-Tal* (see below) to the (1 hr.) *Ueschinen Alp* (5240′), and thence to the right by the Bonder Krinden route (p. 243; steep at places, but safe) to the (1½ hr.) *Alpschelen Alp* (6870′). Thence to the (½ hr.) *Hubel*, over pastures to the N.E. (fine view).

Other ascents from Kandersteg are the *Fisistöcke* (9670′; guide 12 fr.; beautiful view); the *Elsighorn* (7695′; guide 8 fr.); *First* (8365′; guide 10 fr.); *Bonderspitz* (8360′; guide 8 fr.); *Gellihorn* (7510′; guide 12 fr.); *Klein-Lohner* (8500′), *Gross-Lohner* (10,020′) and *Tschingelochtighorn* (8990′; guide 25 fr. each, see p. 243), and *Hockenhorn* (10,817′), ascended from Selden in the Gastern valley by the Lötschen Pass (p. 241) in 6 hrs. (guide 20, to Ried 30 fr.; not difficult and highly remunerative).

From Kandersteg over the *Bonder Krinden* to *Adelboden*, see p. 243 (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.); over the *Lötschen Pass* to *Ried*, see R. 54 (9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — Over the **Tschingel Pass** to *Lauterbrunnen*, see p. 209 (12-13 hrs., guide 30 fr.); travellers are advised to spend the night at the Hôt. Gasterntal, at Selden (comp. p. 241). — Over the **Petersgrat** to the *Lötschen-Tal* (11-12 hrs. from Kandersteg to Ried; guide 40 fr.), a fine route. We follow the Tschingel Pass route to the *Mutthorn Hut*, then turn to the right and ascend snow-slopes to the *Petersgrat* (p. 209; *View). Descent through the *Telli-Tal* to *Ried* (p. 239).

The bridle-path beginning at the *Bear Hotel* (3940′; shady in the morning) ascends straight towards the *Gellihorn* ('Mittaghorn'; 7510′). On the right the *Alpbach* descends from the *Ueschinen-Tal*, forming several small falls. The path winds up the slope of the Gellihorn in 35 zigzags for about 1¾ hr. to the height 'Beim Stock', at the beginning of the upper valley. It then gradually ascends through wood high above the Gastern-Tal (p. 241) and, farther on, above the *Schwarzbach Valley*, affording fine views of the Fisistock, Doldenhorn, etc. After about 50 min. we reach the *Spitalmatte* (6240′), a pasture, strewn with stones and débris, which was entirely devastated in 1895 by a burst of the glacier covering the slopes of the *Altels* (p. 237), to the left. A tablet commemorates the six persons who lost their lives on this occasion. Between the Altels and the black rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9865′; adjoining which is the snow-clad *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 11,340′), lies imbedded the *Schwarz Glacier*, drained by the *Schwarzbach*. We next traverse a stony chaos to the (½ hr.) **Hôtel Schwarenbach** (6780′; R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-8 fr., very fair), with its small lake.

Ascents. The **Grosse Rinderhorn** (11,340′), 5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), not difficult; view very fine. The ***Balmhorn** (12,175′), ascended in 5-6 hrs., viâ the *Schwarz Glacier* and the *Zagengrat* (toilsome, but free from danger; guide 30 fr., to the Rothe of Leuk 10 fr.), affords a magni-

ficent panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, extending to N. Switzerland. Mont Blanc and the colossal Bietschhorn are especially prominent. Below lie Leuk and the Kander-Tal, extending on the N. to the Lake of Thun. Expert climbers may descend from the Zagengrat direct to the Baths of Leuk. More interesting, but longer and more difficult is the ascent from the (3 hrs.) *Balmhorn Hut* (p. 235), by the N. arête in 8-9 hrs. (guide to Schwarenbach 50 fr.). — The **Altels** (11,930′) is also interesting (5-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; much step-cutting necessary when there is little snow). Those who have steady heads may combine the Balmhorn with the Altels (passage from one to the other, 1-1½ hr.; guide 50 fr.). — The **Wildstrubel** (10,670′; guide 25, with descent to Lenk 35 fr.) is ascended from the Gemmi (guide, A. Varonier) over the *Lämmern Glacier* in 4½ hrs. (comp. pp. 243, 249; not difficult and highly interesting; recommended to ski-runners in winter). — Over the *Engstligen-Grat* to *Adelboden* (5-5½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), see p. 243.

We next reach the (½ hr.) shallow *Daubensee* (7265′), 1¼ M. long, fed by the Lämmern Glacier, with no visible outlet, and generally frozen over for seven months in the year. The path skirts the E. bank of the lake for about 20 min., and, 10 min. beyond it, reaches the summit of the pass, the **Gemmi** or **Daube** (7640′; **Hôtel Wildstrubel*, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.), at the base of the *Daubenhorn* (9685′), commanding a surprising *View of the Alps of the Valais (panorama by Imfeld). To the extreme left are the Mischabelhörner; more to the right, and farther off, rise Monte Rosa, the Barrhorn, and the Brunnegghorn; in the centre, the huge Weisshorn, the Zinal-Rothorn, the Ober-Gabelhorn, the blunt pyramid of the Matterhorn, the Pointe de Zinal, the Dent Blanche, the Bouquetins, and the Dent de Perroc. To the right of the Daubenhorn is the range of the Wildstrubel, with the Lämmern Glacier, and far below lie the Baths of Leuk. Rich flora.

About 4 min. beyond the pass we reach the brink of a fissured rocky wall, 1660′ high, down which, in 1736-41, the cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most curious of Alpine routes, 5′ in width. The windings are hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually projecting at places beyond the lower. The steeper parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. At the foot of the cliff extends a slope of débris, the lower part of which is covered with firs. About halfway down is a *Trinkhalle* (rfmts.). The descent from the pass to the Baths takes 1½ hr. (ascent 2½ hrs.).

Baths of Leuk. — **Hotels** (the first eight, open in summer only, all belong to the same company): *Hôtel des Alpes; Maison Blanche; Hôtel du Grand Bain; at these R. 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-18 fr.; Hôtel de France; Union; Bellevue; at these, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. des Frères Brunner, Guillaume Tell, pens. 6-7 fr. — Hôt. Gemmi, Cheval Blanc, R. 2-2½, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr., Croix Fédérale, all unpretending. — Pens. Tschopp, well spoken of. — Beer at the *Maison Blanche*, *Bellevue*, and *Restaurant des Touristes*. — Horse to the Gemmi 8, Schwarenbach 12, Kandersteg 20 fr.; *Porter* to Kandersteg 10 fr. — Diligence (from the Hôtel de France) to the Leuk station twice daily in summer in 2 hrs., up in 4 hrs. (fare 3 fr. 75 c.); one-horse carr. 12-15, two-horse 25 fr. — *English Church.*

Bad Leuk (4630′), Fr. *Loëche* or *Louèche-les-Bains*, locally known as *Baden*, a village (650 inhab.) consisting of wooden houses and the large hotels and bath-houses, lies on green pastures in a valley opening to the S., and watered by the *Dala*. Even in the height of summer the sun disappears at 5 p.m. The huge, perpendicular rocks of the Gemmi present a weird appearance by moonlight. The *Thermal Springs* (93-123° Fahr.), impregnated with lime, about 22 in number, are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease and rheumatism. Patients are numerous from June to September. The bath-houses (*Grosse Bad, Neue Bad, St. Lorenz-Bad*, and three others) are connected with the hotels, and contain both private and common basins, in which the patients under full treatment spend several hours daily. Spectators are admitted to the galleries of the common basins, where they are expected to contribute a small sum 'pour les pauvres'. The animated conversation of the patients is chiefly in French. Small tables or trays float on the water, bearing cups of coffee, newspapers, books, etc. The baths are open from 5 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. — The *Kur-Promenade*, an avenue $^1/_2$ M. long, is frequented in the morning by patients drinking the waters and in the afternoon by promenaders (music). Below the end of it, to the right, are the promenades of the 'Bois de Cythère'.

Excursions (guides, Guill. Grichting, Guill. Loretan, J. Lehner, A. Varonier, Joh. Schurvey). A walk leads from the end of the Kur-Promenade to the (20 min.) foot of a lofty precipice on the left bank of the Dala. Here we may ascend by eight rude *Ladders* (échelles), attached to the face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of *Albinen* (4252′). The fine view obtained from a jutting rock above the second ladder will repay the climber; but persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent. The descent is more difficult. - Excursions may also be made to the *Fall of the Dala*, $^3/_4$ hr. to the N.E., above Leuk; to the *Feuillerette Alp* (5850′), 1 hr. to the E., with fine view of the Altels, Balmhorn, and Gemmi; and to the *Fluh Alp* (6710′) in the upper part of the Dala valley, $2^1/_2$ hrs.

To the Hôtel Torrent Alp, a charming excursion of $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. (porter 6, horse 10 fr.; mule-post twice daily in summer in $2^1/_2$ hrs.). A winding bridle-path (red way-marks) ascends through wood and up the *Pas du Loup* (6105′) and then traverses the pastures of the *Torrent Alp* (beautiful flowers) to the ***Hôtel-Pension Torrent Alp** (8005′; open July 1st-Sept. 30th; 48 beds at 2-5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3-4, D. 4-$4^1/_2$, pens. 7-10 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), affording fine views and good headquarters for mountain-excursions. The chief ascent is that of the ***Torrenthorn** (9852′; $1^1/_2$ hr.; guide, unnecessary, 5 fr.). The bridle-path runs to the left along the slope at the back of the hotel, then turns to the right over the arête to the saddle, and finally ascends to the left to the summit (bench), which commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps (good panorama by Imfeld). On the N. side is the *Majing Glacier*, reached from the hotel in $1^1/_2$ hr. — The *Galmhorn* (8080′), ascended from the hotel by a good path in $1^1/_2$ hr. (guide needless), commands an extensive view of the Rhone Valley and Valaisian Alps. — Proficients should ascend the ***Majinghorn** (10,035′; 3 hrs.; guide, 8 fr., not indispensable), the view from which resembles that from the Torrenthorn. To the N. we look down vertically into the Dala-Tal; to the E. we have an unimpeded view of the Lötschen-Tal. Other fairly easy ascents are the *Lauchernspitze* (9345′; 3 hrs.;

8 fr.), the *Faldum-Rothorn* (9640′; 3 hrs.; 8 fr.), and the *Nivenhorn* (9105′; 5 hrs.; 12 fr.). The *Ferden-Rothorn* (10,440′; 4 hrs.; 12 fr.) is trying; the *Resti-Rothorn* (9757′; 5 hrs.; 15 fr.) takes good climbing. — Passes: To *Kandersteg* over the *Gizzi-Furgge* (9613′) and the *Lötschen Pass* (8840′), toilsome (10 hrs.; 20 fr.), comp. p. 240. To Ried over the *Ferden Pass* (8593′; 4½ hrs.; 18 fr.) or over the *Resti Pass* (8658′; 4 hrs.; 18 fr.), neither difficult (see p. 240).

The road to (10 M.) Leuk Station crosses the *Dala* and descends on the right bank to (3 M.) **Inden** (3730′; **Restaurant des Alpes*, with R.), whence walkers should take the bridle-path to the left, past the church. Above, to the left, lies the village of *Albinen* (p. 238). The road, after following the slope of the Dala Gorge a little farther, winds down, and recrosses the (1½ M.) Dala by a lofty bridge (restaurant; fine view).

Pedestrians bound for Sierre (p. 373) take the old road, which diverges to the right from the above road below the last curve and about 500 yds. before the bridge, passes through three tunnels, and gradually descends the slope by *Varen* and *Salgesch* (to Sierre 2 hrs.).

The road quits the Dala ravine about 1¼ M. farther on, high above the Rhone Valley, of which a fine view is disclosed, extending to the Dent de Morcles and Dent du Midi. Opposite is the Illgraben, with the Pfiner Wald below it. From the angle (2998′) near the chapel walkers follow the finger-post to the right direct to (8½ M.) **Louèche-Ville** or *Leuk-Stadt* (2470′; p. 374), while the carriage-road describes a curve of nearly 2½ M. From the town to *Leuk Station* (2044′; p. 374), 1¼ M. From Bad Leuk to the station is a walk of 2½ hrs. (in the reverse direction 3½ hrs.); comp. p. 374.

53. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

12 hrs. (8 hrs. from Ried), for good walkers only, in fine weather. Guide necessary (from Ried to Kandersteg 20 fr., from Gampel 22 fr.). The *Lötschen-Tal* itself deserves a visit. A rough and steep cart-road to Goppenstein; thence to Ried and Gletscherstafel a bridle-path.

From **Gampel** (2100′; *Hôt. Lötschental*), on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 M. to the N. of the station of that name (p. 374), with a large carbide factory and some lead and silver mines, the road ascends the *Lötschen-Tal*, or gorge of the *Lonza*, which is much exposed to avalanches. Mounting rapidly at first, it passes the houses of (1 hr.) *Mitthal* (3425′) and (½ hr.) *Goppenstein* (4035′), near the S. entrance of the Lötschberg Tunnel (p. 232). It then crosses the (¼ hr.) Lonza and leads to (1 hr.) *Ferden* (4557′) and (¼ hr.) *Kippel* (4514′; Hôt. Lötschberg). Thence it ascends viâ *Wiler* to (40 min.) **Ried** (4950′; *Hôt. Nesthorn*, R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, pens. 6 fr., very fair), at the base of the *Bietschhorn*.

Excursions (guides, Joseph, Gabriel, Johann, Theodor, and Benjamin Kalbermatten, etc.). The **Hohgleifen** (*Adlerspitze* 10,828′; 6-7 hrs., guide 25 fr.) is not difficult for experts, viâ the *Schönbühl* and the W. flank. [The ascent from the E. side, viâ the *Kastler-Joch* (p. 240) and the *Ijolli Glacier*, is much more difficult.] Superb view of the entire Valaisian

Alps, the W. Bernese Alps, the Lötschen-Tal, and the Rhone Valley.— The **Bietschhorn** (12,966′; 8½-9 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), first ascended by Sir Leslie Stephen in 1859, is very trying but not seriously difficult for experts. The night is spent in the *Bietschhorn Hut* of the Bern Academic Alpine Club on the *Howitzen* (8430′), 3 hrs. from Ried; thence across the *Bietschjoch* (see below) and the W. arête to the (5-6 hrs.) top. The descent may be made by the N. arête (interesting but difficult).— Three other interesting ascents from the Bietschhorn Hut are the *Schafberg* (10,825′; guide 20 fr.), the *Schwarzhorn* (10,275′; guide 20 fr.), and the *Wilerhorn* (10,863′; guide 25 fr.).

Other ascents from Ried: **Lauterbrunner Breithorn* (12,400′; 9-9½ hrs.; guide 40 fr.), laborious, but not difficult for experts (see p. 209); **Hockenhorn* (10,817′; 7 hrs.; guide 18, to Kandersteg 25 fr.), not difficult (see p. 241); *Tschingelhorn* (11,750′; over the Petersgrat in 8 hrs.; guide 27 fr.), not difficult; *Grosshorn* (12,352′; 10 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), difficult.

Passes. Over the Lötschenlücke to the Eggishorn Hotel, 13-14 hrs. (guide 40, including a night spent at the Concordia Hut 45 fr.; to the Steiger Hut 15, including a night there 20 fr.), laborious but very interesting. From Ried we ascend the right bank of the Lonza viâ *Blatten* (5060′), at the mouth of the *Telli-Tal* (Petersgrat, see p. 209), and *Eisten* (5200′) to the (1½ hr.) *Fafler-Alp* (5846′; Hôt. Fafleralp), at the mouth of the Fafler valleys (p. 209), and to the (20 min.) large *Gletscherstafel-Alp* (5846′). Beyond this we cross the Lonza and traverse old moraine hills at the foot of the Beichgrat and Schienhorn to the (¾ hr.) end of the *Lang Glacier* (6525′), which we then ascend (much crevassed in its middle portion, but devoid of danger if the snow is good and the necessary precautions observed), finally more rapidly, to the (3½ hrs.) **Lötschenlücke** (10,510′), with the *Egon von Steiger Club Hut* of the S.A.C., in grand environs. Experts may hence ascend the *Sattelhorn* (12,286′; guide from the Steiger Hut 20 fr.), the *Distelhorn* (12,296′; guide 25 fr.), the *Aletschhorn* (13,720′; guide 40, with descent to Belalp or Eggishorn 55 fr.), the *Mittaghorn* (12,778′; guide 25 fr.), the *Ebnefluh* (12,840′; guide 25 fr.), the *Gletscherhorn* (13,065′; guide 30 fr.), etc.— From the pass an easy descent of 2 hrs. over the névé of the *Great Aletsch Glacier* brings us to the *Concordia Hut* (p. 383), whence the Eggishorn Hotel is reached in 4 hrs. more.

Over the *Petersgrat* (10,515′) to *Lauterbrunnen* or *Kandersteg* (12 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), see p. 209; to the *Matthorn Hut*, 7 hrs. (guide 22 fr.).— *Wetterlücke* (10,365′) and *Schmadri-Joch* (10,863′), both difficult (guide 40 fr.), see p. 209.— Over the *Beich Pass* to *Belalp* (10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 376.

To the Rhone Valley over the *Baltschieder-Joch* (about 11,150′; from Ried to Visp 12 hrs.; guide 25 fr.); over the *Bietschjoch* (10,600′; 9 hrs.), or the *Kastler-Joch* (10,335′; 10 hrs.), from Ried to Raron (guide 20 fr.), all three interesting but fatiguing.

From Ried to Bad Leuk over the Ferden Pass, 8-9 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), fatiguing but repaying. At the *Kummen Alp* (p. 241) the path diverges to the left from the Lötschen Pass route, and ascends the *Ferden-Tal* to the **Ferden Pass** or **Müllerstein Pass** (8593′), between the *Majinghorn* (p. 238) and the *Ferden-Rothorn* (10,440′). Descent over long stony slopes to the *Fluh Alp*, and through the *Dala-Tal* to *Bad Leuk* (p. 237).— Over the **Gizzi-Furgge** (9613′), 10 hrs. to Bad Leuk, interesting but laborious (guide 20 fr.). The pass lies to the S.W. of the Lötschen Pass, between the *Ferden-Rothorn* and the *Balmhorn*. Descent over the *Dala Glacier* to the *Fluh Alp* (p. 238).— Over the Resti Pass, 7-8 hrs., also interesting (guide 20 fr.). From Ferden we ascend viâ the *Resti Alp* (6925′; two beds) in 3½-4 hrs. to the **Resti Pass** (8658′), between the *Resti-Rothorn* (9757′) and the *Laucherspitze* (9341′; ascended from the pass in ¾ hr.; admirable view), and descend to the (1½ hr.) *Hôt. Torrent Alp* (p. 238) and the (1½ hr.) Baths of Leuk.— To Loèche-Ville over the **Faldum Pass** (8675′), between the Laucherspitze and the *Faldum-Rothorn* (9310′), or over the **Niven Pass** (8563′), between the Faldum-Rothorn and the *Nivenhorn* (9106′; a fine point of view, ½ hr. from the pass), both easy (guide 20 fr.).

The Lötschen Pass route ascends from Ferden (p. 239) to the N.W. through larch-wood and pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Kummen Alp* (6808′); then over rock, débris, and patches of snow to the (2 hrs.) **Lötschen Pass** (8840′), commanded on the W. by the *Balmhorn* (12,175′; p. 236), and on the E. by the *Hockenhorn* or *Schilthorn* (10,817′; ascended from the pass in $2^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 5 fr. extra; splendid view). The finest view is disclosed before reaching the pass itself: to the S.E. rises the Bietschhorn; to the S. the magnificent group of the Mischabel, Weisshorn, and Monte Rosa; to the N. are the rocky buttresses of the Doldenhorn and Blümlisalp; to the N.E. the Kander Glacier, overtopped by the Mutthorn.

The path descends on the right side of the *Lötschenberg Glacier*, and then crosses it to the *Balm* (7940′), near the end of the glacier. Hence it descends rapidly over moraine-débris and leads over the *Schönbühl* to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Gfäll Alp* (6035′; milk), overlooking the upper **Gastern-Tal.** At the bottom of the valley we cross the *Kander* to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the huts of *Gastern* or *Selden* (5315′; Hotel Gasterntal, plain but good, R. 2-4, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 2-3 fr.). The Gastern-Tal was better peopled at the beginning of the 18th century than now; but indiscriminate felling of timber has so exposed it to avalanches that the inhabitants have to leave it from February to the hay-harvest. Beyond a beautiful forest, which has resisted the avalanches of the Doldenhorn for centuries, we reach (1 hr.) *Gasternholz* (4462′), amidst a chaos of rocks. The valley bends here and expands, being bounded on the S. by the snow-clad *Altels* (11,930′) and the *Tatlishorn* (8220′), and on the N. by the *Fisistöcke* (9670′). Waterfalls descend from the cliffs to the S.; the finest is that of the *Geltenbach*. At the end of the level valley, leaving the *Waldhaus* (p. 235) on the left, we enter the (1 hr.) **Klus*, a picturesque defile $^3/_4$ M. long, through which the Kander forces its way in a series of cascades. Crossing the river in the centre of the gorge, we turn to the left to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) Bear Hotel, or to the right, again crossing the torrent, to the (20 min.) Hôt. Gemmi in *Kandersteg* (p. 234).

54. From Frutigen to Adelboden.

Railway from Spiez to Frutigen in $^1/_2$ hr., see pp. 232, 233. Diligence from Frutigen to (10 M.) *Adelboden*, thrice daily in summer in 2 hrs. 50 min. (down in 2 hrs.; fare 3 fr. 25 c.; one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 20 fr.).

Frutigen (2560′), see p. 233. The road ascends through the deep and well-wooded **Engstligen-Tal** on the left bank of the *Engstligen*, crossing several torrents descending on the right from the Niesen chain, to the (2 M.) diligence-station of *Sonnhalten*, near the village of *Ried*, situated on the right, and passes below the *Linterfluh* (slate-quarries). In the background, at the head of the valley, appear the rocky crest of the Fitzer and the snow-clad Wild-

strubel. Crossing the *Hohe Steg* (3516′), a bold single-span iron bridge 230′ above the stream, we reach the (5 M.) *Inn zum Steg* (3641′; post-station for the scattered village of *Achseten*), and proceed on the right bank, finally recrossing to the left bank and ascending (short-cut to the right) to —

10 M. **Adelboden.** — **Hotels** (in the season it is advisable to secure rooms beforehand): *Grand-Hôtel, in an open situation, with fine view, 180 beds, R. 4-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3½, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Kurhaus, farther up, open June 1st-Oct. 1st, 120 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-16 fr.; *Hôtel-Pens. National, well situated, closed in Oct., April, and May, 125 beds, R. 3-5, L. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Adler & Kursaal, 120 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 60 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. La Rondinella, closed in April, Oct, and Nov., 75 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôt. Victoria, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beausite, 50 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Alpenrose, 50 beds, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt. Post, pens. 5-10 fr.; Pens. Hagen, 6-7 fr.; Pension Edelweiss, 5½-10 fr.; Pension Alpenruhe, 70 beds, pens. 6-9 fr.; Pension Hari zum Schlegeli, 200 beds, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; Hôt. Oberland, 30 beds, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Alpina, on the route to the Engstligen Falls, pens. 6-9 fr. — *Kursaal* adjoining the Hôt. Adler (Munich and Pilsen beer; concerts daily). — *Engl. Church Service.* — *Roman Catholic Chapel* (serv. in summer).

Adelboden (4445-4595′; pop. 1564), a large village beautifully situated on a sunny terrace, 400′ above the Engstligenbach, with a fine view of the chain of the Lohner and the Wildstrubel, is much frequented as a summer and winter resort. It possesses interesting old timber-houses and an old church (1433) with mediæval frescoes on its outside. Adjacent is a venerable maple-tree.

Excursions (guides, Fritz Allenbach, Joh. Pieren; G. Fährnich, schoolmaster; Christ. and Gottl. Bärtschi, G. Hager, Fritz and Joh. Hari, G. Künzi, David Spori, Sam. Zryd, Chr. Zumkehr, Gottl. Burn, Jac. Jungen, Alfred Amschwand). Short Walks: to the N., through the *Aeusser-Schwand* (black way-marks) to the (¾ hr.) **Bütschegg** (4480′; Restaurant-Pens. Waldhaus), at the mouth of the *Tschenten-Tal*, commanding a view of the Frutig valley and the Niesen chain. The *Hörnli* (4910′), ½ hr. farther up towards the Tschenten Alp (from Adelboden viâ Aeusser-Schwand 1 hr.), commands a more extensive view. — To the (1 hr.; path marked in red) **Choleren-Loch,** in the Tschenten-Graben, with a curious grotto excavated by the Tschenten-Bach (wooden bridge; entrance from below). Thence an interesting path descends the left bank to the (¼ hr.) ***Pochtenkessel,** in the deep gorge of the Engstligenbach, crosses to the opposite bank, and ascends to the high-road near the (6 min.) Steg Inn (see above).

To the (1 hr.; yellow way-marks) **Schermtanne** in the *Stiegelschwand*, at the foot of the precipices of the Albrist and Gsür (rfmts.). — To the **Bonder-Tal** and the **Lohner Waterfalls** (2 hrs. to the foot of the cliffs of the Lohner; green way-marks), a charming Alpine dale and a beautiful cascade. Farther up towards the *Bonder Alp* are abundant rhododendrons. — To the (1½-2 hrs.) ***Engstligen Falls,** 490′ high, in two leaps; bridle-path (red marks) past the farms of *Boden* to the (1½ hr.) lower fall (restaurant); good path thence (green marks) to the (1 hr.) imposing upper fall, ½ hr. short of the *Engstligen Alp*, see p. 243. — Short Ascents: To the **Kuonisbergli** (5710′) and **Höchst** (6285′), 1½ and 2 hrs., viâ the farms of Boden; a picturesque Alp, with rhododendrons; the Höchst commands a view of the entire Adelhoden valley (guide 3 fr., not indispensable). — To the (2 hrs.) **Schwandfeldspitz** (6650′; fine view), above the village to the [illegible] marks; guide 4 fr., not indis-

pensable). — To the **Regenbolshorn** (7200′), viâ the Hahnenmoos (see below) in 3½ hrs., or by the *Bütschi Alp* in 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr.), attractive. — To the (3½ hrs.) ***Laveygrat** (7395′; guide 10 fr.), by the *Hahnenmoos* (see below); fine view of the Bernese Alps and the Vaud and Fribourg mountains. At the W. foot of the mountain are the Baths of Lenk.

LONGER MOUNTAIN TOURS: ***Bonderspitz** (8360′; 4 hrs; guide 8 fr.) and **Elsighorn** (7695′; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr., not indispensable), two easy and interesting ascents. On the *Elsig Alp* (6000′) is a small lake, with stone-pines in the vicinity. — ***Albristhorn** (9070′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), not difficult; fine view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. The ascent leads by the *Furggi Alp* (6870′), and an attractive descent may be made by the *Seewlenhorn* (8300′) and the *Hahnenmoos* (guide 15 fr.), or to the N.W. by the *Grimmi Alp Pass* to the *Kurhaus Grimmi-Alp* (p. 244). — **Gsür** (8895′; 4½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), viâ *Schwandfeld*, difficult, for steady-headed climbers only; fine view of the Bernese Alps. — **Tschingelochtighorn** (8990′), from the (3 hrs.) *Engstligen Alp* (see below) in 3 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), the last ½ hr. fit for good climbers only, and **Tierhörnli** (9515′), from the Engstligen Alp in 3½ hrs. (guide 25 fr.), both interesting. — **Gross-Lohner** (10,020′), over the *Wagen* (rock-steps), or viâ *Hinterberg* and the *Aertelen-Grat* in 5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), a laborious ascent, for experts only. Fine view. — **Steghorn** (10,340′; 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), viâ the *Engstligen Alp* (see below), also fatiguing. — ***Wildstrubel** (*Gross-Strubel*, or E. summit, 10,670′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition, not very difficult for adepts. From Adelboden we ascend to the S. by a good path (red marks), passing the *Engstligen Falls* (p. 242), to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Engstligen Alp* (6360′; small inn), a broad Alpine basin at the base of the Wildstrubel. Hence a rapid ascent over the *Strubel Glacier* brings us to its head, whence we reach the (5-5½ hrs.) top from the N.W. side, over easy snow slopes. The summit commands an imposing view of the Valaisian and Beruese Alps and of the mountains of Savoy, Vaud, and Frihourg. The descent may be made over the *Lämmern Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Gemmi* (p. 237; guide 40 fr.), or over the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte* to the (2½ hrs.) *Wildstrubel Club Hut* (p. 249) and to (4 hrs.) *Lenk* (guide 40 fr.; p. 249). — **Felsenhorn** (9175′; 7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ the *Engstligen-Grat* (see below); fine view of the environs of the Gemmi, and of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — ***Männlifluh** (8705′; 5½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ *Rinderwald* and *Otterngrat* (p. 245), very interesting; better ascended from the *Kurhaus Grimmi-Alp* in 4-5 hrs. (see p. 244).

PASSES. To LENK (p. 248) an easy path (blue marks) leads over the ***Hahnenmoos** (6410′) in 4 hrs. (guide 8 fr., unnecessary; horse 15 fr.). On the pass is a small hotel, whence the *Regenbolshorn* (see above) may be ascended in ¾ hr., the *Laveygrat* (see above) in 1 hr., and the *Albristhorn* (see above) in 3-3½ hrs. Descent through alpine meadows (numerous flowers), with beautiful view of the upper Simmen-Tal, the Wildstrubel, Rätzli Glacier, Wildhorn, etc. (small restaurant at the *Bühlberg*). — Over the *Ammerten Pass* (8030′), 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), trying, see p. 250.

FROM ADELBODEN TO KANDERSTEG, an easy and interesting route over the **Bonder Krinden** (7850′), 6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), with which the ascent of the *Bonderspitz* (see above) may be combined. — TO THE GEMMI OVER THE ENGSTLIGEN-GRAT, 7-8 hrs., a fine route (guide 15 fr., not indispensable for adepts). From the (3 hrs.) *Engstligen Alp* (see above) we ascend by a somewhat steep path (red marks) to the (2½ hrs.) **Engstligen-Grat** (8660′), to the S. of the *Kindbettihorn* (8845′). We descend into the *Ueschinen-Täli*, cross the glacier on the W. side of the *Felsenhorn* (see above) to the arête (8635′), and descend by the *Rote Kumme* (red crosses) to the *Daubensee* and (3 hrs.) the *Gemmi Pass* (p. 237). Rich Alpine flora.

55. From *(Interlaken)* Spiez to Montreux. Simmen-Tal.

61 M. Railway in 4½-5 hrs. (2nd class 15 fr. 45, 3rd cl. 8 fr. 65 c.): Thunersee Railway to Zweisimmen, where carriages are changed for the electric Montreux-Oberland Bernois (M.O.B.) Line. Dining-cars are attached to the day express trains in summer.

Spiez, see p. 191. — The railway diverges to the left from the Thun line (p. 189), descends past (1¼ M.) *Spiezmoos* in a wide bend, crosses the *Kander* (splendid view of the Blümlisalp to the left), and traverses the Wimmis-Allmend to (3 M.) **Wimmis** (2070′; **Löwe*, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. Niesen, Hirsch*, both unpretending), a pretty village (1423 inhab.) at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (3248′), overlooked by a castle, now a school and public offices. The church is mentioned in ancient documents as early as 533. — Bridle-path to the *Niesen* (5-5½ hrs.), see p. 191.

Beyond Wimmis, the line passes through a defile *(Port)* between the *Simmenfluh* and the *Burgfluh* into the **Simmen-Tal**, a fertile valley enclosed by wooded heights. — 5½ M. **Oey-Diemtigen** (2206′; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, fair), with the village of *Oey* (Bär) on the left. To the right, *Latterbach*, on the left bank of the Simme.

From Oey to Matten (p. 248) a shorter and very interesting route (7 hrs.) leads through the **Diemtig-Tal**, with beautiful meadows and pine-forests, above which tower rocky mountains. A road leads to the *Kurhaus Grimmi-Alp* (8½ M.; diligence in summer twice daily in 2½ hrs., 3 fr. 40 c.; carriage 10, with two horses 18, there and back 12 and 22 fr.). The road, from which another, diverging to the right after ¾ M., leads to the (1¼ M.) prettily situated village of *Diemtigen* (2655′; Hirsch; Pens. Schönbühl, 4-5 fr.), runs along the right bank of the foaming *Kirel*, and through wood to the (2¼ M.) *Horboden Inn* (2655′), where the valley divides into the *Kirel-Tal*, to the S., and the *Filderich-Tal*, to the S.W. [In the valley of the Kirel, 2¼ M. from Horboden, is the *Rotbad* (3395′; pens. 4½-5 fr.), a health-resort with a chalybeate spring.] The road crosses the Kirel and ascends rapidly on the left bank of the Filderich, skirting the cliffs of the *Kilchfluh* and passing the (¾ M.) *Bochten Fall*, in a gloomy ravine to the left. Beyond *Wampffen* we reach the scattered village of (2¼ M.) *Zwischenflüh* (3510′; Riedli's Inn), in the midst of grand mountain scenery (to the S.W. the imposing *Schurtenfluh*). At (¾ M.) *Tschuepis* (3445′) the valley again divides. To the right is the lonely *Mäniggrund*, while in front opens the picturesque *Schwenden-Tal*, with the (2¼ M.) ***Gr.-Hôt. & Kurhaus Grimmi Alp** (4133′; June 1st-Sept. 30th; 130 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-14 fr.), a health-resort with mineral springs, finely situated on the *Schwendenegg*, a spur of the *Arvenhorn* (6895′). To the W. rise the Seehorn and the Spillgerten; to the S. the Kalberhorn, Rothorn, and Gsür; to the E. the Männlifluh, Tierlaufhorn, and Twirienhorn; to the N. the Hohmad and Schurtenfluh. The milch-kine of the Grimmi Alp are celebrated. — Excursions: ***Seehorn** (*Röthihorn*, 7420′; 3 hrs., with guide). The route leads viâ the (1 hr.) *Alp* (4725′) and the (½ hr.) *Upper Kummli Alp* (5550′), beyond which it skirts the rocky slopes of the *Gyrenhorn* (6195′) and ascends by the (½ hr.) N. arête of the Seehorn to (1 hr.) the top. Magnificent view of the whole Diemtig-Tal as far as the Lake of Thun, and of the High Alps from the Titlis to the Dent du Midi and Mont Blanc. Rich Alpine flora. — ***Männlifluh** (8705′; 4-5 hrs., with guide), not difficult

and very interesting. We either follow the path to the (2 hrs.) *Ober-Gurbs Alp* (6270′), then traverse the *Bütschenen-Bänder* (narrow ledges covered with débris), and finally ascend to (2 hrs.) the summit; or (easier) we may proceed by the (1 hr.) *Filderich Alp* (4330′), the (1 hr.) *Mittelberg Alp* (5640′), and the (¾ hr.) *Oberberg Alp* (6365′) to the (¾ hr.) *Obertal Hut* (7135′), and then ascend the grassy slopes on the W. side of the Männlifluh, and up step-like grassy ledges (steep but not difficult) to (1½ hr.) the top. The *Panorama is one of the finest in Switzerland. — The *Spillgerte* (8133′; guide and rope essential; 4 hrs. from the Kurhaus) and the *Gsür* (8895′; 5-6 hrs., with guide) are both difficult and fit for experts only. — From the Kurhaus Grimmi Alp to Zweisimmen over the **Männiggrat** (ca. 6230′), 4½ hrs., with guide, fatiguing. We ascend steeply through wood to (1½ hr.) the pastures of the *Männiggrat*, and then descend to the (½ hr.) *Seeberg Alp* (5920′), near the pretty *Seeberg-See*. Thence a footpath leads to the (½ hr.) chalet of *Stieren-Seeberg* and to (2 hrs.) *Zweisimmen* (p. 246). — To Adelboden by the **Otterngrat** (7485′), 6 hrs., with guide, attractive; beautiful view of the Bernese Alps. — To Matten in the Simmen-Tal, 4 hrs., easy and interesting. A good path ascends by the *Nidegg Alp* and through the *Grimmibach-Tal* to (1¼ hr.) the *Obere Grimmi Alp* (5730′), and over pastures to the (¾ hr.) **Grimmi Alp Pass** (6645′), between the *Rauflihorn* (7625′; easily ascended in ¾ hr.) on the left, and the rugged *Grimmialp-Rothorn* (7910′) on the right. The view to the S., comprising the Albristhorn, Rawylhorn, Rätzli Glacier, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and the mountains of the Saane-Tal, is very striking. We descend viâ the (5 min.) *Blutlig Alp* (6510′), whence the *Albristhorn* (9070′) may be ascended in 3½ hrs., with guide (see p. 243), and through the charming *Fermel-Tal* to (1¾ hr.) *Matten* (p. 248).

We now cross the *Kirel* (p. 244) and the Simme to (7 M.) **Erlenbach** (2240′; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpina*, pens. 4-6 fr., well spoken of); the village (2360′; *Löwe*, pens. 5-8 fr., *Krone*, pens. 5-6 fr., both unpretending but good; *Pens. Portmann*, 6-8 fr.), with its neat wooden houses, lies to the right, above the station.

The ***Stockhorn** (7195′) may be ascended hence by a new path (guide not indispensable for experts) in 4½ hrs. (*Inn*, 5 min. below the top, to the S.). Grand view and splendid flora. The ascent may also be made on the N. side from *Ober-Stocken* (2270′; Bär, rustic), 2 M. to the W. of Amsoldingen (p. 188), or from *Blumenstein* (p. 188) viâ the *Oberwal Alp* (5640′; quarters) in 4½ hrs. An alternative descent leads by the *Unterwal Alp* (4567′) to *Bad Weissenburg*, which is reached by means of ladders.

The railway ascends the left bank of the Simme. 8½ M. *Ringoldingen;* 10 M. *Därstetten.* — 11 M. **Weissenburg** (2575′; *Hôtel-Pension Weissenburg*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.).

In the narrow gorge of the Bunschenbach, 1 M. to the N.W. (carriage-road), lies the **Weissenburg-Bad** (2770′; open May 15th-Sept. 30th). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70°; at its source 81°) and beneficial for bronchial affections, is used for drinking only. The large **Neue Kurhaus*, burned down in 1898, has been rebuilt (200 beds, R. 3-10, D. 4, pens. 11-18, omnibus 1½ fr.); the *Alte Bad* is buried in the ravine ½ M. higher up (100 beds, pens. 7-9 fr.). — From the Neue Bad a pleasant walk may be taken to (½ hr.) *Weissenburgberg* or *Oberweissenburg* (3280′; Stern, good and cheap), in an open and attractive situation, with fine view of the Simmen-Tal. The *Fluhberg* (4685′) is ascended thence in 1-1¼ hr. (easy and interesting).

From Weissenburg to the Gurnigel-Bad (6 hrs.). Attractive path through the *Klus*, passing the *Katzensprung Fall*, 200′ high, and the *Morgeten Alp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Morgeten-Grat* (6435′), between the *Bürglen* (7110′; easily ascended in ¾ hr.) on the left, and the *Gantrisch* (7145′), on the right. We descend, leaving a path to the (½ hr.) *Schwefelberg-*

Bad (see below) on the left, to the (¾ hr.) *Gantrisch Pass* (5215′) and proceed viâ the *Gurnigel-Berg* to the (1½ hr.) *Gurnigel-Bad* (p. 186).

The line crosses the gorge of *Bunschenbach* by an iron viaduct 300′ in length, 100′ above the torrent, and ascends high above the Simme to the plateau of (13 M.) *Oberwil* (2755′; Löwe), commanding a fine view. We descend (short tunnel) to the (14 M.) *Enge* station (2680′), in a narrow defile, and skirt the left bank of the Simme to (16 M.) **Boltigen** (2690′; pop. 1933; *Bär*), a thriving village. Above rise the two peaks of the *Mittagfluh* (6198′).

From Boltigen to Bulle, 24 M., carriage-road; diligence from Jaun to Bulle twice daily in summer in 3½ hrs. A little above (1 M.) *Reidenbach* (inn) the road diverges to the right and ascends in windings (which paths cut off) to the (6 M.) pass of the *Bruch* (4940′; tavern and several chalets). It then descends to (10½ M.) **Jaun**, Fr. *Bellegarde* (3360′; *Hôt. de la Cascade*), a pretty village with a ruined castle and a waterfall 86′ high. [Path to the *Schwarzsee-Bad*, see below, viâ the *Ritzelen* and *Neuschels*, 3 hrs. — A cart-track to the S. ascends first on the right, then on the left bank of the Jaunbach to (1½ hr.) *Abländschen* (4280′; inn), at the foot of the bare rocky chain of the *Gastlosen* (p. 271). Easy passes thence to the S. over the *Grubenberg* (5885′) to (3 hrs.) *Saanen;* to the S.E. over the *Schlündi* to (2½ hrs.) *Richenstein* and (1 hr.) *Zweisimmen;* and to the S.W. through the *Grieschbach-Tal* to *Rougemont* and *Château-d'Oex*.] — The road descends the beautiful *Jauntal* or *Bellegarde Valley*, viâ *La Villette* (Ger. *Im Fang*), crosses the *Jaunbach (Jogne)* at *La Tzintre*, and reaches (17 M.) **Charmey,** Ger. *Galmis* (2955′; **Hôt. du Sapin*, 100 beds at 1½-3, D 3, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Hôt. du Maréchal-Ferrant*, pens. 5 fr.; *Pens. du Chalet*), a large village and summer-resort, charmingly situated. Fine view from the church. The road goes on viâ *Crésus*, *Châtel*, and the ruin of *Montsalvens* (rare flora), crosses the *Jaun*, and beyond (22 M.) **Broc** (2380′; *Hôt. de la Ville*, pens. 4-6 fr.), at the foot of the *Dent de Broc* (6005′; 3 hrs.; fine view), the *Sarine*, and leads through wood to *La Tour-de-Trême* (p. 269) and (24 M.) *Bulle* (p. 268). — From Crésus (see above) a pleasant route leads by *Cerniat* and the old monastery of *Valsainte* (3335′), and over the *Chésalette* (4659′), to the (3½ hrs.) *Schwarzsee-Bad* (p. 267). On the *Kalte Sense*, 4 hrs. to the N.E. of the Schwarze-See (diligence daily in summer from Fribourg viâ *Plaffeien;* 20 M., in 5⅓ hrs.), are the well-kept **Baths of Schwefelberg** (4585′; 130 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.), a health-resort with lime springs, at the foot of the *Ochsen* (7185′; 2½ hrs.; fine view). Thence over the *Morgeten Grat* to the (3½ hrs.) *Weissenburg-Bad*, see p. 245; bridle-path over the *Gantrisch Pass* (5215′) to the (3 hrs.) *Gurnigel-Bad* (p. 186), see above. To the N.W. of the Schwefelberg-Bad, in a sheltered situation on the slope of the *Pfeife* (see below), is the frequented **Ottenleue-Bad** (4695′; pens. 5½-7 fr.), with chalybeate springs. It may be reached from Fribourg viâ Plaffeien and *Sangernboden* in 5 hrs., or from Bern viâ *Schwarzenburg* and *Riffenmatt* (p. 185) in 5 hrs. The baths afford a view of the Stockhorn range; a more extensive view is obtained from the (¾ hr.) *Pfeife* (5415′) and the (1¼ hr.) *Schipfenfluh* (5745′).

The valley again contracts. Beyond (18 M.) *Weissenbach* (2770′; Hirsch) the line crosses two viaducts, traverses a tunnel under the *Laubegg-Stalden*, and beyond (20 M.) *Grubenwald* runs along the embankment of the Simme river.

22 M. **Zweisimmen.** — **Hotels.** *Krone & Kurhaus, with garden, 70 beds at 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Hôt. Simmental, 60 beds at 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare & Termini's, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Monbijou: Bär, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Beromann, pens. 5-6 fr. — *Engl. Church Service.*

Zweisimmen (3100′; pop. 2350), the chief village in the upper Simmental, with an old church, prettily situated in a broad basin on the *Kleine Simme*, is frequented both as a summer resort and a centre of sports in winter. It is famed for its cattle.

Excursions. The ***Hundsrück** (7260′), easily climbed in 4 hrs., commands a grand view of Mont Blanc, the Grand-Combin, and the Bernese, Fribourg, and Vaudois Alps. — The ***Rinderberg** (6825′; 3 hrs.), also easy, is another fine point of view.

The Montreux and Bernese Oberland Railway (electric narrow-gauge line; change carriages) describes a wide double loop (curved tunnel) and ascends the verdant valley of the *Kleine Simme* to the stations of (25 M.) *Oeschseite* (3785′; restaurant), where the Rüblihorn and Gummfluh emerge to the W., and (27 M.) **Saanen-Möser** (4173′; *Hôt. de la Gare*), on the summit of the pass, in a broad Alpine valley, dotted with chalets and hay-sheds. As we descend, beyond (28½ M.) *Schönried* (4048′; Pens. Alpenrose) a striking view is disclosed of the frowning *Rübli* (7500′), the serrated *Gummfluh* (8074′), the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch* beyond it, and lastly the huge *Gelten Glacier* to the left. The line winds down in long curves into the valley of the *Sarine* (Ger. *Saane*).

32 M. **Gstaad.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel Alpina, in an elevated position 10 min. to the N., with fine view, 80 beds, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bahnhof, 60 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. National, R. 2½-3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rössli, R. 2-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Pens. Oldenhorn, 4½-6 fr.; Hôt. Olden, 5-6 fr.; Pens. von Grünigen, ½ M. to the N.W., pens. 4-6½ fr. — *English Church Service* at the Hôt. National.

Gstaad (3450′), a village with 300 inhab., picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Lauenen-Tal*, is much visited as a health-resort in summer and as a sport-centre in winter.

Excursions. The ascents of the *Gummfluh* (8074′; 4½-5 hrs., with guide) and of the *Witenberghorn* (7720′; 4½ hrs., with guide) are both interesting. — To the (3 hrs.) *Arnen-See* (*Lac d'Arnon*, 5045′), in the *Tscherzis* valley, and to the (1¾ hr.) *Wallegg* (6732′), see p. 312. — Through the *Turbach* valley and over the *Reulissen Pass* (5635′) to *St. Stephan* and *Lenk* (4-4½ hrs.), see p. 250. — To *Gsteig* and to *Ormonts* and *Aigle* over the *Col de Pillon*, see p. 312.

Diligence from Gstaad in summer twice daily in 1½ hr. to (4½ M.) **Lauenen** (4130′; *Hôt. Wildhorn*, R. 1½, B. 1, S. 1½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Krone*, pens. 5-7 fr.; guides, Jacob and Christ. Schwitzgebel), the chief place in the valley, beautifully situated. The picturesque *Lauenen-See* (4557′), 1 hr. higher up, is best surveyed from the *Bühl*, a hill on the E. side. To the S. the streams descending from the *Gelten* and *Dungel* glaciers form fine waterfalls ('Dungelschuss') on both sides of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9304′). The **Lauenenhorn* (8133′) is easily ascended from Lauenen in 4 hrs. (guide 12 fr.); splendid view. The *Gifferhorn* (8343′; 4½ hrs., guide 13 fr.) is another fine and easily accessible point. — From Lauenen to Lenk over the *Trüttlisberg*, and to Gsteig by the *Krinne*, see p. 250. — Over the *Gelten Pass* (*Col du Brozet*, 9270′) to *Sion* (to *Zanfleuron*, see p. 312, 8 hrs., with guide), toilsome. The *Wildhorn* (10,709′) may be scaled from the Gelten Pass in 3 hrs. (from Lauenen 8 hrs., guide 25 fr.; comp. p. 249); the descent across the Brozet Glacier to Zanfleuron is difficult (guide to Sion 35 fr.).

33½ M. **Saanen**, Fr. *Gessenay* (3326′; pop. 3700; **Hôt. Saanerhof*, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Grand Logis* or *Gross-Landhaus*, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair; *Ours*, unpretending; *Hôt.-Buffet de la Gare; Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe*, 5-7 fr., well spoken of), is the capital of the upper valley of the Sarine. The inhabitants rear cattle and manufacture the famous *Gruyère* and *Vacherin* cheese.

The line now follows the right bank of the Sarine and enters the canton of Vaud at (36 M.) *Rougemont* (3265′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Rubli; Hôt.-Buffet de la Gare), with a château of Colonel Rivett-Carnac (visitors not admitted). Farther on the French langnage is prevalent. Stations *Flendruz* and *Les Granges*. — 40½ M. **Château-d'Oex** (3180′), and thence viâ (42¼ M.) *La Chaudanne-les-Moulins* (p. 270), (43½ M.) *Rossinière*, and (45½ M.) *La Tine* to (47 M.) *Montbovon* (2620′), see pp. 270, 269. The Montreux railway diverges here to the left from the line to Bulle, passes through two short tunnels and ascends the wooded valley of the *Hongrin* (p. 270) viâ (48½ M.) *Les Sciernes* (2896′) to (50½ M.) *Les Allières* (3320′). It then passes under the *Col de Jaman* (p. 270) by means of a tunnel 2730 yds. in length (highest point 3301′) and through six short tunnels to (54 M.) **Les Avants** (3190′; p. 305), where a striking *View of the Lake of Geneva is disclosed, and descends viâ *Chamby* (junction for Vevey, p. 300), *Sonzier*, *Chernex*, and *Châtelard* to (61 M.) *Montreux* (p. 301).

56. From Zweisimmen to Sion over the Rawyl.

13 hrs. Diligence from Zweisimmen to *Lenk* (8½ M.) four times daily in 1¾ hr. (2 fr. 10 c., coupé 2 fr. 80 c.): carriage 8, for 3-4 pers. 15 fr. Railway under construction. From Lenk to Sion (10 hrs.) Bridle Path; guide desirable (to Sion 20 fr.; horse 30 fr.).

Zweisimmen, p. 246. The road crosses the *Simme* near *Gwatt*, and ascends viâ *Bettelried*, with the château of *Blankenburg* (now the district court), to (3½ M.) *St. Stephan* (3297′; Stöckli; Adler), *Grodei*, (6 M.) *Matten* (Alpenblick; Krenz), at the mouth of the *Fermel-Tal* (p. 245), and, passing the *Pens. Victoria*, to —

8½ M. **Lenk.** — **Hotels** (open in winter). *Hôt. Wildstrubel, R. 2-3½, B. 1½, D. 2-2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, pens. 6-10 fr.; Krone, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; Hirsch, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Stern, pens. 5-6 fr., all three very fair; Pens. Alpenblick, R. 3-6, B. 1 fr., well spoken of; Bär, unpretending. — About ½ M. to the S.W. is the *Kuranstalt Lenk (3625′; open in summer only; 240 beds, R. 2-8, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 9½-15 fr.), with well fitted-up sulphur-baths and grounds.

Lenk (1750′), a prettily situated village (1800 inhab.), is frequented as a health-resort. The *Wildstrubel* (10,670′), with its snow-fields, forms a grand termination to the valley.

Excursions (guides, Jakob Allemann, Christ., Hans, and Herm. Jaggi, Gottfr. Betschen, Joh. Zeller, Jac. Trachsel). An interesting walk may he taken to the so-called *Siebenbrunnen* (4 hrs. there and back). Road (passing on the left the *Burgfluh*, an isolated nummulite rock with a 'glacier mill', and view of the Wildhorn) by *Oberried* (inn) to the (1¼ hr.) *Saw Mill* (3668′) at the end of the level part of the valley. A path now ascends close to the mill, between alders, in a curve on the right bank of the Simme, skirting a deep gorge with fine waterfalls. It passes the chalets of *Stalden* (4232′), and crosses the stream to (1 hr.) the chalets of the **Rätzliberg** (4583′; Fridig's Inn, small). To the S. the infant *Simme* issues in a single stream from the precipitous rocks of the *Fluhhorn* (8025′). Formerly there were seven streams, the channels of which may still he identified, but owing to the receding of the glacier only one now remains. — Farther to the left is the *Upper Laubbach Fall*, which is conspicuous from a long distance.

The **Oberlaubhorn** (6570′; with guide; easy and repaying), to the W. of the Rätzliberg, is ascended from Lenk, either viâ *Flühli* and *Trogegg* (3196′) in 3½ hrs., or viâ the *Iffigen Inn* and the *Ritzberg Alp* (5710′) in 4 hrs. — The ***Mülkerplatte** (6355′; 2½ hrs.; guide 5 fr., not indispensable) affords a superb view of the Wildstrubel, etc. Beyond the Kurhaus we ascend the left bank of the *Krummbach*, (20 min.) cross it, traverse pastures, passing the chalets of *Im Erb* (5400′), and mount (no path) to the top.

The **Iffigensee** (6825′; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr., unnecessary) is also worth seeing. By the (2¼ hrs.) *Iffigen Inn* (p. 250) we turn to the right to the (20 min.) *Stieren-Iffigen Alp* (5512′; rfmts.). The path, steep and stony at places, then ascends the (1¼ hr.) saddle bounding the lake, and skirts the lake to the right to the (¼ hr.) chalet at the W. end (milk). — At the base of the Niesenhorn (9110′), ¾ hr. higher up, is the *Wildhorn Club Hut* (7550′), from which the ***Wildhorn** (10,709′) is ascended in 3½ hrs. (guide from Lenk 25, with descent to Lauenen 30, to Sanetsch or Sion 35 fr.). We ascend the moraine of the *Dungel Glacier* and the E. slope of the *Kirchli* (9157′) to the névé of the *Wildhorn Glacier*, whence a gentle incline leads to the E. summit, which is connected by a snow-clad arête, 300 yds. long, with the equally high W. summit. Splendid view of Mt. Blanc, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, the Diablerets, Oldenhorn, and Dent du Midi; to the W. are the Vaudois Alps, to the N. the Fribourg Alps; farther off are the Jura, Black Forest, and Vosges. The descent may be made to the N.W. across the *Gelten Glacier* to (5 hrs.) *Lauenen* (p. 247), or (difficult) to the S., by the *Glacier du Brozet*, to *Zanfleuron* (2½-3 hrs.; see p. 312). — The *Niesenhorn* (9110′) may easily be ascended from the Wildhorn Cluh Hut in 2 hrs. (guide 12 fr.). More lahorious is the ascent of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9304′), from the Wildhorn Hut across the Dungel Glacier in 3 hrs. (guide 18 fr.).

The ***Wildstrubel** (W. peak 10,665′; central peak 10,655′; E. peak or *Gross-Strubel*, 10,670′), ascended from Lenk in 9 hrs. (guide 27, to the Gemmi 38 fr.), is very interesting and not difficult for adepts. From the (2¼ hrs.) *Iffigen Inn* (p. 250) to the Rawyl 2 hrs.; short of the pass we ascend to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Wildstrubel Hut* (9350′), huilt by Herr Hildehrand of Dresden, on the *Weisshorn-Lücke*, between the Weisshorn and the Rohrbachstein (fine view). Thence we cross the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte* to the W. snmmit in 2½ hrs., and to the E. peak in 3-3½ hrs. Imposing *View. [A more laborious route from the *Rätzliberg* (see above) ascends the steep rocks of the *Fluhwände* ahove the Siebenbrunnen to the (2 hrs.) *Fluhseeli* (6708′), whence the W. summit is reached in 4 hrs. over rocky slopes covered with déhris, and across the *Rätzli Glacier*.] Descent to the E. over the *Lämmern Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Gemmi* (p. 237); to the S. to (5 hrs.) *Montana* (p. 373); to the N. over the *Strubel Glacier* to the *Engstligen Alp* and (6 hrs.) *Adelboden* (p. 243). — The **Rohrbachstein* (9690′; 20 min.) and the *Weisshorn* (9875′; ½ hr.) are easily ascended from the Wildstrubel Hut (guide 15 fr. each).

From Lenk to Gsteig ($7^1/_2$ hrs.): over the *Trüttlisberg* (6713′; blue marks, ending on the pass) to (5 hrs.) *Lauénen* (p. 247), and thence over the *Krinne* (5463′) to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Gsteig* (p. 312); an easy and interesting route (guide 12, horse 25 fr.; see R. 68).

From Lenk to Gstaad (p. 247), $4^1/_2$ hrs., path over the *Reulissen Pass* or *Zwitzer Egg* (5635′), and down the *Turbach-Tal* (guide 8 fr.).— To Adelboden over the *Hahnenmoos*, $4^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 8, horse 15 fr.), see p. 243 (preferable in the reverse direction). By the *Ammerten Pass* (8030′), laborious but interesting (8 hrs.; guide, 15 fr.).

The Rawyl Route (at first a road) ascends the W. side of the valley, and at ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Flühli* enters the *Pöschenried-Tal*, watered by the *Iffigenbach*, which forms the fine **Iffigen Fall* 50 min. farther on. The road ascends in a curve to the right, and above the fall (20 min.) enters a level and wooded dale, in which are the chalets of the ($^1/_2$ hr.) **Iffigen Alp** (5253′; *Chalet-Hôtel*). The road is now continued by a bridle-path. We ascend to the left (finger-post), through a small wood on a stony slope, skirt the rocks, cross (10 min.) a brook, and reach (50 min.) the refuge-hut on the *Platten*, on a spur of the Rothorn, whence we overlook the Simmen-Tal. We then skirt the W. side of ($^3/_4$ hr.) the little *Rawyl-See* (7743′) and reach ($^1/_4$ hr.) a cross *(La Grande Croix)*, which marks the boundary of Bern and Valais and the summit of the **Rawyl** (7943′; $4^1/_4$ hrs. from Lenk; shelter-hut). The pass is a desolate stony plateau *(Plan des Roses)*, enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W. the long *Mittaghorn* (8815′); S.W., the *Schneidehorn* (9640′) and the *Wildhorn* (10,709′; p. 249); S., the broad *Rawylhorn* (9540′) and the *Wetzsteinhorn* (9114′); E., the *Rohrbachstein* (9690′; p. 249) and *Weisshorn* (9875′).

Beyond the pass the path leads past a second little lake, on the left, to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the margin of the S. slope *(Les Hors)*, which affords a limited, but striking view of the Valais mountains. We descend a steep rocky slope (leaving the dirty chalets of *Armillon*, 6925′, to the left), and ($^1/_2$ hr.) cross a bridge in the valley (5970′; beyond it, a good spring). Instead of descending to the left to the chalets of *Nieder-Rawyl (Les Ravins*, 5768′), we ascend slightly by a narrow path to the right and skirt the hillside. Then (25 min.) a steep ascent, to avoid the *Kändle* (see below); 20 min., a cross on the top of the hill (6330′), whence we descend to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Praz Combeira* (5345′), a cluster of huts. Lastly a long descent by a rough, stony path, ascending at places, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) **Ayent** (3400′; *Hôtel du Rawyl*, R. $1^1/_2$, pens. from 4 fr.; mules procurable).

The footpath from Nieder-Rawyl to Ayent, shorter by 1 hr., leads by the 'Kändle' (*i. e.* channel), Fr. *Sentier du Bisse*, along the edge of a water-conduit skirting a steep slope 1300′ high. Being only 1′ wide, the path is fit for steady heads only, and is dangerous at places.

From Ayent a better road leads viâ *Grimisuat* (2895′) and *Champlan* to (2 hrs.) *Sion*, or to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *St. Léonard* (p. 372).

IV. WESTERN SWITZERLAND. LAKE OF GENEVA. LOWER VALLEY OF THE RHONE.

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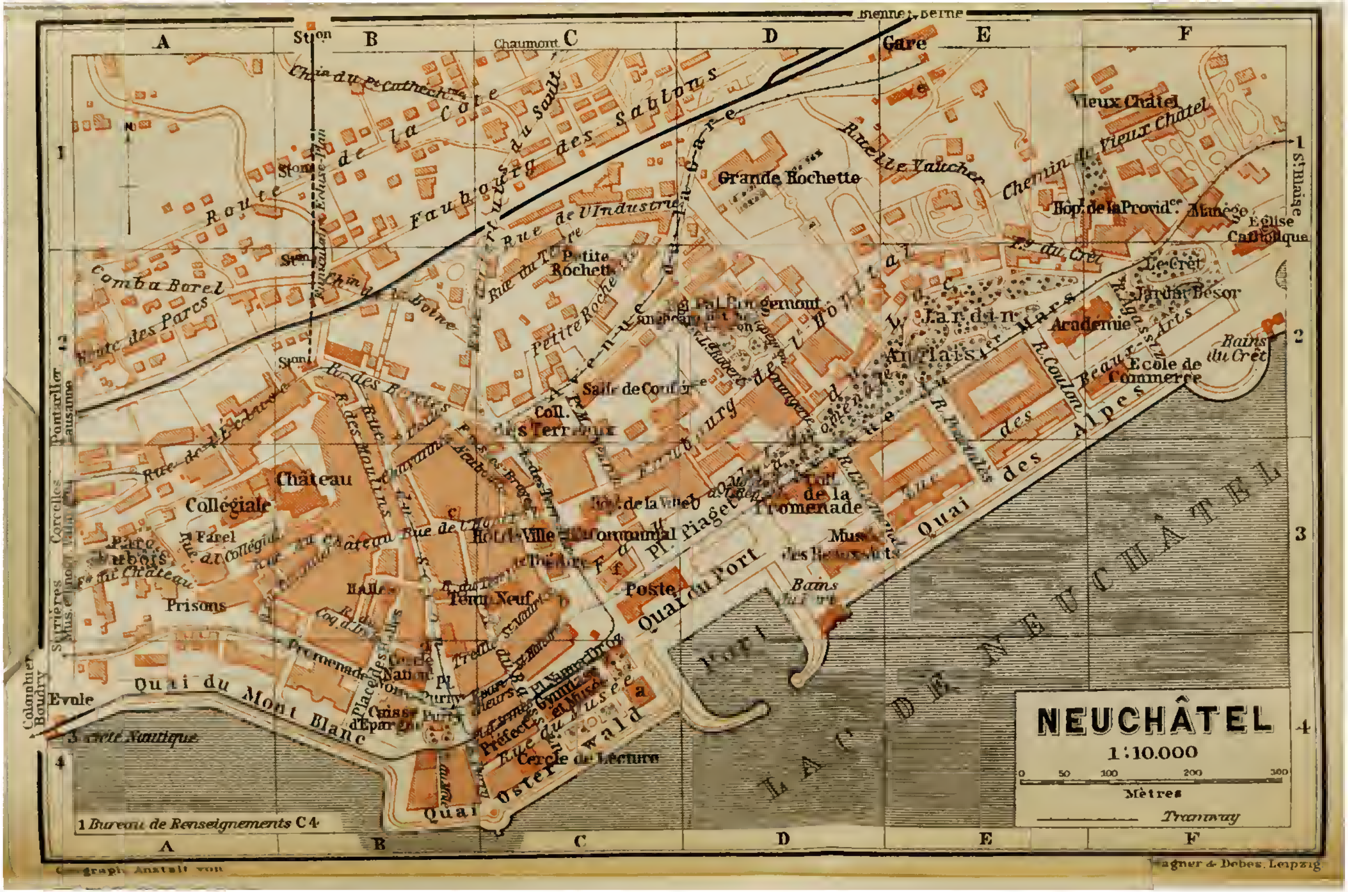
57. From Bern to Neuchâtel.

27 M. Railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 80 c.).

Bern, p. 176. The direct line diverges to the right from the Lausanne railway (p. 264) and leads viâ (3 M.) *Bümplitz-Bethlehem* to (5½ M.) *Riedbach*. On a hill to the right is the pleasant village of *Frauenkappelen*, with a suppressed monastery. The line traverses woods and meadows to (7½ M.) *Rosshäusern*, threads a tunnel 1200 yds. in length, and crosses the *Sarine*, or *Saane*, by a handsome viaduct. 11 M. *Gümmenen* (branch-line to Flamatt, see p. 264) and (12 M.) *Ferenbalm-Gurbrü* are each followed by a short tunnel. 14¼ M. *Kerzers* (Fr. *Chiètres*), the junction for Lyss and Payerne (p. 273). We now cross the *Grosse Moos*, a large morass which has been partly reclaimed, to (17 M.) *Münchenmier* (Fr. *Mousmier*). — 18½ M. **Ins**, Fr. *Anet* (1633′; *Ours*), a large village on a hill to the right (branch-line to Morat, p. 272). — Beyond (21 M.) *Gampelen* (Fr. *Champion*), at the S. foot of the *Jolimont* (p. 17), the railway crosses the canalized *Thièle* or *Zihl*, which connects the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne, near its efflux from the former. Beautiful view of the Lakes of Neuchâtel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St. Blaise
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Chemin du Vieux Châtel
Ruelle Vaucher
Grande Rochette
Hôp. de la Provid.ce
Manège
Église Catholique
Faubourg des Sablons
Route de la Côte
Rue de l'Industrie
Comba Borel
Route des Parcs
Petite Rochette
Academie
École de Commerce
Bains du Crêt
Le Crêt
Jardin Désor
Faubourg de l'Hôpital
Salle de Concerts
Coll.
Château
Collégiale
Farel
Prisons
Halles
Temple Neuf
Hôtel de Ville
Poste
Quai du Port
Quai du Mont Blanc
Quai Osterwald
Quai des Alpes
Rue du Musée
Cercle de Lecture
Promenade
Bains
Port
LAC DE NEUCHÂTEL
Evole
Colombier, Boudry
Pontarlier, Lausanne
Serrières
Corcelles
Prefecture
Gymnase et Musée
Place Purry
Caisse d'Épargne
Rue des Moulins
Rue des Terreaux
Rue du Château
Rue de l'Écluse
Musée des Beaux-Arts
Faubourg du Lac
Rue du Trésor
Pl. Piaget

and Morat and of the range of the Alps. To the right lies *Monmirail*, with a girls' school. — 23 M. *Marin-Epagnier*. Near *Marin* (Hôt.-Pens. Fillieux, pens. 4-5 fr.) are the famous lake-dwellings of *La Tène*, which have suggested the name ('La Tène period') for the pre-Roman iron age among the Celtic races N. of the Alps. To the S.E., on the lake, is the lunatic asylum of *Préfargier*. — At (24 M.) *St. Blaise* (p. 17) the train reaches the **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1427′), the Roman *Lacus Eburodunensis* (25 M. long, 4-5 M. broad; greatest depth 500′). Above the vine-clad W. bank rise the Jura Mts., and to the E. we enjoy a view of the Alps from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc.

27 M. **Neuchâtel.** — *Railway Station* (1585′; buffet), above the town, 1 M. from the lake. Electric tramway to the town every 10 min. (see below). — *Steamboats* on the Lake of Neuchâtel, see pp. 261, 267, 273.

Hotels. *Hôt. des Alpes et Terminus (Pl. c; E, 1), at the station, 95 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr., with a terrace (*View) and café-restaurant. — In the town: *Grand-Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. a; C, 4), in an open situation on the lake, 90 beds, R. at 4-7, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 8-12, omnibus 1 fr. — *Grand-Hôtel du Lac (Pl. b; C, 3), 70 beds, R. 3-4½, L. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8-10, omnibus 1 fr.; *Hôt. du Soleil (Pl. d; B, 3, 4), 70 beds, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-9 fr.; *Hôt. du Vaisseau, similar charges; Hôt. du Port (Pl. f; C, 3), R. 2-2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt. Suisse, R. 2, pens. 5½-7 fr. — **Pensions.** *Borel (Villa Surville)*, Parcs 15, above the town, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Mme. Emma Vuille*, Route de la Côte 40, pens. 5½-6 fr.; *Pens. Lavanchy*, Pré-Fleuri Maladière; *Mme. Guiton*, Rue Bachelin 9 (5 fr.); *Pens. Rose Villa*, Avenue du Mail 14 (5-7 fr.); *Graber*, Rue Pourtalès 2 (5-6 fr.); *Mme. Borel-Monti*, Palais Rougemont 2 (5-6 fr.); *Mme. Westemberg-Borel*, Faubourg de l'Hôpital 6; *Mme. Jordi-Blanc*, Vieux-Châtel 17.

Cafés. *Café-Brasserie Strauss*, by the harbour; *Brasserie Gambrinus*, Faubourg du Lac; *Café du Jura; Brasserie Müller*, at Evole (Pl. A, 4), with terrace. — Confectioner, *J. Lienhard*, adjoining the Enquiry Office (see below).

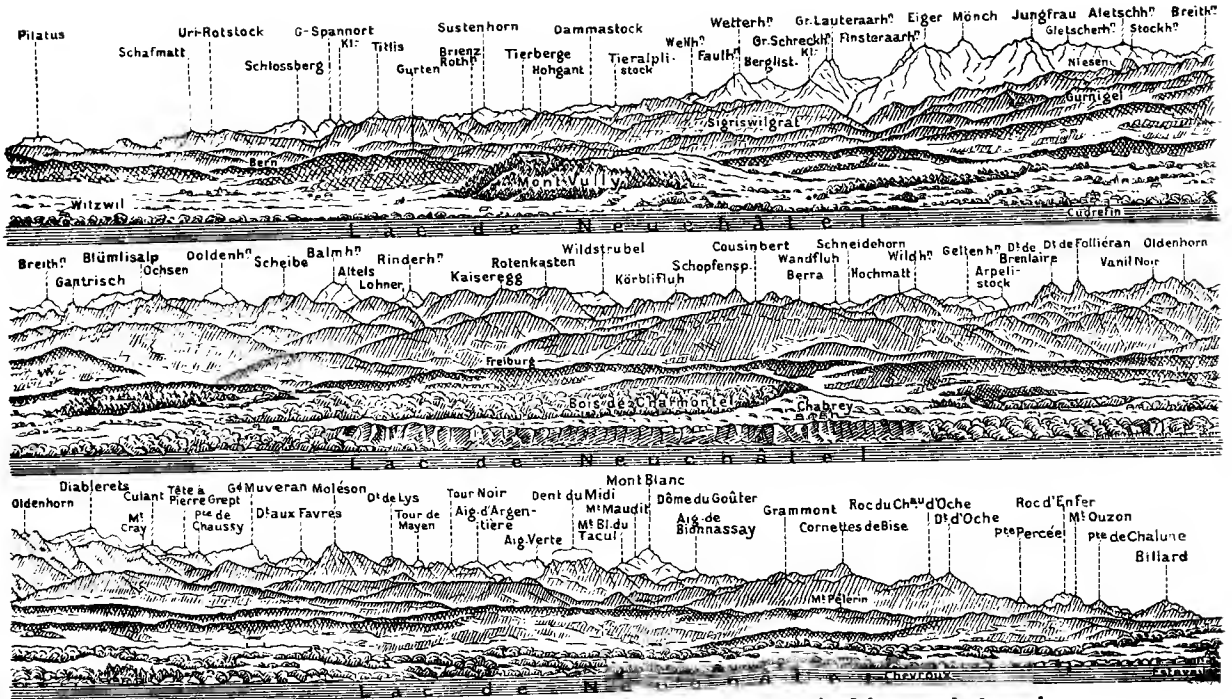
Electric Tramways from the Place Purry (Pl. B, 4) to the rail. station in 10 min. (10 c.); to the W. to (1½ M.) *Serrières;* to the E. to (3¼ M.) *St. Blaise;* to the N. to (3¼ M.) *Valangin* (35 c.) and (2½ M.) *Corcelles-Cormondrèche*, viâ *Peseux;* to the S. viâ *Auvernier* and *Colombier* to (5½ M.) *Boudry*.

Baths: for men at the harbour (Pl. D, 3) and at the *Crêt* (Pl. F, 2); for women at *Evole* (Pl. A, 4) and at the *Crêt*.

English Church, Avenue Léopold Robert; services at 10.15 and 5; chaplain, *Rev. G. A. Bienemann, M. A.* — **British Vice-Consul,** *E. Chable*.

Enquiry Office (Pl. 1; C, 4), Place Numa Droz.

Neuchâtel (1434′; 23,345 inhab.), Ger. *Neuenburg*, capital of the canton of that name, is charmingly situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel, to the E. of the mouth of the *Seyon* (p. 256), and at the base and on the slopes of the Jura. The canton, once a principality of the Orange family, passed by inheritance to the Prussian crown in 1707; in 1815 it joined the Confederation, and in 1848 it rebelled against Prussia, by whom it was finally given up in 1857. The banks of the lake at the town are skirted by a *Quay, planted with trees and affording a beautiful view of the Alps



Panorama du Crêt du Plan (598 m) à Neuchâtel

A little to the N.E. are the *School of Commerce* (600 pupils) and the *Academy* (Pl. E, F, 2), with five faculties (200 students), between the *Jardin Anglais* and the *Jardin Desor*. To the E. of the Jardin Desor rises the new *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. F, 2), in the Gothic style. — To the N. of the Faubourg de l'Hôpital (Pl. D, 2) is the *Hôtel du Peyron*, a tasteful building with a façade of the 18th cent.; on the ground-floor is the *Cercle du Musée*, with a well-kept garden open to strangers.

The CHÂTEAU (Pl. B, 3), on the hill above the town (reached from the Rue du Seyon by the Rue du Château to the left), dating partly from the 12th, but mainly from the 15-17th cent., and restored in 1866, is now the seat of the cantonal government. Adjacent is the *ABBEY CHURCH (*Collégiale;* Pl. A, 3; sacristan in the small turret-building by the stairs to the S. of the Farel monument), built in 1149-90, with two pointed Gothic towers of the 15th century. The choir (good stained glass) contains a large Gothic monument with 15 lifesize figures (partly renewed), erected in 1372 to the Counts of Neuchâtel, and restored in 1840. The pleasing cloisters on the N. side, rebuilt after a fire in 1450, were restored in 1860-70. — The *Place* in front of the church is adorned with a *Statue of Farel*, the Reformer (1489-1565), by Iguel (1875). — A bridge crosses the old castle-moat to the public *Park Dubois*. — About $^1/_4$ M. farther to the W., in the former Villa James Pury, is an interesting *Ethnographical Museum* (adm. 50 c., free on Sun. and Thurs. 10-12.30 and 1.30-4 or 6).

A splendid *View of the lake and the Alps is enjoyed from the *Crêt du Plan* (1960′; Pl. B, 2, 1; Café-Restaurant Bellevue, with terrace), to which a cable-tramway ascends every 10 min. (in 6 min.; fare 20 c., descent 15 c.). Comp. the opposite Panorama. — The *Observatory*, $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.E. of the town, above the cemetery (tramway to St. Blaise, station of Les Saars), erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers (visitors admitted on Frid.), is in telegraphic communication with La Chaux-de-Fonds, etc. (p. 257). The adjoining *Mail* (restaurant) commands a charming view.

Near the town there are pleasant wood-walks: to the *Roche de l'Ermitage* (2007′), *Fontaine André*, *Tête Plumée* (2485′), *Pierre-à-Bot* (erratic boulder), etc. — About 3 M. to the N. of Neuchâtel (electric tramway in $^1/_2$ hr., viâ *Vauseyon* and through the picturesque *Gorges du Seyon*) is **Valangin** *(Hôt. de la Couronne, du Château)*, with a church of the 16th cent. and remains of an old castle of the Counts of Neuchâtel and Valangin (small fee). Return to Neuchâtel by the upper road, which we follow for about 1 hr., and then descend the *Chemin du Petit Catéchisme* (Pl. B, 1), or by cable-tramway (see above).

The ***Chaumont** (3855′), to the N., is the finest point of view near Neuchâtel. The road (motor-omnibus in summer twice daily in 40 min., 3 fr., descent 2 fr.; separate trips for 4 or more persons 4 fr. each) diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road, $1^1/_4$ M. from Neuchâtel, and leads through wood to the (3 M.) *Grand-Hôtel de Chaumont* (3700′; rebuilding since a fire in Feb. 1909). The foot-path (red marks) turns to the right $^1/_4$ M. above the

Café Bellevue (p. 255) and ascends through wood, rejoining the road about 1 M. short of the hotel. About 3 min. below the Grand-Hôtel is a smaller inn, near a chapel and school-house. The view from the *Grand Signal*, 1/4 hr. above the hotels (at the top, indicator of the Swiss Alpine Club, by Imfeld), embraces Lakes Neuchâtel and Morat, and the Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. We may return to Neuchâtel by descending from the Signal to the right through wood to (3/4 hr.) *Fenin*, in the Val de Ruz, on the Chaux-de-Fonds road, and then following the shady path viâ *Pierre-à-Bot* to the left, or descending to *Valangin*, to the right, and through the *Gorges du Seyon* (p. 255). An attractive route, following the brow of the hill, by *La Dame* and *Chuffort* (guide advisable), leads in 4 hrs. from the Chaumont to the *Chasseral* (p. 17). **Gorges de l'Areuse*, see p. 261; **Tête de Rang*, see below.

58. From Neuchâtel to La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle.

Railway viâ La Chaux-de-Fonds to (23 M.) Le Locle in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 60, 2 fr. 80, 2 fr. 5 c.). This route as far as Les Hauts-Geneveys is very attractive; views to the left, beyond Chambrelien to the right.

Neuchâtel, see p. 253. The train skirts the slopes behind the town and crosses the *Seyon*, a stream descending from the Chasseral, which was carried down to the lake by means of a tunnel in 1839. —1 1/4 M. *Vauseyon*. Beyond a tunnel 1/2 M. long the line affords a superb *View of the lake and the Bernese Alps, and of Mont Blanc to the S. —2 1/2 M. *Corcelles-Cormondrèche* (1750′; tramway, see p. 253). The train ascends through wood; two short tunnels.

6 1/2 M. **Chambrelien** (2255′; *Buffet*), beautifully situated high above the valley of the *Areuse* (p. 261).

From Chambrelien a road leads to the N. (footpath in 18 min.) to (1 1/4 M.) *Rochefort* (2500′; Couronne), whence a footpath (green marks) ascends through beech-forest to the (1 1/4 hr.) ***Rocher des Tablettes** (1110′), a rocky plateau commanding a magnificent and highly picturesque view of the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne with their environs, the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc, etc. —To the N., 1/4 hr. below the top, is the *Hôt.-Pens. de la Tourne* (3710′; pens. 3 1/2-4 fr.), a summer-resort pleasantly situated in a verdant valley. — From the station of Chambrelien to *Champ-du-Moulin* 50 min. (path marked blue), see p. 259.

The train backs out towards the N.E. 9 M. *Montmollin* (2460′; diligence to La Tourne in 1 1/3 hr., see above). To the right is the *Val de Ruz* (see below), above which rises the *Chaumont* (p. 255).

10 1/2 M. *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2790′; Hôt. Bellevue; Hôt.-Brasserie du Jura). 13 M. **Les Hauts-Geneveys** (3135′; *Buffet; Pens. Beau-Regard*, pens. 4 fr.; *Hôt. de la Commune; Hôt. du Jura*), the highest point of view on the line, where Mont Blanc becomes very conspicuous, is frequented as a summer-resort.

Electric tramway from Les Hauts-Geneveys through the fertile and industrious *Val de Ruz* viâ *Cernier* and *Dombresson* to *Villiers* (5 1/2 M., in 35 min.; fare 60 c., return 1 fr. 10 c.).

The ***Tête de Rang** (1675′), ascended in 1 1/2 hr. from Les Hauts-Geneveys (by a lane to the left, 1/4 hr. beyond the Pens. Beau-Regard),

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Kilometer 1 : 150.000 Engl. Miles

commands a superb distant view of the Jura and the Vosges, and of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc and the mountains of Savoy. On the saddle, 1/4 hr. before the top, is the *Auberge de la Tête de Rang* (1340′). — Hence to the (1/2 hr.) *Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes* and (1 1/4 hr.) *La Chaux-de-Fonds*, see below.

The train passes through a tunnel (2 M. long; 9 min.) under the *Col des Loges* to (16 M.) *Les Convers* (3444′), a solitary station in a rock-girt valley. Beyond a tunnel (3/4 M.; 3 min.) under *Mont Sagne*, and a shorter one, we reach —

18 M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel Central, 70 beds at 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, S. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. de Paris, 65 beds at 2 1/2-4, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Fleur de Lys, 60 beds at 3, B. 1 1/4 fr.: Lion d'Or, pens. 6 fr., Guillaume Tell, pens. 5-7 fr., both unpretending; Balance; Hôt. de la Gare. — *Brasserie Ariste Robert* (Munich and Pilsen beer); *Rail. Restaurant.* — *American Consular Agent.*

La Chaux-de-Fonds (3254′), an important town (39,000 inhab.) with handsome public buildings, is a centre of the watch-making industry (large school of watch-making). The *Collège Industriel* contains the picture-gallery (good pictures by Swiss masters), the library, the historical museum, and a collection of coins. The *Parc du Petit-Château* is tastefully laid out.

A pleasant walk may be taken by a path to the W. to (1 hr.) the hill of **Pouillerel** (4200′), commanding a view over Franche-Comté to the Vosges and of the Bernese Alps to the Wildstrubel and Mont Blanc. We may descend hence to *Les Planchettes* (3500′; restaurant; 4 1/2 M. by road from La Chaux-de-Fonds) and thence proceed viâ *Moron* in about 2 hrs. to the *Saut du Doubs* (p. 258). — To the S.E. a road (one-horse carr. 6 fr.) leads from La Chaux-de-Fonds to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes* (4225′), a fine point of view. A more extensive prospect is enjoyed from the **Tête de Rang* (4675′; p. 256), 35 min. to the S.W. of the hotel. — *Aqueduct*, see p. 259. — A narrow-gauge railway runs to the S.W. to *La Sagne* and (10 M., in 1 hr.) *Les Ponts-de-Martel* (Hôt. de la Loyauté), with a large watch-making industry.

From La Chaux-de-Fonds to the picturesque ***Côtes du Doubs**, a pleasant excursion of one day (to Goumois 7 1/4 hrs.). The road leads past the *Restaurant Bel-Air* and the *Hôt.-Pens. Jérusalem* to the (3 M.) *Restaurant des Brenets* (3110′; view of the Doubs below), then descends through wood (short-cuts) towards the *Doubs*, which forms the frontier between Switzerland and France from Villers-le-Lac (p. 258) onwards, reaching the river near (3 M.) the charmingly-situated *Maison Monsieur* (restaurant, trout) and skirting its bank (two tunnels) viâ *La Rasse* (Swiss custom-house) to (1 1/2 M.) *Biaufond* (1990′; hotel). Then by boat (2 1/2 fr.) to (1/2 hr.) the saw-mill of *Le Refrain* and past the ruins of the (2 M.) *Moulin de la Mort* (1835′) to the *Echelles de la Mort*, where the way is barred by high rocks. These may be scaled by means of ladders, but to circumvent them we must follow the steep path to the left in front of the house, through the wood. At (25 min.) the top we turn to the right, pass (20 min.) two houses, and then descend to the right, in the direction of the Doubs, to (20 min.) *La Verrerie*. Thence we continue either by boat or on foot along the French bank to (35 min.) *La Goule* (restaurant; road to *Noirmont*, p. 258, 2 hrs.). We now follow the right bank, past (1/2 M.) some electric works, to (2 M.) *Theusseret* (restaurant) and to (1 1/2 M.) *Goumois* (Hôt. Taillard, very fair), a charmingly situated village (diligence to *Saignelégier*, 5 1/2 M., twice daily in 2 hrs., 1 fr. 10 c.). Walkers follow the winding road (short-cuts) 1 M. from Theusseret, to the right, which leads to the E., past the ruin of *Franquemont*, to (3 1/2 M.) *Saignelégier* (3220′; Buffet; Hôt. de la Gare, pens. 5-8 fr.; Hôt. du Cerf), whence a

railway (Chemin de fer régional) runs viâ *Muriaux*, *Noirmont* (Soleil), and *Les Bois* to (1½ hr.) La Chaux-de-Fonds. — From Saignelégier a road runs to the N. viâ *Goumois* and *Vaufrey* to (9½ M.) *Réclère* (p. 13). — Local railway from Saignelégier to *Glovelier* (15 M., in 1 hr.), see p. 13.

From La Chaux-de-Fonds to Bienne, 26½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 85 c.). The line passes the station of (2⅓ M.) *Convers Hameau (Halte du Creux)*, and enters the well-wooded *Val St. Imier*, watered by the *Suze* or *Schüss*. 5½ M. *Renan;* 8¼ M. *Sonvilier*, with the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Erguel* on a pine-clad rock. — 9½ M. **St. Imier** (2670′; 8046 inhab.; **Rail. Restaurant; Maison de Ville; Hôt. des Treize-Cantons*, 22 R. at 2½, D. incl. wine 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. d'Erguel: Bellevue Restaurant*), the capital of the valley, with considerable watch-manufactories. Cable-railway in 10 min. (60 c., return 80 c.) to the *Sonnenberg* or *Mont Soleil* (4100′; *Gr.-Hôt. du Mont-Soleil, pens. 6-8 fr.; Pens. Mon-Repos, 6-8 fr.; Croix Bleue, pens. 5-7 fr.; large railway-restaurant), an inclined plateau covered with pastures and groves of pine-trees; fine view. — From St. Imier to the *Chasseral* (5280′), bridle-path in 2½-3 hrs., the lower half mostly through wood, past the (¾ hr.) farm of *La Baillive* (restaurant) or through the picturesque *Combe Grède*; see p. 17. — 18 M. *Sonceboz*, and thence to (26½ M.) *Bienne*, see p. 14.

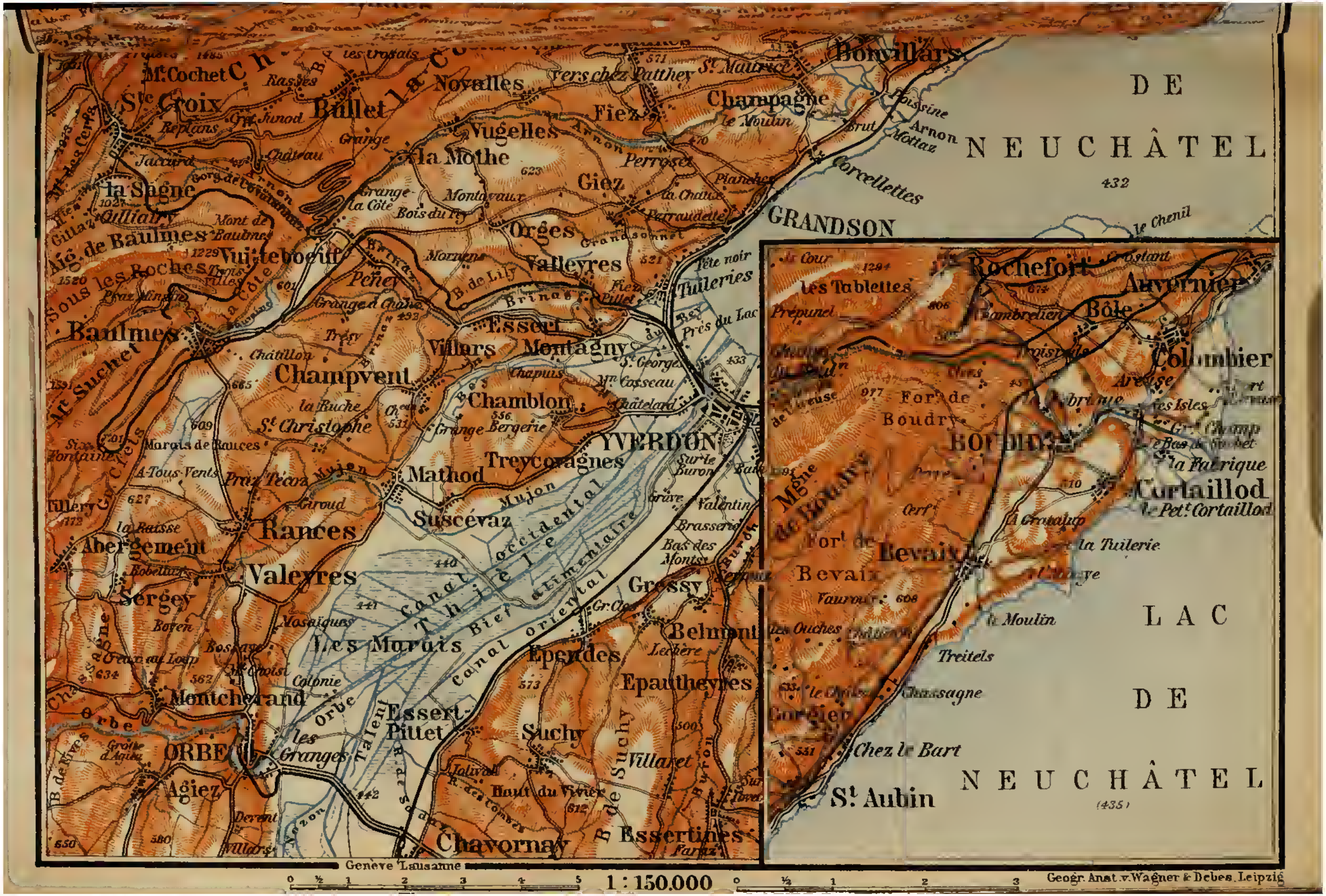
19¼ M. *Eplatures-Bonne-Fontaine;* 20 M. *Eplatures-Temple;* 21 M. *Eplatures-Crêt.*

23 M. **Le Locle** (3040′; pop. 13,225; **Hôt. des Trois-Rois*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. du Jura; de la Poste*), famed for its watches. Opposite the post-office is a bronze statue, by Iguel (1888), of *D. J. Richard* (1665-1741), founder of the watch-making industry of Le Locle and La Chaux-de-Fonds. The *Sommartel* (4350′), 1¼ hr. to the S., affords a fine view of the Jura.

From Le Locle to Morteau (Besançon), 8 M., railway in ½ hr. by *Col des Roches* (hence to *Les Brenets* 1¾ M.) and *Villers-le-Lac*, 1 M. to the S.W. of the *Lac des Brenets* (see below). From Morteau to *Besançon*, 42 M. — About ¾ hr. above Les Brenets (diligence from Col des Roches and Le Locle daily in 1 hr.) is *Les Queues* (3610′; Pens. La Soldanella, 5-7 fr.), a summer-resort in wooded environs.

From Le Locle to Les Brenets, 3 M., narrow-gauge railway in ¼ hr. (fares 60, 40 c.). The train ascends to the right, and through a tunnel, to stat. *Les Frètes* (3067′); then through wooded valleys and meadows, along the deep gorge of the *Bied* (opposite runs the Morteau line, see above) and through two tunnels, to the large village of *Les Brenets* (2870′; *Couronne, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare, pens. 5½ fr.; Bellevue; Pens. Villa des Paquerettes, pens. 7-9 fr.), in the valley of the Doubs. We descend through the village to the (¼ hr.; ascent 20 min.) *Pré du Lac*, on the **Lac des Brenets** or *Lac de Chaillexon* (2470′), a lake 2½ M. long, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A motor-boat (80 c. there and back) or rowing-boat (3 fr. there and back) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, narrowing between wooded sandstone rocks, and presenting a series of picturesque scenes. In ¼-½ hr. we reach the *Hôt. du Saut*, with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôt. de la Chute*, on the French side, both unpretending. In 6 min. from the French inn we obtain a fine view from a point opposite the picturesque ***Saut du Doubs** (not at its best in summer), a fall 88′ in height. From the Hôtel du Saut we may follow the course of the Doubs by a footpath, which leads, viâ *Le Châtelot*, *Les Moulins Calame*, *Chez Guillaume*, and *Chez Bonaparte*, to (4 hrs.) *La Maison Monsieur* (p. 257). — To *La Chaux-de-Fonds* viâ *Les Planchettes*, see p. 257. — From the Hôtel du Saut a road on the right bank, through wood, affording charming glimpses of the basin of the Doubs, leads back to (2¼ M.) Les Brenets.

Neuchâtel
Pontarlier
Val de Travers
les Verrières
les Bayards
St. Sulpice
Fleurier
Môtiers
Boveresse
Couvet
Travers
Noiraigue
Brot dessous
Brot-dessus
Brévine
Bois de l'Halle
Bémont
Buttes
Tête à l'Ours
le Soliat
Creux du Vent
Truchet
Séroliet
Mt. Aubert
Mauborget
Romairon
Fontanezier
Vaugondry
Provence
Mutrux
Concise
Côte aux Fées
les Bolles de l'Église
Comme de Fiez
la Côte
Bois du Veau
Chaux
Forêt des Cornées
Côtières
Plancemont
L'Areuse
Noirvaux


LAC DE NEUCHÂTEL
GRANDSON
YVERDON
ORBE
Ste Croix
Mt Cochet
Bullet
Novalles
Bonvillars
Champagne
Fiez
Vugelles
la Mothe
Giez
Orges
Valleyres
Baulmes
Vuitebœuf
Peney
Essert
Montagny
Villars
Champvent
Chamblon
Treycovagnes
Mathod
Suscévaz
Rances
Valeyres
L'Abergement
Sergey
Montcherand
Les Granges
Essert-Pittet
Les Murats
Canal occidental
Thièle
Canal oriental
Bief alimentaire
Ependes
Gressy
Belmont
Epautheyres
Suchy
Villaret
Chavornay
Essertines
Agiez
Corcelettes
Mt Suchet
Aig. de Baulmes
Rochefort
Auvernier
Bôle
Colombier
Boudry
Cortaillod
Bevaix
St Aubin
Chez le Bart
Gorgier
les Tablettes
Mgne de Boudry
Fort de Boudry
la Tuilerie
la Fabrique
Treitels
Chassagne
432
(435)
Genève Lausanne
1:150.000
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

59. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

32½ M. Railway in 1½-2½ hrs.; fares 5 fr. 75 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 80 c. (From Pontarlier to Paris viâ Dijon, express in 7½ hrs.; from Bern to Paris 11¼ hrs.) This Jura Railway (comp. p. 256) also traverses a most picturesque region. Views to the left. French time at Pontarlier, 55 min. behind Central European time (that of Switzerland and Germany).

Neuchâtel, see p. 253. The line crosses the *Seyon* (p. 256) and affords a beautiful view of the lake and the Alps. The train skirts vine-clad slopes and crosses the gorge of (2 M.) *Serrières* (Hôt.-Pens. du Dauphin) by a bold viaduct. In the village is a bronze bust of *Phil. Suchard*, founder of the large chocolate-factory in the valley below. Above rises the small château of *Beauregard*.

3 M. **Auvernier** (1624′); the little town lies below, to the left (1480′; *Hôtel Bellevue; Hôtel du Lac*, moderate). The train diverges to the right from the Lausanne line (p. 261) and ascends, affording a continuous view of the lake and the Alps. 5 M. *Bôle* (1790′). Entering the rocky and wooded ravine of the *Areuse*, we observe the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line far below, to the left. The last glimpse of the lake down this valley is very picturesque. We soon enter a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, below the station of Chambrelien (p. 256). Seven more tunnels, beyond the fourth of which is (8½ M.) stat. **Champ-du-Moulin** (2139′; *Hôt. du Sentier des Gorges*, April 1st-Oct. 31st, R. 2-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. de la Truite*, pens. 4-5 fr.), in a picturesque site. (To the *Gorges de l'Areuse*, see p. 261.)

Neuchâtel and La Chaux-de-Fonds (13 M. distant) are supplied with water from this point; the engine-houses, ¼ hr. up the Areuse, are interesting. A little short of the bridge a footpath (red marks) on the right ascends the left bank of the Areuse. A few minutes farther on, on the right, is the house of Lieut.-Col. Perrier, which was, according to the inscription, once occupied by J. J. Rousseau (p. 260). About ½ M. farther on is the *Usine des Molliats* (bridge), beyond which we follow the left bank, crossing to the right bank after 10 min. (footpath to the left to the Ferme Robert, see p. 260). At the (5 min.) next bridge is the picturesque *Saut de Brot*. The path goes on, past the *Usine du Plan de l'Eau* and a cement-factory, to (½ hr.) *Noiraigue*.

11 M. **Noiraigue** (2395′; *Croix Blanche*, R. 1½, pens. 4½-5 fr.), at the foot of steep rocky cliffs. The valley, called the *Val de Travers* from this point to St. Sulpice, changes its character here, and the Areuse now flows calmly through a grassy dale.

The ***Creux du Van** or **du Vent** (4807′) is best visited from here (2¼ hrs.). It is a horseshoe-shaped basin open to the N.E., the rocky sides of which, nearly 3 M. in circumference, are about 1000′ in height. In stormy weather this 'bollow of the wind' is filled with surging white vapour, like the steam in a boiling cauldron. We cross the Areuse, behind the last houses ascend to the right through wood to (50 min.) *Les Oeuillons* (3336′; rfmts.), and follow the *Chemin des Oeuillons* or *des Quatorze Contours* to the (1 hr.) chalet of *Le Soliat* (4546′; rfmts.). Hence to the S. across pastures to the (20 min.) *Signal du Creux du Van* on the *Soliat* (4806′), commanding a magnificent view, from the Pilatus to Mont Blanc. We now

bear to the E. along the edge of the Creux (carefully following the waymarks), and, after about 20 min., cross a low wall to the left, and descend the steep *Sentier du Single* to the (20 min.) *Fontaine Froide* (3766′), an excellent spring at the bottom of the Creux du Van. Hence a road leads to the (20 min.) *Ferme Robert* (3218′; *Restaurant), at the entrance of the Creux, and to (½ hr.) Noiraigue. A footpath leads from the Ferme Robert to the *Saut de Brot* and (50 min.) *Champ-du-Moulin* (p. 259). — The Creux du Van may also be ascended from *Gorgier-St-Aubin* and from *Boudry* (p. 261) in 3-3½ hrs.

From (13½ M.) *Travers* (2465′; Ours) a narrow-gauge line runs in the valley, by *Couvet*, *Môtiers*, and *Fleurier*, to *Buttes* (diligence to *Ste. Croix* and *La Côte aux Fées*, see p. 263) and *St. Sulpice* (see below). Opposite, farther on, are asphalt-mines. — At (16 M.) **Couvet** (2550′; **Hôt. de l'Aigle*), a pretty village with 3012 inhab., and at Môtiers and Fleurier, excellent absinthe is made.

Diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. 10 min. (one-horse carr. 10 fr.) to (7 M.) **La Brévine** (3430′; *Hôtel de Ville*, R. 1½, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. from 4 fr.), a health-resort with a chalybeate spring. Fine view from the *Crêt du Cervelet* (4230′), 1 hr. to the S.E. — About ½ hr. to the S.W. is the pretty *Lac des Taillères* (3400′), embosomed in wood.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. To the left, far below, lies *Môtiers* (2420′; Maison de Ville), where, by permission of the Prussian governor General Keith, Rousseau lived in 1762-65 after his expulsion from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his 'Lettres écrites de la Montagne'.

The **Ravine of the Pouetta-Raisse** (affluent of the Areuse), with its picturesque rocks and waterfalls, deserves a visit. We pass (without crossing) a bridge, ½ M. to the S. of Môtiers, and follow the brook to the right, ascending a pretty wooded gorge. In 1 hr. we reach a new path to the (35 min.) alpine pastures of *La Vaux*. From this point, with a guide or a good map, we may ascend the *Chasseron* (p. 263).

18½ M. *Boveresse* is the station for Fleurier and Môtiers (see above). In the valley, farther on, is **Fleurier** (2440′; **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site & Poste*, 60 beds at 2-3. B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria, Couronne*, at both pens. 5-6 fr.; *Croix Bleue*, pens. 4-6 fr.), an important village with 4147 inhab., prettily situated and much frequented as a summer-resort. A charming view is obtained from the *Chalet-Hôtel du Righi Neuchâtelois* (3280′; pens. 5-5½ fr.), 3½ M. distant by road, but ½ hr. only by footpath.

Beyond a tunnel, 600 yds. long, we observe *St. Sulpice* (2475′) below, on the left, with a Portland cement factory. Scenery again very picturesque. Two bridges and two tunnels. In the valley, 1½ M. to the W. of Fleurier, the Areuse, which probably flows underground from the *Lac des Taillères* (see above), rises as a considerable stream, soon capable of working a cement factory. Road and railway pass through the defile of *La Chaine*.

At (22½ M.) *Les Bayards* (3100′) the line attains its highest point and then enters a monotonous green valley with beds of peat. At (24½ M.) **Les Verrières-Suisse** (3060′; **Hôt.-Pens. Terminus*, at the station, 20 R., pens. 4½-7 fr.; *Hôt. de la Ville*, pens.

5-6 fr.), the last Swiss village, the French 'Army of the East' under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb., 1871 (diligence to *Ste. Croix* viâ *La Côte aux Fées* in 3½ hrs., see p. 263). The train enters France (luggage examined at Pontarlier, see below). Then (25½ M.) *Les Verrières de Joux*, or *Verrières-France* (3020′). Near *St. Pierre de la Cluse* the scenery is again interesting. The defile of *La Cluse* is fortified. On the left rises the old *Fort de Joux;* on the right, 100′ higher, are the modern *Forts de Larmont*. On the right, a monument in honour of the 'derniers défenseurs de la patrie' in Feb., 1871. We cross the *Doubs*.

32½ M. **Pontarlier** (2752′; **Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. de Paris*), a small town on the *Doubs*. See *Baedeker's Northern France*.

From Pontarlier to *Vallorbe* and *Cossonay (Lausanne)*, see R. 64.

60. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne.

46 M. Railway in 1½-2½ hrs.; fares 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 90 c. (to Geneva in 2¾-4¼ hrs.; fares 12 fr. 70, 8 fr. 90, 6 fr. 35 c.). Best views to the *left*. Travellers to Geneva by certain trains must change at *Renens* (p. 263).—Steamboat on the *Lake of Neuchâtel* between Neuchâtel and *Morat* (p. 273), and between Neuchâtel and *Estavayer* only (thrice daily in 1½ hr., corresponding with the train to Fribourg, p. 266).

Neuchâtel, see p. 253. To (3 M.) *Auvernier*, see p. 259. Our train quits the lake, to which it returns beyond Bevaix.—5 M. **Colombier** (2058 inhab.; **Couronne; Cheval Blanc*), with an old château, now a barrack, and fine avenues, yields excellent white wine.—5½ M. **Boudry** (1693′); the little town (1542′; 2174 inhab.; *Lion d'Or*), the birthplace of Marat (1744-93), lies below, on the right bank of the *Areuse*, 1 M. from the station. The little museum contains objects found in lake-dwellings. Tramway to Neuchâtel, see p. 253.

The ***Gorges de l'Areuse** are interesting. Leaving stat. Boudry we cross the railway (passing the viaduct on the left) and pass through the village of *Troisrods*. Before the last house we turn to the left, between walls, and descend in 20 min. to the first bridge *(Pont des Clées)*, at the entrance of the ravine. A path, hewn in the rock at places, affords striking views of the narrow, wooded gorge. Beyond the second bridge *(Pont du Gor)* we see above us, to the right, the *Grotte du Four* and the *Grotte de Vert*. The finest part of the gorge ends at (¼ hr.) the third bridge *(Pont de Vert)*. Those pressed for time may turn here, and either retrace their steps to the (40 min.) rail. station, or go straight on from the first bridge, past the municipal electric works (visitors admitted), to the (50 min.) tramway-station in Boudry. Above the third bridge the path continues to skirt the Areuse (above, on the right, we perceive the Pontarlier railway), passing the electric generating station for La Chaux-de-Fonds, to (55 min.; 1¾ hr. from Boudry station) the *Champ-du-Moulin* station (p. 259). Or we may take the train to Champ-du-Moulin, and walk down the gorges to (1¾ hr.) Boudry. From *Chambrelien* (p. 256) a good path (blue marks) leads to (50 min.) Champ-du-Moulin and another (green marks) runs above the gorge to the Pont des Clées. Circular ticket from Neuchâtel and back viâ Chambrelien and Boudry, 2nd cl. 1 fr. 40 c., 3rd cl. 1 fr.

From Boudry to the *Creux du Van* (p. 260), 3-3½ hrs.

Beyond Boudry the train is carried by a great viaduct over the deep valley of the Areuse, and beyond (8 M.) *Bevaix* it returns to the lake.—10½ M. *Gorgier-St-Aubin-Sauges.*

About 1 M. to the N.E., near the village of *Gorgier*, is the handsome **Château de Gorgier** (1700′), erected in the 16th cent. and largely restored early in the 19th cent., once the seat of the Counts of Neuchâtel and now the property of M. Ant. Borel, with pleasant grounds and fine view of the Lake of Neuchâtel and Mont Blanc.

12½ M. *Vaumarcus*, with a well-preserved château. The *Mont Aubert* (4265′; fine view) may be ascended hence in 2 hrs.—Near (15½ M.) *Concise* (1453′; Hôt. de la Gare) many relics of ancient lake-villages have been found.—17½ M. *Onnens-Bonvillars.*

20½ M. **Grandson** (1436′; *Lion d'Or; Croix Rouge; Hôtel de la Gare*, D. 2½ fr., well spoken of), a picturesque little town (1800 inhab.), has a handsome *Château* of Baron de Blonay (view from the terrace). The old *Church*, Romanesque, with a Gothic choir, once belonged to a Benedictine abbey.

The castle of Grandson, once the seat of a family of that name and said to have been built about the year 1000, was taken by the Bernese in 1475, and in Feb., 1476, was captured by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. A few weeks later, on March 3rd, 1476, the Duke was surprised by the advancing Confederates near Grandson, and in spite of his numerical superiority (50,000 Burgundians, it is said, against 20,000 Swiss) was utterly defeated. Enormous booty was captured by the Swiss.

Diligence from Grandson daily in summer viâ *Fiez* and *Fontaines* to (7½ M., in 3 hrs.) **Mauborget** (3860′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*), a health-resort in a lofty and sheltered situation, commanding a splendid view of the Lake of Neuchâtel and the Alps as far as Mont Blanc. About ½ M. to the E. is the finely situated *Métairie de la Pelouse* (erratic boulders; fine beeches).—From Mauborget to the top of the *Chasseron* (p. 263), 2 hrs.; to *Ste. Croix* (7 M.; p. 263), diligence daily in 1½ hr.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, and crosses the *Thièle.*

22½ M. **Yverdon** (1433′; 8600 inhab.; *Hôt. de Londres*, 36 R. at 2-2½, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt. du Paon*, pens. 7 fr.; *Hôt. du Faucon*), the Roman *Eburodunum*, is a thriving little town on the Thièle, with pleasant promenades. The *Château*, erected by Duke Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, and the seat of Pestalozzi's famous school in 1805-25, is now a primary school. The Ecole Supérieure near the rail. station contains a collection of coins and antiquities. In front of it rises a *Monument to Pestalozzi* (d. 1827), by A. Lanz. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains Roman antiquities. Near and in the churchyard are fragments of a Roman fort.

To the S.E. (¾ M.) are the **Bains d'Yverdon** (**Grand Hotel*, 140 beds, R. 2-8, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 6½-10 fr., with a sulphur-spring, hydropathic, and grounds), halfway to which are the *Pens. La Prairie* (65 beds, pens. 5-6 fr.) and the *Maison Blanche* (15 R., pens. 5 fr.), both with gardens.—About 1½ M. to the E. of Yverdon is the beautifully situated *Sanatorium Bellevue* (1800′) for nervous patients (pens., incl. medical treatment, 500-800 fr. per month).

From Yverdon to Ste. Croix, 15 M., narrow-gauge railway (trains on week-days only) in 1¼ hr. (3 fr. 75 or 2 fr. 50 c., return-ticket 6 and 4 fr.). The line diverges to the N. of Yverdon, from the Neuchâtel line,

and ascends the valley of the *Brinaz* viâ *Valleyres-sous-Montagny* and *Essert* to (5½ M.) *Vuiteboeuf* (1942′; Hôt. de la Croix Fédérale; Hôt. de l'Ours). It then skirts, in a S.W. direction, the Mont de Baulmes (see below) to (7½ M.) *Baulmes* (diligence thrice daily in 1 hr. to *Orbe*, see below) and (8½ M.) *Six-Fontaines* (2330′), whence it bends back in a long curve and ascends the wooded slope of Mt. Suchet. We pass through several tunnels, alternating with viaducts, where we enjoy picturesque views of deep gorges, the Lake of Neuchâtel, and the High Alps with Mont Blanc.

15 M. **Ste. Croix** (3543′; pop. 6000; *Hôt. d'Espagne*, open in winter also, 65 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. de France; Hôt. du Jura; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, pens. 4½-6½ fr.; *Pens. Junod-Jeannin*, at La Sagne, ½ M. to the S.; *Pens. Cuendet-Geneux* at La Grange, 1¼ M.; *Pens. du Mont-des-Cerfs*, at the foot of the Mont des Cerfs, see below), a large village in a sheltered situation, noted for its musical box and watch manufactories, and visited as a summer and winter resort. — A road (diligence thrice daily in 40 min; one-horse carr. 3, two-horse 6 fr.) leads hence to the E. viâ (1¼ M.) La Grange-Junod (*Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Blanc*, pens. 6-10 fr.) and (1½ M.) Le Crêt-Junod (**Hôt.-Pens. Junod-Waldner* or *Beau-Regard*, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mont-Fleury*, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Pens. Chalet de la Forêt*, 15 R., pens. 4½-5½ fr.) to (1¾ M.) **Les Rasses** (3850′; **Grand-Hôtel des Rasses*, 60 beds, pens. 7½-12½ fr.), a summer and winter resort, finely situated by the woods, with a splendid view, and a golf-course. Excursions from Ste. Croix: to the N.E. to (1 hr.) *Mont Cochet* (4885′) and the (1½ hr., from Les Rasses 1-1¼ hr.) ***Chasseron** (5285′; small inn 2 min. below the top), with a splendid view extending from the Sentis to the mountains of Dauphiny (good panorama by Jaccard-Lenoir, 3½ fr.; descent viâ *Les Preisettes* and *La Raisse* to Fleurier, p. 260); to the W. to the (½ hr.) *Mont des Cerfs* (4175′); to the S. to (1 hr.) *Mont de Baulmes* (4180′; Hôtel-Restaurant), the (2 hrs.) **Aiguille de Baulmes* (4986′), and the (2½ hrs.) **Mont Suchet* (5220′; comp. p. 275). — Diligence daily in 1¼ hr. from Ste. Croix to (6 M.) *Buttes* (p. 260), through the beautiful ravine of *Noirvaux*, past the *Grotte aux Fées*. — From Ste. Croix to *Les Verrières-Suisse* (p. 260), diligence daily in 4½ hrs., viâ (5½ M.) **La Côte aux Fées** (3415′; **Pens. La Crête*, 36 R., pens. 5-6 fr.), a health-resort surrounded by woods and meadows (diligence from *Buttes* thrice daily in 1½ hr.; see p. 260). — We may return from Ste. Croix by the picturesque gorge of *Covatannaz* to Vuiteboeuf (50 min.; see above).

From Yverdon to *Payerne* and *Fribourg*, see p. 266.

The train quits the lake, and enters the broad valley of the *Thièle*, a stream formed by the confluence of the *Orbe* (p. 274) and the *Talent* near (26 M.) *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura: the Aiguille de Baulmes, Mont Suchet, Dent de Vaulion, and Mont Tendre. — 29 M. *Chavornay* (1476′).

Electric Tramway (2½ M., in ¼ hr.) to **Orbe** (1584′; *Deux Poissons*), a picturesque town of 2078 inhab. on a hill on the left bank of the *Orbe*. In the 10th cent. Orbe was a capital of Burgundy, and to this period belong the two towers of the château (fine view from the terrace). From Orbe a diligence plies to *Baulmes* (see above) and to *Ballaigues* (p. 274).

Two tunnels under the *Mormont*. 33 M. *Eclépens*. The train enters the wooded valley of the *Venoge*, passes *La Sarraz* (p. 259) and (34 M.) *Daillens* (junction for Pontarlier, see R. 64). 37½ M. **Cossonay** (1410′; *Hôt.-Restaurant*); the little town lies on a wooded hill (1870′) to the right (cable-tramway in 10 min.).

39 M. *Vufflens-la-Ville*. Beyond (41½ M.) *Bussigny*, to the S., appear the mountains of Savoy. 43½ M. *Renens* (pp. 261, 290).

46 M. *Lausanne*, see p. 294.

61. From Bern to Lausanne.

60 M. Railway to (19½ M.) Fribourg in ¾-1¼ hr. (3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.); to Lausanne in 2-4 hrs. (10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.); to (97½ M.) Geneva in 3⅓-6½ hrs. (16 fr. 55, 11 fr. 60, 8 fr. 30 c.). — Best views on the left. — Travellers bound for Vevey save 1 hr. by changing at Chexbres and going thence by rail to Vevey (p. 268).

Bern, see p. 176. To the left, a glimpse of the Bernese Alps and the mountains of the Simme and Saane (Sarine) valleys, the Dents de Brenlaire and de Folliéran (p. 271) being conspicuous. 3 M. *Bümplitz* (p. 252); 6 M. *Thörishaus*. We cross the *Sense* (Fr. *Singine*), the boundary between Cantons Bern and Fribourg. — 8 M. *Flamatt* (1820′; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Moléson).

From Flamatt to Gümmenen, 7½ M., railway in 25 minutes. At (1¼ M.) *Neuenegg* the line enters the pretty valley of the Sense, which it follows viâ (3 M.) *Freiburghaus* to (4½ M.) **Laupen** (*Bär*), a small town with an old château (11th cent.), at the confluence of the Sense and the Saane, famed in Swiss annals for the victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under Rudolph von Erlach (p. 181) over the army of Fribourg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The *Bramberg* (2043′), ¾ hr. to the E., above the road to Neueneck, is marked by a monument, erected in 1839. We next follow the Saane to the (6½ M.) *Saane-Brücke* and (7½ M.) *Gümmenen* (p. 252).

Beyond a tunnel we enter the green valley of the *Tafferna*.

12 M. *Schmitten*; 13½ M. *Fillistorf*. — 16 M. *Düdingen*, Fr. *Guin* (Hôt. de la Gare; Hôt. des Alpes; Hôt. Central), where we cross a viaduct, 100′ high.

In the valley of the Saane, 1¼ M. to the N.W., are the baths of *Bonn* (1700′; pens. 3½-4½ fr.), with sulphur-springs. — *Garmiswil* (1985′; pens. 5 fr.), another sulphur-bath, lies 1¼ M. to the S.W. of Düdingen.

Beyond *Balliswil*, which lies to the left, the train crosses the deep gorge of the *Saane* or *Sarine* by the iron **Viaduc de Granfey* (360 yds. long, 250′ high).

19½ M. **Fribourg.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* **Hotels.** *Hôtel Terminus, 80 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôt. de Rome, Avenue de Pérolles, 50 beds, R. 3-6, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôtel Suisse, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; Faucon, R. 2-4, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Autruche, Tête Noire, at both R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. du Boeuf, Rue de Lausanne 74; Hôtel-Café Continental, near the station, pens. 4-5 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue, on the Bern road. — *Restaurant de l'Aigle*, Rue des Alpes 60, very fair.

Electric Tramway (10 c.) from the station to the suspension bridge (p. 265) and to the Pérolles quarter (p. 266). — Cable Tramway *(Funiculaire)* between the upper and lower town every 5 min. (10 c.).

Official Enquiry Office, Rue de Romont 35. — *Engl. Church Service.*

Fribourg, Ger. *Freiburg* (1940′; pop. 19,000), capital of Canton Fribourg, the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1178 by Berthold IV. of Zähringen, stands on a height nearly surrounded by the *Sarine (Saane)*. Most of the inhabitants speak French. The town retains some of its ancient walls and towers. Fribourg is the seat of the bishop of Lausanne (p. 296) and of a Roman Catholic university opened in 1889 (400 students). — As the grand situation

Berne
Fin de Morat
Balliswyl
Gravière
Bois de Grandfey
Petit Granges
Pellaz Peivrou
Champ des Cibles
Grabenholz
Lavapesson
Champ des Alouettes
Agy
Grandfey
Schiefgraben
Kastelberg
Matteli
Petit Windig
Petit Torry
St Léonard
Palatinat
Torry
Windig
Fin de Bonnesfontaines
Haute Croix
Villars les Joncs
Gors de la Torche
Bonnesfontaines
La Poya
Petit Rome
Pfaffengarten
St Barthelemy
Neigles
Bellevue
Misericorde
Stadtberg
Kurhaus
Riedli
FRIBOURG
Gross-Schönberg
Cathédrale
Gambach
Beau-regard
Tirol
Gare
Places
Lac Neuveville
Lorette
Tour
Beau Chemin
Montorge
Bourguillon
Maigrauge
Lac sup.
Lac inf.
Barrage
Charmettes
Pérolles
Arsenal
Pérolles
Breitfeld
Fonderie
Grand Pré
Scierie
Bois de Pérolles
Université
Lausanne
Berra
Yverdon
Morat
Pont de la Glane
Hauterive
A. Postes
H. Hôtel de Ville
L. Lycée
N. St Nicolas
P. Egl. Protestante
Georg Anst. v Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

town and its bridges is not seen from the railway-station, the following walk of about 2 hrs. is recommended.

From the station we proceed to the left past the *Protestant Church* (Pl. P) and through the Avenue de la Gare to the *Grand' Places*, a large open space, where a fine view is obtained from the E. side. About 2 min. farther on is the *Place de l'Hôpital*, embellished with promenades and the *Fontaine de St. Pierre* (1592), to the right in which is the handsome *Hôtel des Postes* (Pl. A), which also accommodates an industrial and an educational museum; to the left the large *Pensionnat des Dames Ursulines* (cable-tramway to the lower town, see p. 266). We descend thence by the Rue de Lausanne, or by the new Route des Alpes (fine views) to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (1940′). Here stands a venerable lime-tree, 14′ in circumference, supported by stone pillars.

According to tradition this tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Fribourg when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat (1476). 'Victory' was the only word he could utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired.

To the right is the tasteful *Fontaine de St. Georges* (1525) and the old *Hôtel Cantonal* (Pl. H), erected in 1500-1522, with a covered outside-staircase and an octagonal clock-tower of 1642.— To the left the Rue du Tilleul leads past a bronze *Statue of Father Grégoire Girard* (d. 1850), the *Fontaine de Samson* (by Hans Geiler, 1551), and the new *Cantonal Bank* (left) to the—

*Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, begun in 1283, the Gothic nave completed in the early 15th cent., the choir in 1640. The portal has curious reliefs of the Last Judgment.

Interior (fee to the sacristan). The late-Gothic carved *Stalls* (1462-64) deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a picture by *Deschwanden*, St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir has stained-glass windows from the abbey of Hauterive (p. 266; 14th cent.), the nave modern stained glass by J. Mehoffer. A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir commemorates *Father Canisius* (*Peter de Hondt*, d. 1597), the celebrated Jesuit. — The *Organ*, with 74 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32′ in length, was built in 1824-34 by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed to the left of the entrance. Performances in summer at 1.30 and 8 p.m. daily (adm. 1 fr.).

Behind the choir of St. Nicholas, a little to the left, is the great *Suspension Bridge, or *Grand Pont Suspendu*, 270 yds. long and 168′ above the Sarine, constructed by Chaley in 1834. It is supported by six wire-ropes, 410 yds. long, the ends of which are secured to blocks of stone about 45′ below the surface of the earth.

Ascending the right bank to the right for 8 min., we reach the *Pont du Gotteron (165 yds. long, 245′ high), a similar bridge, constructed in 1840 over the *Vallée du Gotteron*, a deep ravine descending to the Sarine. We cross this bridge and follow the road on the other side (short-cut to the right) to the village of *Bourguillon* (2160′). We then descend to the right, through the old *Porte du Bisemberg*, to the (12 min. from the Pont du Gotteron) pic-

turesquely situated *Loretto Chapel* (1648). Fine view of the town to the right, and to the left of the valley of the Sarine, which is here bridled with a weir *(barrage)*. A path with steps descends 5 min. from the chapel to the lower town *(La Planche*, 1785'), turning to the left at the *Fountain of St. John* (by Geiler, 1547) and passing the church of *St. John* (founded by the Knights of Malta in 1259), beyond which we cross the Sarine by the Pont de St. Jean to the quarter of *Neuveville*, on the left bank. Hence we may follow the road to the left direct to the (12 min.) station, or we may proceed by the funicular railway to the E. end of the Place de l'Hôpital (p. 265), or we may ascend the steps to the right to the (5 min.) Hôtel de Ville and take the tramway to the station.

From the Place de l'Hôpital the Rue du Musée ascends to the N. to the CANTONAL MUSEUM, which is accommodated in the *Lycée* (Pl. L), belonging to the University.

Two rooms on the ground-floor contain the MARCELLO MUSEUM (adm. on Sun., Thurs., and Sat. 1-4, free, at other times 50 c.), left to the town by the sculptress Duchess Adela Colonna (d. 1879), a native of Fribourg, who took the name of *Marcello:* busts, statues (Abyssinian sheikh; Pythia, from the Opera House at Paris) by Marcello; pictures by her, and by Regnault, Hébert, Delacroix, Fortuny, Courbet, and others; furniture, etc.; also the *Cantonal Picture Gallery* of ancient and modern works. On the first floor (five rooms) is a valuable collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings, Roman and Swiss relics, ethnographical objects, weapons and armour, coins, etc.

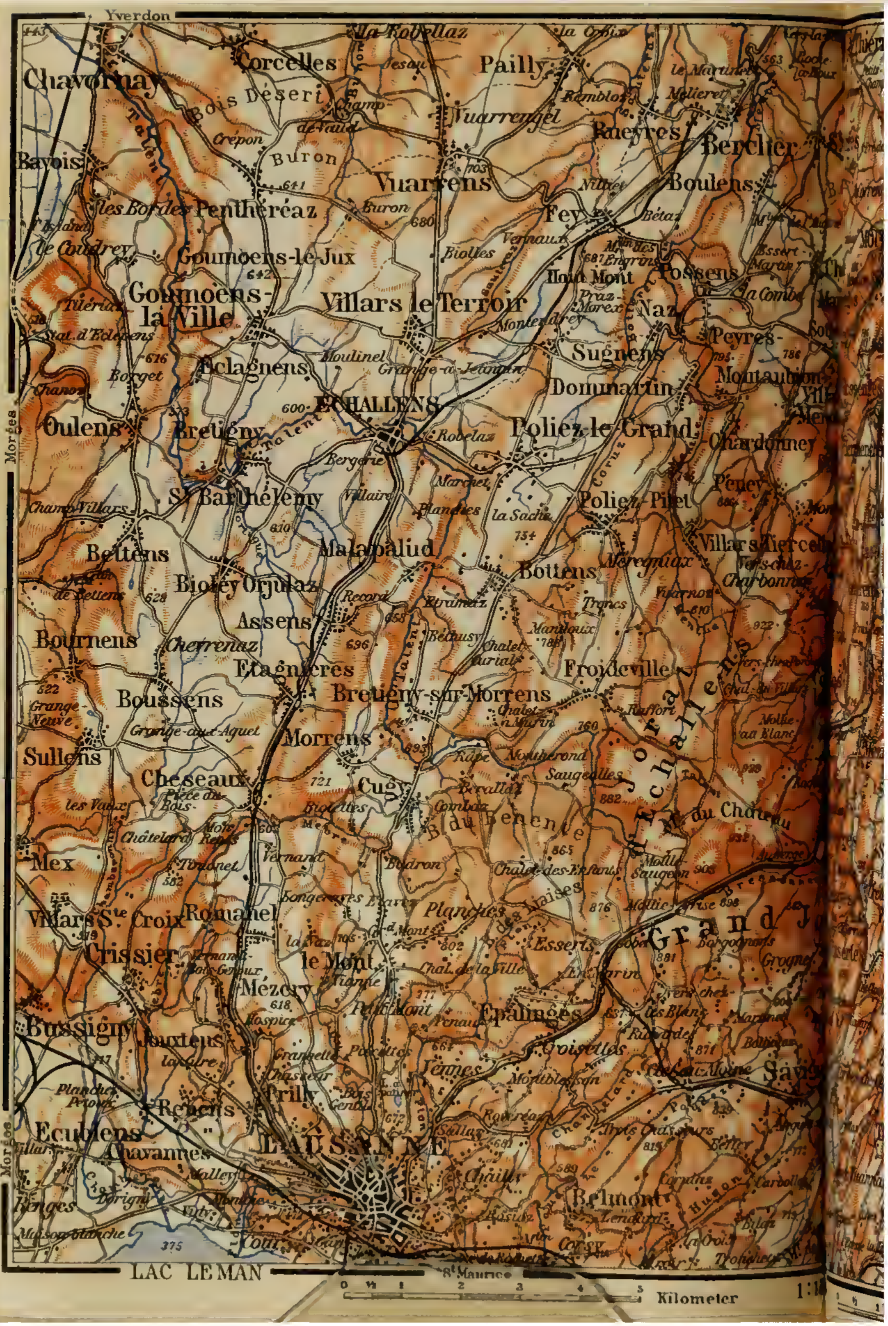
To the right is the *Collège St. Michel*, founded by Father Canisius (p. 265) in 1585, at present a grammar school and industrial school, with a rococo church.

In the industrial quarter of *Pérolles*, to the S.E. of the rail. station (electric tramway, see p. 264), is the *Faculté des Sciences* of the University, with laboratories and natural history collections. Adjacent are the *Technicum* and the *Agricultural Institute*.

From the *Scierie* (saw-mill) in Pérolles (comp. the Plan) a pretty walk may be taken down the picturesque gorge of the Sarine, which we cross to visit the *Electric Works* and the convent of *Maigrauge*, with its interesting 13th cent. church. Thence we may either pass through the little town-gate to the convent of *Montorge*, or cross the bridge to the left and ascend to the railway-station.

About 3½ M. to the S.W. of Fribourg (motor-cars) is the former Cistercian abbey of **Hauterive** (road from the station by the *Glane Bridge*, see p. 267), founded in 1137, now a training school for teachers. The Gothic church, with beautiful stalls of the 15th cent., the restored Chapel of St. Nicholas, and the cloisters, are all worth a visit.

FROM FRIBOURG TO YVERDON, 31½ M., railway in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 75 or 2 fr. 65 c.). Near (3½ M.) *Belfaux-Gare* is a huge embankment, above which the *Sonnaz* passes by means of an aquedact, 150 yds. long. Stations: *Grolley*, *Léchelles*, *Cousset*, *Corcelles*, and (13¾ M.) *Payerne* (p. 272), junction of the 'Ligne de Broye'. We cross the *Broye* and the *Glane*. 16½ M. *Cugy*. — 20 M. **Estavayer-le-Lac** (1525'; *Hôtel de Ville; Belle-vue; Cerf*), a picturesque town with considerable remains of the old fortifications and the château of *Chenaux*, on Lake Neuchâtel. (Steamer twice daily by *Cortaillod* and *Auvernier* to *Neuchâtel*, p. 261.) — 23½ M. *Cheyres* (1136'; Grand-Hôtel des Bains, with fine view, R. 2, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 4½-6 fr.);



Yverdon
Chavornay
Corcelles
Bois Désert
Pailly
Vuarrengel
Rueyres
Bercher
Bayois
Buron
Vuarrens
Boulens
Penthéréaz
Fey
Goumoens-le-Jux
Goumoens-la Ville
Villars le Terroir
Possens
Naz
Sugnens
Peyres-
Montaubion-
Eclagnens
Dommartin
ECHALLENS
Poliez le Grand
Chardonney
Oulens
Bretigny
Talent
St. Barthélemy
Poliez-Pittet
Malapalud
Bettens
Villars Tiercelin
Bottens
Bioley Orjulaz
Assens
Bournens
Froideville
Etagnières
Boussens
Bretigny-sur-Morrens
Sullens
Morrens
Jorat
d'Echallens
Cheseaux
Cugy
Mex
Villars Ste. Croix
Romanel
Crissier
Grand Jorat
le Mont
Mézery
Bussigny
Jouxtens
Epalinges
Renens
Prilly
Ecublens
Chavannes
LAUSANNE
Belmont
Morges
LAC LEMAN
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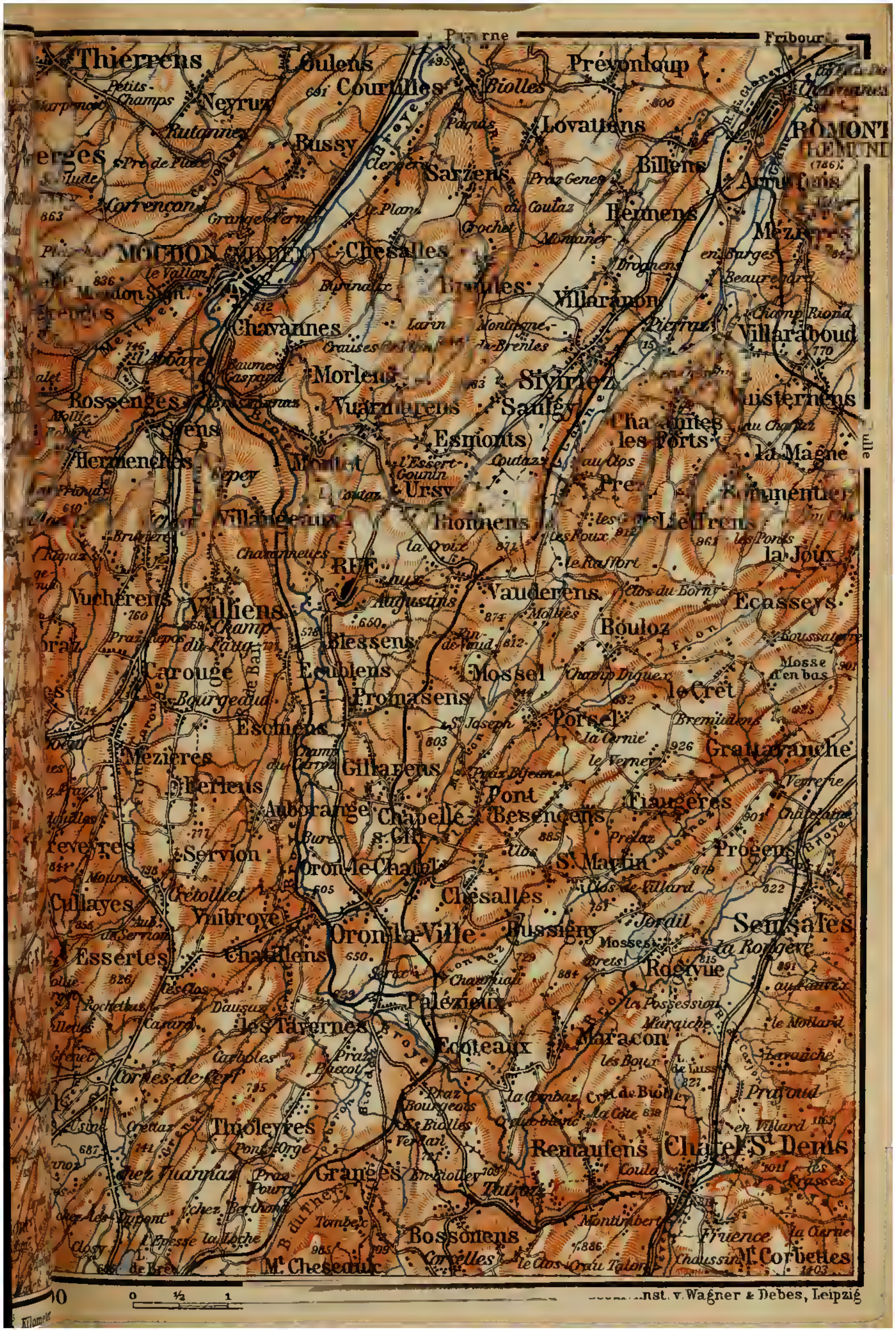


Thierrens
Courtilles
Biolles
Prévonloup
Neyruz
Lovattens
ROMONT
Bussy
Sarzens
Billens
MOUDON
Chesalles
Hennens
Brenles
Villaranon
Chavannes
Villaraboud
Morlens
Siviriez
Vuarmarens
Esmonts
Rossenges
Hermenches
Ursy
Bionnens
Rue
Vauderens
Ecasseys
Vucherens
Villiens
Blessens
Bouloz
Mossel
Carouge
Ecublens
Promasens
le Crêt
Porsel
Eschiens
Mézières
Gillarens
Grattavache
Ferlens
Pont
Besencens
Fiaugères
Auboranges
Chapelle s. Gl.
Servion
St. Martin
Progens
Oron-le-Châtel
Chesalles
Semsales
Cullayes
Vuibroye
Oron-la-Ville
Bussigny
Essertes
Châtillens
Rogivue
Palézieux
Ecoteaux
les Tavernes
Maracon
Thioleyres
Remaufens
Granges
Bossonens
Fruence
Mt. Corbettes
0 ½ 1
Inst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

25 M. *Yvonand*, on a long tongue of land, at the mouth of the *Mentue*. — 31½ M. *Yverdon* (p. 262).

From Fribourg to Morat, 13½ M., electric railway in ¾ hr. (fares 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 40 c.). At (3½ M.) *Belfaux-Village* (1940′) the train turns to the right into the valley of the *Sonnaz* and follows that stream to (6 M.) *Pensier*, near its confluence with the Sarine. It then ascends to the N.W. to (8 M.) *Courtepin* and (10½ hr.) *Cressier* (1775′), whence we descend viâ (13 M.) *Münchenwiler* (1580′; Ours), with a turretted château (view from the belvedere in the park), to (13½ M.) *Morat* (p. 272).

To the S.E. of Fribourg (17½ M.; diligence in summer daily in 4⅓ hrs. viâ *Tafers*, *Alterswil*, *Wilersgut*, *Plaffeyen* and *Zollhaus*; also motor-cars thus far), in the valley of the *Sense*, is the *Schwarze See* (*Lac Noir* or *Lac Domène*, 3465′), amidst lofty mountains, and well stocked with fish. On its bank lies the **Schwarzsee-Bad** (3565′; open June 15th-Sept. 15th; 100 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.), with sulphur-springs. The *Kaiseregg* (7180′), to the S.E. (good path, 3-3½ hrs.), commands the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — From the Schwarze See over the *Chésalette* to (10½ M.) *Charmey*, see p. 246; over the *Gantrisch Pass* to *Thun*, see p. 245. — From Fribourg viâ *Plaffeyen* to the *Schwefelberg-Bad* (p. 246), 20 M., diligence daily in summer in 5 hrs. Another diligence runs to *Sangerboden* (4 hrs.), whence the *Ottenleue-Bad* (p. 246) is reached on foot or horseback in 1 hr.

The ***Berra** (*Birrenberg*; 5655′), 4½-5 hrs. from Fribourg, repaying. Road viâ *Marly* (2034′; *Pens. Brulhart), a village prettily situated on the *Gérine*, to (6 M.) *Le Mouret* (2460′); thence a bridle-path viâ *Montévraz* and the *Käsenberg (Cousimbert)* to the (3 hrs.) top. Extensive view. Descent to *Valsainte* (p. 246) 1¼ hr., to the *Schwarze See* 3 hrs.

As the train proceeds we survey the Simmen-Tal and Fribourg Mts. to the left, notably the Moléson. The *Glane*, with its steep banks, and a bridge of four arches which crosses it, are also seen to the left. 21½ M. *Villars sur Glane*; 23 M. *Matran*; 25 M. *Rosé*; 26½ M. *Neyruz*; 28½ M. *Cottens*; 30 M. *Chénens*. Near (32 M.) *Villaz-St-Pierre* (Hôt. du Gibloux) the train enters the valley of the Glane; on the left are the fertile slopes of *Mont Gibloux* (see below). Near Romont, to the left, is the nunnery of *La Fille-Dieu*.

35½ M. **Romont** (2330′; pop. 2200; *Fleur de Lys*; *Croix Blanche*; *Hôt. du Cerf*; *Hôt. de la Gare*, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Rail. Restaurant*), a little town on the Glane, with ancient walls and watch-towers. The *Castle*, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent. and restored in 1577-80, is occupied by the local authorities (picturesque inner court). The old Gothic *Church* contains 16th cent. choir-stalls with grotesque carving. At the S. end of the hill rises the massive round *Tour à Boyer* (view).

From Romont viâ *Bulle* to *Château-d'Oex*, see p. 268.—**Mont Gibloux** (3976′) is much visited for its splendid view: railway in 20 min. to *Vuisternens* (p. 268), whence an easy and well-shaded path ascends viâ *Le Châtelard* to the (2 hrs.) top.

Beyond (38¾ M.) *Siviriez* Mont Blane appears for a short time on the left. A tunnel pierces the watershed between the Glane and the Broye. 42 M. *Vauderens* (2493′). To the right is the valley of the *Broye*, with the picturesque town of *Rue* (p. 271). At (45½ M.) *Oron* (2305′) we pass through a cutting in the castle-hill to the station on the S. side; *Oron-la-Ville* lies below, to the right. The train descends and crosses the *Mionnaz* and the Broye. 47½ M. *Palézieux-Gare*

(2205′; p. 271; electric tramway to *Châtel-St-Denis*, see p. 269). We again ascend slightly to (52 M.) *Puidoux-Chexbres* (2034′).

The ***Signal de Chexbres** (2150′; **Hôt. du Signal*, with extensive grounds, 60 beds, pens. 7-9 fr.), 20 min. from the station, affords a superb view. At our feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the left, Vevey; above it, from left to right, are the saddle of the Col de Jaman, the tooth-like Dent de Jaman, the broad back of the Rochers de Naye, and the Tour d'Aï and Tour de Mayen; farther back, the Grand-Muveran and the Dent de Morcles. In the centre of the background is the pyramid of Mont Catogne; on its left rise the snowy cones of Mont Velan and the Grand-Combin; to the right, the Savoy Mts., with the Dent du Midi. — Travellers bound for Vevey may descend direct from the Signal to the (25 min.) village of Chexbres.

From Chexbres to Vevey, 5 M., railway in 24 min. (1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 25, 90 c., return 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 10 c.). The line, passing to the N. of the Signal, leads to (1¼ M.) the large village of **Chexbres** (1840′; **Gr.-Hôt. de Chexbres*, 70 beds at 4-6, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, with fine view, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; **Hôt. Victoria*, with garden and fine view, 60 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Lion d'Or; Hôt.-Pens. Chillon*, pens. 4-5 fr.; **Pens. la Charmille*, in an open situation, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in the season), with its old castle, and then descends, in view of the beautiful lake and the Savoy Mts., to (5 M.) *Vevey* (p. 298). — From Chexbres to *Baumaroche* (*Mont Pélerin*, p. 300), 2 hrs., a pleasant promenade skirting the brow of the hills, through meadows and wood, with charming views.

Beyond the *Cornallaz Tunnel* (506 yds.) a *View of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevey, which is not itself visible, are the Pléiades, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone, and the Savoy Mts.; in the foreground lie numerous villages amidst vineyards. Beyond a tunnel (through which the setting sun shines in summer) we reach (55 M.) *Grandvaux*.

The ***Mont de Gourze** (3050′), easily ascended hence in 1¼ hr., commands an extensive panorama. On the top is an old tower, with a modern iron staircase, and a little below is a small café. The hill may be ascended also from Chexbres in 1½ hr., or from Cully (p. 298) in 1¾ hr.

On the lake are the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy, and Lausanne on the hill above them. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct we reach (58 M.) *La Conversion* (1653′) and cross the valley of the *Paudèze* (p. 298) by a viaduct of eleven arches. After another short tunnel we join the Lausanne and Vevey line.

60 M. *Lausanne* (1476′), see pp. 290, 294.

62. From Romont to Bulle and Château-d'Oex.

28 M. From Romont to *Bulle*, 11¼ M., railway in ¾ hr. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 25 c.); thence to *Château-d'Oex*, 16¾ M., electric railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. (3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 55 c.).

Romont (2330′), see p. 267. The railway crosses the *Neyrigue* beyond (4½ M.) *Vuisternens*, and skirts the S. foot of *Mont Gibloux* (p. 267). 6½ M. *Sâles*; 8 M. *Vaulruz* (p. 269).

11¼ M. **Bulle** (2535′; pop. 4700; **Hôt. Moderne*, 70 beds; **Hôt. des Alpes-Terminus*, near the station, 55 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3,

pens. 6-8 fr.; *Union*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôtel de la Ville*, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr.; *Cheval Blanc; Lion-d'Or*), the chief place in the *Gruyère*, is a busy little town, with an old church (8th cent.) and château (13th cent.). The rich pastures in the environs are famed for cheese and the melodious 'ranz des vaches de Gruyère'. The natives speak a Romanic dialect, known as 'Gruérien'.

From Bulle to the Moléson, 4 hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary. We follow the Châtel-St-Denis road (see below) for ¾ M., and diverge to the left by a saw-mill. The bridle-path gradually ascends by the brook *La Trême*, which it crosses at a (20 min.) mill, to the (½ hr.) red-roofed buildings of *Part-Dieu* (3140′), formerly a Carthusian monastery. We next pass (½ hr.) the *Gros-Chalet-Neuf;* (1 hr.) *Gros-Plané* (4855′; a rustic inn in a large pasture); the *Petit-Plané;* and (1 hr.) the chalet of *Bonne Fontaine* (5945′; good spring). Thence by a steep path to the top in ½ hr. more.

The ***Moléson** (6582′) is a bold rock, precipitous on every side, surrounded with meadows and forests, and rich in flora. The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d'Oche, the Dent du Midi, and the Mont Blanc chain, of which the summit and the Aiguille Verte and Aiguille d'Argentière are visible. To the left of the latter, nearer the foreground, rises the Dent de Morcles, the first peak of the Vaudois Alps, which culminate in the Diablerets, and extend to the heights of Gruyère at our feet. Most of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps are concealed. To the extreme left, the Titlis. To the W., the Jura. — Descent to *Montbarry* or *Châtel-St-Denis*, see below.

From Bulle through the *Jauntal* to *Boltigen* in the Simmen-Tal, see p. 246. (Diligence to Bellegarde in summer daily in 3¾ hrs.)—From Bulle electric tramway in 52 min., by *Vuadens*, *Colombettes*, *Vaulruz*, and *Semsales*, to (12 M.) **Châtel-St-Denis** (2670′; *Rail. Restaurant;* **Hôt. de Ville*, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. des Treize-Cantons; Hôt. des Trois-Rois*), a small town (2600 inhab.) prettily situated on the *Veveyse*. (The Moléson is ascended hence, viâ *Alp Tremettaz*, in 4 hrs.) From Châtel-St-Denis to stat. *Palézieux* (pp. 267, 271), 5 M., electric tramway in ½ hr.; viâ *St. Légier* to *Vevey* (p. 298) 7 M., in 34 minutes.

The electric railway leads viâ (¾ M.) *La Tour-de-Trême*, with its picturesque tower, to (1½ M.) *Le Pâquier* and (2¾ M.) the station of *Gruyères* (2455′).

On a steep rocky hill to the left (omnibus 1 fr.) lies the little town of **Gruyères**, Ger. *Greierz* (2327′; pop. 1389; *Fleur-de-Lys*, 20 R., pens. 5 fr., very fair), with an old **Castle* of the Counts of Gruyères, who became extinct in the 16th century. The castle, now restored, contains frescoes, a collection of old weapons, etc. (fee).

About ¾ M. to the W. of Le Pâquier (one-horse carr. from Bulle 3, two-horse 6 fr.) lie the sulphur-baths of **Montbarry** (2706′; **Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, May 15th-Sept. 30th, 75 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.). Charming view. Ascent of the Moléson hence by an easy path, viâ *Les Oefs* and *Le Petit-Plané*, in 3½ hrs. (see above).

We enter the pretty valley of the *Sarine* or *Saane*. 4 M. *Estavannens*. At (4½ M.) *Enney* (2410′) we see the tooth-like *Dent de Corjon* (6460′) in the background. 6¼ M. *Grand-Villard* (2433′; Hôt.-Pens. du Vanil Noir), a large village at the foot of the *Vanil Noir* (p. 271), with a waterfall in a picturesque ravine. 7½ M. *Neirivue;* 8 M. *Albeuve* (2487′; Ange, very fair; Pens. Musy); hence to the *Moléson* (see above) an ascent of 3-3½ hrs., through the valley of the *Neirivue* (guide desirable). — Beyond (9 M.) *Lessoc* we cross the *Hongrin*. — 10½ M. **Montbovon**

(2620′; *Hôt. de la Gare*, R. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Jaman*, very fair), with quaint old timber houses and large electric works, is the junction of the line to *Montreux* (pp. 248, 305).

From Montbovon to Montreux over the Jaman (6 hrs.; guide 8 fr., unnecessary; horse to the pass 15, to Les Avants 20, to Montreux or Vevey 25 fr.). By using the railway from Monthovon to Allières and from Les Avants to Montreux, the actual walk over the pass may be confined to about 3 hrs. — From the Hôt. de Jaman we follow the road for 30 paces, and then ascend to the right; 25 min., we turn to the right by a house; 35 min., bridge over the *Hongrin* (2900′); ¼ hr., church of the scattered village of *Allières* (3300′); ¼ hr., *Croix de Fer Inn* (mediocre). The path now ascends gradually, then more rapidly over pastures (several chalets and guide-posts) to the (2 hrs.) ***Col de Jaman** (4974′), where a beautiful prospect is suddenly disclosed, embracing the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, and the long range of the Savoy and Valais Alps. To the S. is the *Dent de Jaman* (6160′), which may be ascended (steep) from the col by the N. side in 1½ hr. A better route ascends on the S. side from the *Jaman* station, on the Glion-Naye railway, which may be reached from the col in ½ hr. by a path skirting the S. side of the Dent, above the small *Lac de Jaman* (see p. 304). The top of the ***Rochers de Naye** (6710′; *View) is reached from Jaman by railway in ¼ hr. or on foot in 1 hr. (comp. p. 304). — From the Col de Jaman to Montreux the path is distinct; after 12 min. we turn to the right and soon reach the new road; 25 min., a bridge over the Baye, or brook, of Montreux; then, where the path divides, we descend to the left through wood and over meadows to (½ hr.) *Les Avants* (3190′; p. 305). Thence to (2 hrs.) *Montreux*, see p. 305.

From Montbovon over the *Col de Chaude* to *Villeneuve*, see p. 307.

The line to Château-d'Oex ascends the wooded ravine of the Sarine, the river flowing far below in a deep rocky bed. Beyond (12 M.) *La Tine* we cross the Sarine to (13½ M.) **Rossinière** (2930′; ***Hôt.-Pens. du Grand-Chalet**, pens. 5-6 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Hôt. de la Sarine*), a large village, attractively situated at the foot of *Mt. Cray* (see below) and visited as a summer-resort. At (14½ M.) *La Chaudanne-les-Moulins* the Aigle road diverges to the right (see p. 271).

16¾ M. **Château-d'Oex.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel, well situated, 100 beds, R. 5-12, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; Hôt. Berthod, 100 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr. (these two frequented by the English); *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 7-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rosat, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ours, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Torrent, R. 2½-4, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, pens. 5-8 fr.; Hôt. de Ville; Pensions Berthod, Morier, Bellevue, Gétaz, Villa-d'Oex, de la Cheneau, du Midi, Perce-Neige, etc. — *Turrian*, confectioner, opposite Berthod. — *English Church (St. Peter's)*; service at 11 a.m.

Château-d'Oex, Ger. *Oesch* (3180′; pop. 3025), the chief place of the *Pays d'Enhaut* Vaudois, with delicious air, is frequented as a health-resort both in summer and in winter. The church, situated on a hill, commands a good view. To the E. rise the jagged *Rübli* (7500′) and the *Gummfluh* (8074′).

Excursions (guide, L. Morier-Genoud). Pleasant walk through the valley of the *Gérine* to the *Chalets de la Pierreuse* (4986′), situated 2½ hrs. to the S.E. at the foot of the Gummfluh. — *Laitemaire* (5512′), 2¼ hrs. to the N.E., easy and repaying; view of Mont Blanc and the Bernese Alps. — *Forest* and *Cascade of Ramaclez*, to the S., viâ the *Pont Turrian*,

Romont
BULLE
Spiez
Aigle
Geogr. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Tour de Trême
Broc (Bruck)
Epagny
GRUYÈRES (GREIERZ)
Semsales
Moléson
Grandvillard
Neirivue
Albeuve
Lessoc
Montbovon
Château d'Oex (Oesch)
Rossinière
Rougemont (Rothenbach)
Flendruz
SAANEN
Gstad
Lauenen
ZWEISIMMEN
St. Stephan
Matten
Lenk
Jaun (Bellegarde)
Charmey
Im Fang
Abländschen
Weissenbach
Garstatt
Boltigen
Dent de Broc
Dent du Chamois
Dent du Bourgoz
Dent de Lys
Dent de Brenlaire
Dent de Folliéran
Dent de Ruth
Vanil noir
Dent de Combetta
Mont Cray
Gummfluh
Rubli
Hornfluh
Giferhorn
Rocher du Midi
Dent de Corjon
Rochers de Naye
Col de Jaman
Les Avants
Les Moulins
Hundsrück
Oberegg
Wandfluh
Gastlosen
Riedelberg
Amselgrat
Mittagfluh
Ganthorn
Turbach Thal
Simmen Thal
Vallée de l'Etivaz
Vallée des Ormonts
Doggelisfluh
Lauenenhorn
Wistätthorn
Mülkerblatt
Bettelberg

returning viâ *Gérignoz* and the high-road in the valley (1¾ hr., easy). — To *Rossinière* (p. 270) viâ *Les Chenolettes* (fine view), a pleasant walk in the morning (2 hrs.). — To *Montchalon*, to the E., by the *Mont*, 1½ hr. (charming views). — ***Mont Cray** (6805′), 3 hrs. (guide, 5 fr., unnecessary for experts with the Siegfried Map), not difficult. The route leads viâ *Perisset*, *Chabloz*, *Fenillets*, *Cray-Dessous*, and *Cray-Dessus*. The view embraces the Alps from the Wetterhorn to Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel to the N. (panorama by Rittener). In the same chain, to the N., the **Vanil Noir** (7855′), 6 hrs., with guide, viâ *Paray:* descent through the wild *Vallon des Morteys* and the valley of the *Sierne*. Magnificent view. Farther N.E. rise the *Dent de Folliéran* (7690′) and the *Dent de Brenlaire* (7765′); ascent 6-7 hrs., for experts only, with guide (11 and 9 fr.). — **Hochmatt** (*Omatta*, 7080′), viâ *La Verdaz* and the high-lying valley of *Vert-Champ*, 7 hrs., laborious but interesting (guide 11 fr.). — In the chain of the *Gastlosen* (p. 246; viâ *Flendruz* and the valley of the *Manche*), the *Dent de Savigny* (7390′; 7 hrs., guide 11 fr.) and the *Dent de Ruth* (7345′; 8 hrs., guide 12 fr.), both for experts only. — On the S. side of the Sarine, through the valley of the Gérine (p. 270): **Rübli** (7500′), 4 hrs., not difficult for experts, with guide (6 fr.). — **Gummfluh** (8074′), viâ *La Pierreuse* (p. 270) in 6 hrs., or viâ *Etivaz* and *Jable* in 6½ hrs., with guide (9 fr.), toilsome; splendid view.

From Château-d'Oex to Le Sépey, 14½ M., diligence daily in 4¼ hrs. (4¾ fr.). The road crosses the Sarine at *La Chaudanne* (p. 270) to (¾ M.) *Les Moulins* (2930′), ascends in a wide bend (5 min., short-cut to the right) and enters the picturesque valley of the *Tourneresse*, which it ascends in long windings. At (3¼ M.) *Au-Devant* (3605′) the road enters a more open tract, and its continuation is seen on the hill to the right, but it remains in the valley as far as (6 M.) **L'Etivaz** (3865′; *Hôt. du Chamois*), where it doubles back, crosses the Tourneresse, and quits the ravine. About ½ M. above L'Etivaz are the *Bains de l'Etivaz* (4100′; *Hôtel-Pension, 5-6 fr.), with sulphur-springs. The road ascends for about 2 M. more and then passes to the S.W. from the valley of the Tourneresse to that of the *Hongrin*, which it crosses above (8½ M.) *La Lécherette* (4530′; pens. 4-5 fr.). It then ascends again over the **Col des Mosses** (4750′; *La Preisaz Inn*), the watershed between the Rhine and the Rhone, to (10¼ M.) *Les Mosses* (4715′; Hôt. des Alpes, very fair), where we gain a sudden view of the Dent du Midi. From this point the **Pointe de Chaussy* (7725′) may be easily ascended in 3 hrs. past the beautiful *Lac Lioson* (see p. 313). The road now descends the valley of the *Raverette* to (12 M.; **La Comballaz** (4432′; **Couronne*, open May 15th-Oct. 31st, pens. 6-8 fr.) Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), charmingly situated, and noted for its excellent spring and its pure air (one-horse carr. from Aigle 15, two-horse 30 fr.). Beyond this the road overlooks a picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (15½ M.) *Le Sépey* (p. 314).

Montreux-Bernese Oberland Railway from Château-d'Oex to *Zweisimmen* and *Spiez*, see p. 248.

63. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss.

62½ M. Railway in 3½ hrs.; fares 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 35 c. (no first class). — The Electric Tramway from Lausanne to *Moudon* (see p. 298; 13½ M., in 1½ hr.) offers an alternative route for the first part of this journey.

To (12½ M.) *Palézieux* (Hôt. de la Gare), see p. 267. We follow the pleasant valley of the *Broye*. 14½ M. *Palézieux-Village;* 16 M. *Châtillens* (½ M. to the N.E. is the town of *Oron*, see p. 267). — 19 M. *Ecublens-Rue* (1920′; Rail. Restaurant). The little town of **Rue** (2315′; *Maison-de-Ville; Fleur-de-Lis*) lies on a hill to the right, commanded by an old château. — 22½ M. *Bressonnaz* (1760′).

23½ M. **Moudon** (1680′; pop. 2700; *Hôt. du Pont; Hôt. de la Fleur-de-Lis; Hôt. de la Gare*), with the châteaux of *Carouge* and *Rochefort*, an old town, the Roman *Minodunum*, has a handsome Gothic church Tramway to *Lausanne*, see p. 298. — Farther on we cross the Broye twice. 27 M. *Lucens*, with a picturesque old château. — 29 M. *Henniez*, the station for *Henniez-les-Bains* (1907′; Hôt.-Pens. des Bains. May 15th-Sept. 30th, 60 R., pens. 5-7, omn. 2 fr.), beautifully situated 2½ M. to the E.; to the left, the old château and church of *Surpierre*, on a lofty rock. — 31 M. *Granges-Marnand;* 33 M. *Trey.*

36½ M. **Payerne** (1480′; pop. 5224; **Hot. de l'Ours et Poste*, 30 R. at 2-3, B. 1¼, D., incl. wine, 3 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*), the Roman *Paterniacum* (?), was in the 10th cent. a frequent residence of the Kings of Burgundy, who then ruled over the Franche-Comté, Switzerland as far as the Reuss on the E., and part of Savoy.

Bertha of Swabia, wife of Rudolph II. (912-937), erected a church and Benedictine abbey here. Her bones, with those of her husband and her son Conrad, were discovered in 1864, and were buried in the parish church, where the queen's saddle with a hole for her distaff is shown. To this day the expression, 'Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe filait', is a regretful allusion to the 'good old times'.

From Payerne to *Fribourg* and *Yverdon*, see p. 267.

The valley of the Broye becomes broad and marshy. 38 M. *Corcelles;* 39½ M. *Dompierre;* 41 M. *Domdidier.*

43 M. **Avenches** (1443′; pop. 2000; *Couronne, Maison de Ville*, both moderate), now a small town, was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, the Roman *Aventicum.*

Remains of a *Theatre* and other buildings, and of the old town-walls, testify to its former prosperity. The mediæval *Castle*, at the entrance to the town, occupies the site of the Roman capitol. To the N.W. rises a solitary Corinthian column 39′ high, the remnant of a temple of Apollo, now called *Le Cigognier*, from the stork's nest which occupied it for centuries. The *Museum* (custodian lives near the church; small fee) contains mosaics, inscriptions, and other relics recently found here; in its garden is a Roman amphitheatre.

In his Childe Harold (iii. 65) Lord Byron alludes to the 'Cigognier':—

'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

At (45 M.) *Faoug* (Soleil; Cerf) we approach the **Lake of Morat** (1420′), the Roman *Lacus Aventicensis* and the *Uecht-See* of the middle ages, 5½ M. long. It is separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the narrow *Mont Vully* towards the N. and the *Charmontel* to the S., but connected with it by the *Broye.*

47½ M. **Morat,** Ger. *Murten* (1480′; pop. 2400; **Croix*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Couronne; Vaisseau; Lion; Hôt. de la Gare*), a small and ancient town with well-preserved gates and walls Its arcaded streets are overshadowed by an old *Castle* (built by Duke Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent.), which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian von Bubenberg, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days before

Mouthe
Source du Doubs
Crêt Sapeau
Le Noir Mont
Crêt Gerlin
Pré Loin
Mutrux
Gr. Cernier
Côte de la Dent de Vaulion
Chalet Cernier
Pré Genier
Charbonnières
Le Brenet
Le Pont
Sur les Crêts
Les Rousses
Le Gros Crêt
la Frasse Sechey
Les Cerneux Jeannet
Mont Risoux
Le Lieu
L'Abbaye
Haut de Molendruz
Creux des Lances
Chalet Neuf
Baume
Sagne
Les Queues
Grosjean
Poste des Mines
Combenoire
Le Chenit
Orient de l'Orbe
Chez Villard
Le Sentier
Solliat
Tivoli
Derrière la Côte
Chez les Aubert
Chez le Maître
Les Piguet
Tuillets
Gr. Roches
Le Brassus
Le Lampe
Petites Chaumilles
Grandes
Grand Croset
Le Coutinau
Mont Tendre
Pré de Mollens
Molle
Pré de Ballens
Crêt de Mondisé
Creux d'Enfer
Rolaz
Croix du Vuarne
Joux de Bière
Mt de Bière
Asile
Col de Marchairuz
Côte de Bière
Crattalan
Berolle
Les Molliettes
Rutty
Bière
Gottettaz
Frêchaux
Gr. Fuey
Pré de Bonne
Pré de Bahr
Trois Chalets
Les Amburnex
Pré aux Vaux
Aragne
St. Georges
Mt. Bailly
Chanivaux
Casernes
Repesse
Crêt de la Neuve
Perrodue de Marchissy
Rionday
Echades
Mt. Chaux
Baulod
Vernets
St. Saubraz
Bois de Bay
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer

Pontarlier
Yverdon
Premier
ROMAIN MOTIER
Vaulion
Chavornay
Arnex
Bavois
Bofflens
Croy
Pompaples
Orny
Echilly
Ferreyres
la Sarraz
Mormont
Eclépens
Moiry
Mont la Ville
Chevilly
Dizy
Villars Lussery
Lussery
Cuarnens
Mousses
l'Isle
Lachaux
COSSONAY
Daillens
Chavannes-le-Veyron
Penthalaz
Villars Bozon
Mauraz
Bournens
Penthaz
Senarclens
Sullens
Pampigny
Grancy
Gollion
Vufflens-la-Ville
Mex
Cottens
Severy
Vullierens
Aclens
Villars Ste Croix
Collombier
Apples
Bussigny
Romanel
Clarmont
St Saphorin
Reverolle
Bremblens
Chardonney
Bussy
Vaux
Echandens
Ecublens
Lonay
Vufflens le Château
Yens
Denens
Chigny
Echichens
Benges
Préverenges
MORGES
L. LÉMAN
Lausanne

the battle of Morat. The *School* contains a natural history and antiquarian museum (lacustrine remains from the lake of Morat). Pleasant lake baths at the S. end of the town.

At *Merlach (Meyriez)*, 10 min. above Morat, is the **Pens. Villa Monbijou* (from 4½ fr.), with a charming view. — Near the lake, 1½ M. to the S. of Morat, rises a marble *Obelisk*, erected in 1822 in memory of the battle of 22nd June, 1476. This was the bloodiest of the disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy lost his treasure, his courage, and his life ('Gut, Mut, und Blut'). The Burgundians lost 15,000 men and all their baggage.

The STEAMBOAT FROM MORAT TO NEUCHÂTEL (4 times daily in 2-2½ hrs.) crosses the lake to *Motier* and *Praz*, at the E. base of the vine-clad *Mont Vully* (2267'); at *Sugiez* it passes under an iron bridge and enters the *Broye*. To the W. stretches the Jura, from the Weissenstein to the Chasseron. Near *La Sauge* we enter the *Lake of Neuchâtel* (p. 253), steering first S.W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N.W. to *St. Blaise* and *Neuchâtel* (p. 253).

From Morat to *Fribourg*, electric railway in 50 min., see p. 267; to *Ins* (p. 252), electric line in 21 min., viâ *Montelier* and *Sugiez*.

Near (50½ M.) *Galmitz*, Fr. *Charmey*, we leave the lake. To the left is the *Grosse Moos*, Fr. *le Grand Marais*, a moor 14,400 acres in area, of late partly reclaimed. 52¼ M. *Kerzers*, Fr. *Chiètres* (Ours; Lion), junction of the Bern and Neuchâtel line (p. 252); 54½ M. *Fräschels*, Fr. *Frasse*; 56¾ M. *Kallnach*.

59¼ M. **Aarberg** (1400'; pop. 1400; *Krone*), an old town on an island in the *Aare*. By the church is the old castle of the Counts of Aarberg, who sold their dominions to Bern in 1351.

The train crosses the Aare to (62½ M.) *Lyss*, on the Bienne and Bern line (p. 16).

64. From Lausanne to Vallorbe and Pontarlier.

45 M. RAILWAY in 1¼-3 hrs. (7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 70 c.). Express from Lausanne to Paris (327 M.) in 9½ hrs. (58 fr. 50, 39 fr. 65, 26 fr. 5 c.).

To (12 M.) *Daillens*, see p. 263. The line for Pontarlier here diverges to the left. 14 M. **La Sarraz** (1600'; *Croix Blanche*), with an old château. Two short tunnels. We then ascend to (17 M.) *Arnex* (1820'); 1¾ M. to the N. lies the little town of *Orbe* (p. 263). The windings of the line afford a splendid view, first to the right, and then to the left, of the Alpine chain from the Mont Blanc to the Jungfrau. It ascends to *Bofflens* and (21 M.) *Croy-Romainmôtier*, 1 M. to the E. of the small and ancient town of *Romainmôtier* (2155'; Hôt. de l'Etoile; Hôt. de Ville), with an interesting Romanesque church (10th cent.). A road ascends hence to the S.W. viâ *Juriens* to the (1 hr.) *Chalet du Signal* (2950'; hotel), with a splendid view and beautiful pine-woods. — Farther on the train skirts wooded hills; on the right, in the deep valley of the *Orbe*, lies the village of *Les Clées*, with its castle; high on the left bank are the villages of *Lignerolle* (2515'; Hôt. de l'Eeu; Pens. du Versé,

3½-5 fr.) and *Ballaigues* (see below). — Two short tunnels; then (27 M.) *Le Day*, the junction for Le Pont (see below). Below (to the right) the Orbe forms the picturesque *Saut du Day* (2130′).

28½ M. **Vallorbe** (2655′: pop. 3279; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2 fr.; *Hôtel de Genève-Terminus*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. Belvédère*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5½ fr.; these two at the station; *Maison de Ville*, *Croix Blanche*, both moderate), a watch-making place, at the S.E. base of the *Mont d'Or* (4770′).

From Vallorbe to Le Brassus, 15½ M., railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. To (1½ M.) *Le Day*, see above. Our line, diverging here to the right, gradually ascends along the wooded slopes of the Dent de Vaulion (pretty view of the town of Vallorbe on the right) and beyond a tunnel (500 yds.) skirts the *Lac Brenet*. On the N. side of Lac Brenet its water disappears in apertures *(entonnoirs)* in the rocks, and after a subterranean course of 3 M. reappears as the '*Source of the Orbe*', 750′ lower.

7 M. **Le Pont** (3310′; **Grand-Hôtel du Lac de Joux*, finely situated ½ M. to the E. above the village, 120 beds, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-15, omn. 1 fr., frequented as a health-resort except for consumptive patients, and open in winter also; English Church Service; *Truite*, moderate; *Pens. Mon-Désir*, pens. 5-6 fr.; apartments at several villas), a hamlet at the N. end of the *Lac de Joux* (see below), which is separated from *Lac Brenet* by an embankment with a bridge (see below), lies at the S. foot of the **Dent de Vaulion** (4880′), which may be ascended hence in 1½ hr. Its W. side presents a precipice, 1600′ high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. From the Vallorbe road, ascending to the left at the church (short-cuts for walkers), a mountain-road diverges to the right, and ascends viâ the (¾ hr.) first and (½ hr.) second *Chalet de la Dent* (refmts.) to the (¼ hr.) summit. View of the Lac de Joux, the Lac des Rousses, the Noirmont, and the Dôle; to the S.E., part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it Mont Blanc and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; to the N.E. the lakes of Neuchâtel, Bienne, and Morat. — From Le Pont to the **Mont Tendre** (5510′), 2¼ hrs., easy and interesting. Ascending the high-road to Vaulion for ½ hr., we diverge to the right at a finger-post, generally through wood, keeping straight on at the next fork (½ hr.), and ascend in a wide bend towards the W. to the (¾ hr.) chalet of *La Racine* (4957′), at the N. foot of the mountain, whence the signal on the summit is reached in 25 minutes. The view is magnificent and highly picturesque. Descent to (1¼ hr.) *Le Sentier* (see below).

A small steamer plies 5 times daily in summer on the pretty **Lac de Joux** (3295′: 5 M. long, ½-1 M. broad) to (40 min.; 80 c.) *Le Rocheray* (Hôt. Bellevue), at the S. end of the lake (see below). It touches near the (5 min.) Grand-Hôtel (see above) and at *L'Abbaye* (Pens. Reymond), a hamlet on the E. bank, whence the *Mont Tendre* (see above) may be ascended in 2 hrs., and at *Bas-de-Bioux*, on the W. bank.

Beyond Le Pont the railway runs between the Lac de Joux and the Lac Brenet to (7½ M.) *Les Charbonnières* (Pens. du Lac, 5½-6 fr.), and then along the W. bank of the Lac de Joux viâ *Séchey*, *Le Lieu*, *Le Rocheray*, and *Solliat-Golisse* to *Le Sentier* (3340′; Hôt.-Pens. Reymond; Pens. Guignard; Union) and (15½ M.) *Le Brassus* (3359′; Hôt. de la Lande; Hôt. de France), a large village on the Orbe. Hence over the *Col du Marchairuz* to (16½ M.) *Rolle* or (9 M.) *Bière*, see p. 293.

From Vallorbe station a diligence (¾ fr.) runs thrice daily in 1 hr. (one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 9 fr.) to (3¾ M.) **Ballaigues** (3050′; **Grand-Hôtel Aubépine*, open in winter also, 200 beds, R. 3-5, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-15 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Sapinière*, 100 beds, pens. 7-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de l'Aurore*, 80 beds, R. 2½-5, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; **Pens. Maillefer*, ½ M. to the E., pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Brousite*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Clarentzia*; *Pens. Leresche*. — *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in summer), a health-resort charmingly situated above the valley of the Orbe. A diligence

GENÈVE
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Mètres
Tramways
1 : 10.000
0 100 200 Mètres
LAC DE GENÈVE
Les Pâquis
Les Eaux Vives
Plainpalais
Rhône Fleuve
Arve Rivière
Bois de la Bâtie
Cathédrale
Hôtel de Ville
Gare de Cornavin
Gare des Eaux Vives
Jardin Anglais
Promenade du Lac
Promenade des Cropettes
Promenade de St Jean
Parc des Eaux Vives
Ile Rousseau
Jet d'eau
Pont de St Georges
Veyrier, Collonges
Carouge
Champel
Hôp Cantonal
Ariana, Ferney
Lausanne
Versoix
Mon Repos
Bains
Mouettes
Wagner & Debes, L
Gravé et imprimé par

fr. 40 c.) also plies hither twice daily in 2 hrs. from Orbe (p. 263). alks may be taken through the adjacent *Bois de Ban* (old Roman road) the **Saut du Day* (p. 274) and other points. About 2 M. above Baligues is the **Hôt.-Pens. la Bessonaz* (3770'; pens. 6½-7½ fr.; fine view), hence **Mont Suchet* (5220') is easily ascended in 1½ hr. (see p. 263).

The train backs out from the station and ascends the wooded valley of the *Jougnenaz*, where it soon enters French territory. Cuttings and two tunnels carry us to (34½ M.) *Hôpitaux-Neufs-Jougne* (3258'). We then cross the ridge of the Jura and descend through wooded and rocky valleys to (41½ M.) *Frambourg* (2830'). Near the *Fort de Joux* (p. 261) we join the Neuchâtel line.

45 M. *Pontarlier*, see p. 261.

65. Geneva and Environs.

Arrival. Principal Station (*Gare de Cornavin*; Pl. E, 2; restaurant), for the Swiss Federal and the French Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean lines, on the right bank, at the upper end of the Rue du Mont-Blanc. *Omnibus* from the station to any hotel (and from the hotels to the station) 50 c., luggage 30 c. — Station of Eaux-Vives (*Gare des Vollandes*, p. 326), for Annemasse, Chamonix, Annecy, and Bouveret, on the left bank, Route de Chêne (Pl. K, 5; tramway to Place du Molard and the Cornavin Station). — French railway-time is 55 minutes behind Central European time. — Steamboat Piers on the S. (left) bank by the Jardin Anglais (Pl. G, 4), and on the N. (right) bank by the Quai du Mont-Blanc (Pl. F, 3; G, 2, 3); for the express-boats on the same quay, near the bridge. — Porter up to 50 kgr. (110 lbs.) 75 c., 100 kgr. (220 lbs.) 1 fr.

Hotels. *On the Right Bank*, with view of the lake and the Alps: *Hôtel Beau-Rivage (Pl. br; F, G, 2), on the Quai du Mont-Blanc, 195 beds, R. from 5, L. 5, D. 6, pens., in winter only, from 10 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel National (Pl. n; G, 1), on the Quai du Léman, 180 beds, R. 5-12, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 6, pens. from 15 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de la Paix (Pl. p; F, 3), Quai du Mont-Blanc, 148 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 1, D. 5, pens. 12-16, omn. with luggage 1¼ fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre (Pl. a; G, 2), Quai du Mont-Blanc, 70 beds, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 1, D. 5, pens. from 10, in winter from 7½ fr.; Hôt. des Bergues (Pl. be; F, 3), Quai des Bergues, 160 beds, R. 4-12, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 12, in winter from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de Russie et Continental (Pl. re; F, 3), Rue du Mont-Blanc 2, 100 beds, R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 1, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue (Pl. bv; G, 1), Quai du Léman 5, 98 beds, R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôt. Richemond (Pl. ri; F, 2), Place des Alpes, 95 beds, R. 3½-7, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-11 fr. (in winter 7½-10 fr.). — Also on the right bank, near the station: *Grand-Hôt. International (Pl. i; E, 2), Rue de Lausanne, 110 beds, R. 3½-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-14 (in winter 8-10) fr.; *Hôt. Suisse (Pl. s; E, 2), Rue du Mont-Blanc 23, 90 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.; Hôt. de Genève (Pl. g; E, 2), Rue du Mont-Blanc 13, 70 beds, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. incl. wine 3½, pens. 8-10 fr., good; Hôt. Monopole (Pl. m; E, 3), Rue de Chantepoulet 11, 100 beds, R. 2½-4, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bristol (Pl. b; F, 3), Rue du Mont-Blanc 10, 60 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 fr.; Hôt. de Londres (Pl. l; E, 3), Boul. James-Fazy 10, 95 beds, R. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. Central (Pl. c; E, 2), Rue des Alpes 27, 70 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7-11 fr.; Hôt. Terminus-Baur (Pl. tb; E, 2), 70 beds at 2½-4, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. des Familles (Pl. f; E, 2), Rue de Lausanne 14, 110 beds, pens. 5-7½ fr.; Hôt. de la Monnaie (Pl. d; E, 2), pens. 7½-9 fr.; Hôt. des Voyageurs (Pl. w; E, 2), Rue du Mont-Blanc 25 (these five near the station).

On the Left Bank: *Hôtel Métropole (Pl. me; G, 4), by the Jardin Anglais, 140 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12, in winter 8 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ecu (Pl. e; F, 4), Place du Rhône 2, 98 beds, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-15 fr., both with view of the lake; *Hôt. Victoria (Pl. v; H, 4), Rue Pierre-Fatio 1, 90 beds, R. 3½-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8½-11 fr.; *Hôt. du Parc (Pl. pa; H, 4), Rue Pierre-Fatio 12, 70 beds, R. 3½-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; *Touring Hotel et Balance (Pl. t; G, 4), Place de Longemalle 3, 95 beds at 3-5, D. 3½, pens. from 8½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Picard, Grand-Quai 2, pens. 6-7½ fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. h; F, 4), Rue Céard 13, 70 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. incl. wine 3½, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt. du Lac (Pl. k; G, 4), Place Longemalle 1, 110 beds, R. 3-6, D. incl. wine 4, S. incl. wine 3½, pens. from 11, in winter from 7½ fr.; Hôt. de la Poste (Pl. o; E, 4), 140 beds, R. 3-4½, D. 3½, S. 3 (both incl. wine), pens. 7½-10 fr.; Hôt. de Paris (Pl. r; F, G, 4), Rue du Rhône 39, 70 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 10-15 fr.; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, Rue du Rhône 64, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. du Nord, Rue du Rhône 84, R. 1½-2½, D. 2-3, pens. from 6½ fr.; Hôt. des Alpes, Rue de Rive 20-22, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Fleischmann, Rond-Point de Plainpalais 6, 65 beds at 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Louis Frey, Boul. des Philosophes 16, R. 2½-4, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt. de l'Ours, Rue de l'Arquebuse 12, R. 2½-4, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. de la Cigogne, Place de Longemalle 17, R. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. du Grand St. Bernard, Rue Tour-Maîtresse 8, pens. 7-9 fr. — At the station of Eaux-Vives (p. 275): Hôt. du Simplon (Pl. z; I, 5), R. 2½, D. 2, pens. 7 fr., very fair. — At *Champel-sur-Arve* (p. 277; tram in 10 min.): *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site, with park, 150 beds, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 9-18 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. de la Roseraie, 30 beds, pens. 6-10 fr. — Near *Carouge* (p. 287; 25 min. from Geneva): *Hôt.-Pens. de Pinchat, on an elevated site, with view and park, 50 beds, pens. 5½-8 fr. — **Hôtels Meublés.** Hôt. meublé du Siècle (Pl. x; E, 2), Rue de Lausanne 2, opposite the rail. station; Hôt. meublé du Théâtre (Pl. y; E, 5), Boulevard du Théâtre.

Pensions (most of them good). On the Right Bank (Pl. F, 2, 3): *Minerva*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 6 (6-10 fr.); *Pens. de Hiller*, Quai du Mont-Blanc 7 (7-9 fr.); *Coupier*, Rue des Alpes 3 (7-8 fr.); *Pens. du Léman*, Rue des Alpes 15 (6-7½ fr.); *Mme. Huguenin*, Rue Lévrier 15, Place des Alpes (7 fr.); *Mme. Barbier*, Rue Bonivard 1; *Pens. Villa Albion*, Chemin des Chênes 25 (English). — On the Left Bank, at Eaux-Vives, the S.E. quarter of the town (Pl. G-J, 3-5): *Mottu*, Grand-Quai 30 (5-6 fr.); *Mme. Suès*, Rue d'Italie 1 (5-6 fr.); *Pens. Boudauini-Oesch*, Rue d'Italie 9 (4½-5 fr.); *Mlle. Peyer*, Rue du Prince 11 (5 fr., monthly 110-145 fr.); *Mmes. Livet & Grobet*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 2 (6-7 fr.); *Mme. Chappuis*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 14 (6 fr.); *Soeurs Fischer*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 20 (6-9 fr.); *Mme. Schatt-Mocaër*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 32 (6-8 fr.); *Mme. Cosson-Dupan*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 40 (8 fr.); *Dupuis*, Glacis de Rive 2 (3½-4½ fr.). — On the Left Bank, at Plainpalais, the S.W. quarter of the town (Pl. D-F, 1-6): *Mme. Delisle*, Boul. Georges-Favon 14 (5-6 fr.); *Mme. Mortier*, Rue Général-Dufour 19 (5-6 fr.); *Goebler*, Rue Prévost-Martin 6 (1-6 fr.); *Morhardt*, Avenue du Mail 15bis (5-7 fr.); *Mme. Bigler-Moriaud*, Rue St. Léger 6; *Pens. Landolt*, Rue de Candolle 2 (6-7 fr.); *Mme. Riser*, Rue de Candolle 4 (4½-5 fr.); *Pens. Rauss*, Rond-Point de Plainpalais 2; *Pens. Labarthe*, Rond-Point de Plainpalais 5 (5½-6 fr.); *Favre*, Rond-Point de Plainpalais, Rue de Carouge 8 (5½-6½ fr.); *Mme. Courtelin*, Boul. du Pont-d'Arve 19 (4½-5 fr.); *Mme. B. Fischer*, Boul. du Pont-d'Arve 9 (4-5 fr.); *Mme. Bussat*, Av. de la Croisette 2, Roseraie (4½-5 fr.); *Buscarlet*, Boul. des Philosophes 9 (5-6 fr.); *Pens. Verdan*, Boul. des Philosophes 26 (6½-10 fr.). — Between Plainpalais and Eaux-Vives, to the S.: *Pens. Arlaud*, Rue St. Victor 6 (7-8 fr.); *Pens. Bienvenue*, Chemin de Florissant 3 (6-8 fr.).

Restaurants. On the left bank: *Restaurant du Nord*, Grand-Quai; *Restaurant E. Dumont*, Rue du Rhône 78; *Café de la Couronne* (see

below), L. 3 fr., incl. wine; *Café Français* (see below); *Restaurant du Lion d'Or*, Rue du Rhône 49, L. 2, D. incl. wine 2½ fr. — *Crêmerie Régina Palace*, Corraterie, near the Place Bel-Air; *Crêmerie de la Corraterie*, Corraterie 6; *Crêmerie du Molard*, Place du Molard. — On the right bank: *Restaurant de la Poste*, L. 2½, D. 3, Rue du Mont-Blanc, near the Post Office: *Restaurant des Voyageurs*, *Café-Restaurant de la Gare*, both opposite the station; *Taverne Anglaise* (Grill Room), Rue des Alpes 4.

Cafés. On the left bank: *Café du Nord*, *Café de la Couronne*, both on the Grand-Quai (Pl. F, 4; concert in summer daily 1-3 and 8-11.30 p.m.); *C. du Théâtre*, in the theatre (open daily in winter, but in summer only when the theatre is open); *C. Français*, opposite the theatre; *C. du Musée*, Corraterie 29 (open as the C. du Théâtre); *Kiosque des Bastions*, in the Promenade des Bastions (pp. 278, 283), in summer only, L. 2½ fr.; *Kiosque du Jardin Anglais* (p. 281), L. or D. 2 fr. — On the right bank: *Café de la Poste*, Rue du Mont-Blanc (concerts in summer 8-11 p.m.); *Café de la Régence*, Quai du Mont-Blanc.

Brasseries (Munich and Pilsen beer almost everywhere). On the left bank: *F. Landolt*, corner of Rue de Candolle and Rue du Conseil-Général, near the University; *Brasserie Centrale*, Place Molard; *Gay*, Rue du Conseil-Général 10; *Brasserie de l'Univers*, Rue du Rhône 5; *Brasserie de Genève*, Grand-Quai 10; *Ackermann*, Rue du Rhône 92; *Taverne du Crocodile*, Rue du Rhône 100; *Brasserie Müller*, Rue du Rhône 62; *Brasserie Dethurens*, Rue du Rhône 47; *Café-Brasserie de l'Opéra*. — Right bank: *Berger*, Place des Alpes 11; *Brasserie de Munich*, Boul. James-Fazy 3; *Jaeger*, Rue de Chantepoulet 6; *Brasserie du Siècle*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 28. Outside the town: *Brasserie St. Jean* (Pl. C, 3), with fine view.

Baths. *Bains de la Poste*, Place de la Poste; *Bains de Chantepoulet*, Rue Paul-Bouchet 5; *Bains de Genève*, Rue de Hesse 8; *Bains des Alpes*, Rue Lévrier 5; *Buanderie du Pont d'Arve*, near the Arve bridge. — Lake Baths. *Swimming* and other baths by the Quai des Eaux-Vives (Pl. 1, 3); also by the pier on the opposite bank (Pl. G, H, 2); both open for ladies 9-11 o'clock. — *Baths in the Rhone above the *Pont de la Machine* (p. 280), well fitted up; swimming-bath 30, plunge-bath with towels 60 c. — Baths in the Arve (very cold), Chemin des Bains 15 (Pl. C, 6). — Hydropathic Establishment at *Champel-sur-Arve* (Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour; Hôt.-Pens. Roseraie), see p. 276.

General Post Office, Rue du Mont-Blanc (Pl. E, F, 2), open 7 (in winter 8) a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sun. 8-10 and 11-1. Branch-offices in the Rue du Stand, Rue d'Italie, Hôt. Métropole, Place du Bourg-de-Four, and elsewhere. — **Telegraph** (day and night) and **Telephone,** chief office Rue du Stand (Pl. E, 4); also at the post-offices.

Electric Tramways. From the Place du Molard (Pl. F, 4) by the Pont du Mont-Blanc to the Gare de Cornavin (Pl. E, 2), and thence viâ *Sécheron* and *Ariana* to *Versoix* (p. 287); to *Carouge* (p. 287) viâ Place Neuve and Rond-Point de Plainpalais; by the Cours de Rive to the station of *Geneva Eaux-Vives* (p. 326) and thence to *Chêne*, *Annemasse* (p. 326), and *Etrembières* (p. 326). — From the Principal Station, circular line ('Ligne de Grande Ceinture') viâ the Boulevards James Fazy, Georges Favon, des Philosophes, des Tranchées, the Place du Port and Rue du Mont-Blanc; to *Petit-Saconnex* and viâ Place Bel-Air to *Champel* (p. 276). — From the Place Bel-Air (Pl. E, 4) to the E. to the *Parc des Eaux-Vives* (p. 281), to the W. to the *Jonction* (p. 285), *Petit-Lancy*, *St. Georges*; to *Carouge* and the *Parc Mon-Repos* (p. 281). — From the Rue de Chantepoulet (Pl. E, 3), opposite the General Post Office, to *Ariana*, *Ferney*, and *Gex* (p. 292); to *Vernier* (p. 287). — From the Quai de la Poste (Pl. B, 4) to Carouge and *St. Julien* (p. 287); to *Grand-Lancy*; to Bernex and *Chancy* (p. 287). — From the Rond-Point de Rive (Pl. G, 5) to *Veyrier* (Salève) and *Collonges* (p. 287); viâ *Vésenaz* to Anières and *Hermance*, or to Corsier and *Douvaine* (p. 288); to Vandœuvres and *Jussy*. — From Carouge viâ Troinex and Croix de Rozon to *Collonges* (p. 287). — The time-tables give also on French territory the Central European time (p. 275).

Cabs. Drive in the town 1 fr., in the suburbs 1½ fr., trunk ½ fr.; per hr., 1-1 pers. 2½ fr., each additional ¼ hr. 65 c. At night (9-7) per drive, 2 or 2½ fr., per hr. 3¾, each additional ¼ hr. 1 fr. Over-charges not uncommon; advisable to arrange the fare beforehand.

Steamboats on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, see p. 291; on the S. bank, see p. 316. — Piers in Geneva, see p. 276. — The *Tour du Petit Lac* (3 hrs.; without disembarking) is made by steamers several times daily, viâ Bellevue, Versoix, Coppet, Céligny, Nyon, Tougues, Hermance, Anières, Corsier, Bellerive, La Belotte, Cologny, and back to Geneva. The tour of the entire lake is also frequently made (9.15 a.m. to 7.15 p.m.). — **Motor Launches** (*Mouettes Genevoises*) from Pâquis (Kursaal) to the Quai des Eaux-Vives every 4 min., in 3-3½ min. (10 c.), to the Molard every 10 min., in 4-5 min. (10 c.), to the Parc des Eaux-Vives in summer every 20 min., in 7 min. (15 c.), to the Parc Mon-Repos and Pregny (Ariana, p. 286) in summer every ¼ hr. (25 c.).

Rowing Boats (best at the Jetée des Pâquis and the Jardin Anglais), 1 fr.-1 fr. 20 c. per hour; each ½ hr. more, 50-60 c.; boatman 1 fr. 20 c. per hr. extra; each ½ hr. more, 60 c. — **Sailing Boats,** small 1½, large 2½ fr. per hr.; each ½ hr. more, ¾ or 1¼ fr. extra. Sailing-boats are not let without a boatman (see above). — A printed tariff is handed to the hirer on embarking; after 6 or 7 p.m. the charges are one-half higher. Rowers are prohibited from approaching the Pont du Mont-Blanc on account of the dangerous current.

The **Excursion Brakes** of *Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son* (Rue du Rhône 90) offer a convenient mode of seeing the environs. They start every week-day at 2 p.m. (with interpreter) and run alternately to the Salève, Ariana and Château de Pregny, Ferney, Coppet, and other points (fare 5 fr.). As the number of seats is limited, it is advisable to book them in advance either at the hotel or at Cook's Office. Longer excursions include Samoëns and Sixt (Vallée du Fer à Cheval; 11 fr.), etc. Similar excursions are arranged by *A. Bocquin & Co.*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 22.

Booksellers. *Georg & Co.*, Corraterie 10; *C. Kündig*, Corraterie 11; *R. Burkhardt*, Place du Molard 2; *H. Robert*, Place de la Petite Fusterie 2; *A. Eggimann et Cie.*, Rue Centrale 1. — Circulating Library: *Richard*, Rue du Rhône 80.

Theatre (Pl. E, 5; p. 284). Performances daily in winter (adm. 1½-7 fr.; seats secured in advance, or 'en location', higher). — **Kursaal** (Pl. G, 2), on the Quai du Mont-Blanc; variety performance in summer at 8 p.m., adm. 1, seats 2-6 fr. — **Parc des Eaux-Vives** (pl. K 2; summertheatre, etc.), reached on foot in ½ hr., by tramway from the Place Bel-Air, or by motor-launch from Pâquis in 7 min., see p. 281.

Music. *Organ Recital* in the Cathedral (p. 282) on Mon., Wed., and Sat., in Aug. & Sept., at 8.15 p.m. (1 fr.). — Concerts fortnightly in the *Theatre* (p. 284) in winter. Concerts of the *Harmonie Nautique* in the *Victoria Hall* (p. 285), see daily papers. — Concerts frequently on Thurs. in summer at the *Jardin Anglais* (p. 281), with illumination of the fountain on the breakwater ('fontaines lumineuses'), at the *Place des Alpes* (Pl. D, E, 3), and daily in the *Kiosque des Bastions* (p. 277).

Exhibition of Art, belonging to the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the Athénée (p. 283), open daily 10-6, Sun. 11-2; adm. 1 fr.

Public Lectures (*Cours publics et gratuits*) in the University Hall, in winter 3-4 times weekly at 8.30 p.m. *Holiday Courses* in July and August, for students of French.

Enquiry Office (*Bureau Officiel de Renseignements*), Place des Bergues 3 (Pl. F, 3; daily 9-12 and 2-5, except Sun. and holidays).

British Consul (for the French-speaking cantons), *Sir George Phillippo*, Rue Bonivard 10 (10-12 a.m.). — **American Consul,** *Francis B. Keene*, Quai du Léman 25 (9-1). — *Union Bank*, Rue Petitot 10.

Golf Links at the *Parc aux Sports* (p. 287) and at *Plan-les-Ouates* (p. 287; 18 holes); 3 fr. per day, 12½ fr. per week, 35 fr. per month (ladies 3, 10, and 25 fr.).

English Church (*Holy Trinity;* Pl. F, 3), on the right bank, in the Rue du Mont-Blanc (p. 280); chaplain, *Dr. A. Granger*, 59 Villa les Grottes, Servette; services at 8, 10.30, and 5.30. — **American Episcopal Church** *(Emmanuel Church)*, Rue des Voirons 6 (Pl. G, 2; p. 281); chaplain, *Rev. Ch. M. Belden*, 33 Rue de Malagnou; services at 8.30, 10.30, and 4. — *Presbyterian Services*, in summer, in the Cathedral (Chapel of the Maccabees).

Anglo-American Club, at the Hôtel Métropole (p. 276).

Geneva (1243′; pop. 61,134, 116,445 including the suburbs), Fr. *Genève*, Ger. *Genf*, capital of the small but populous canton of the same name, lies at the S. end of the lake, where the swift blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the *Arve* (p. 285). The Rhone divides the town into two parts: on the left bank lies the *Old Town*, the seat of government and centre of traffic, with the suburbs of *Plainpalais*, to the S.W., and *Les Eaux Vives*, to the S.E.; on the right bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, with the suburb of *Les Pâquis*, to the E. Since the removal of the old fortifications (after 1850) both parts of the town have extended with extraordinary rapidity.

History. Geneva appears in the 1st cent. B.C. as *Genava*, a town of the Allobroges (Cæs. de Bell. Gall., i. 6-8), whose territory became a Roman province. In 433 it became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, with which it came into the possession of the Franks in 534; it was annexed to the new Burgundian kingdom at the end of the 9th cent., and fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1034 Emp. Conrad II. caused himself to be crowned here as King of Burgundy. In the course of the protracted conflicts for supremacy between the Bishops of Geneva, the imperial Counts of Geneva, and the Counts (afterwards Dukes) of Savoy, the citizens succeeded in obtaining various privileges. In 1518 they entered into an alliance with Fribourg, and in 1526 with Bern. Two parties were now formed in the town, the Confederates ('Eidgenossen', pronounced by the French 'Higuenos', whence the term '*Huguenots*'), and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

In the midst of these discords dawned the Reformation, which Geneva zealously embraced. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex, and the following year the theologian *Jean Calvin* (properly *Caulvin* or *Chauvin*), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, a refugee from Paris, sought an asylum at Geneva. He attached himself to *Farel*, the chief promoter of the new doctrines at Geneva, and soon obtained great influence in all affairs of church and state. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three years later he obtained almost sovereign power and established a rigid ecclesiastical discipline. His rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and the austerity which he so eloquently preached he no less faithfully practised. In accordance with the spirit of the age, however, his sway was tyrannical and intolerant. *Castellio*, who rejected the doctrine of predestination, was banished in 1540, and *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had written against the doctrine of the Trinity *(de Trinitatis erroribus)*, and was only a visitor at Geneva, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order, and condemned to the stake and executed by the Great Council. In 1559 Calvin founded the Geneva Academy, which soon became the leading Protestant school of theology. He died on 27th May, 1564, but his doctrine has been firmly rooted in Geneva ever since. A tablet on No. 11 Rue Calvin (Pl. F, 5) marks the site of the house (pulled down in 1706) inhabited by Calvin from 1543 till his death. — The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover Geneva were abortive, and Protestant princes, who recognised the town as the bulwark of the Reformed Church, contributed considerable sums towar

In the 18th cent. Geneva was weakened by dissensions, often leading to bloodshed, between the privileged old families *(bourgeois)*, who enjoyed a monopoly both of power and of trade, and the unprivileged and poorer classes *(natifs, habitants,* and *sujets)*. This unjust distinction was farther emphasized by the writings of *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, born here in 1712. At the instigation of Voltaire and the University of Paris, Rousseau's '*Emile*' and '*Contrat Social*' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, at the order of the magistrates, as being 'téméraires, scandaleux, impies, et tendant à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements'. In 1798 Geneva became the capital of the French *Département du Léman*, and in 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation as the 22nd Canton. In 1846, under the leadership of *James Fazy*, the canton overthrew the Conservative government, and in May, 1847, it adopted a democratic constitution, which is still substantially in force.

Geneva is noted for its watches, mathematical instruments, jewellery, and musical boxes (invented by A. Favre of Geneva in 1796). Watchmaking was introduced in 1587 and reached a flourishing condition as early as the 18th century. The trade of Geneva is considerable.

From the *Railway Station* (*Gare de Cornavin*, p. 275) the broad Rue du Mont-Blanc leads to (1/4 M.) the lake. To the left is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. E, F, 2), on the attic of which are statues of the five Continents. Opposite is a bust of *Louis Favre* (p. 141), the engineer, by E. Lambert. Farther on, to the left, is the Gothic *English Church* (Holy Trinity; Pl. F, 3).

From the end of the Rue du Mont-Blanc the handsome ***Pont du Mont-Blanc** (Pl. F, G, 3, 4), 280 yds. long (widened in 1903), leads to the Promenade du Lac (p. 281). Between the Pont du Mont-Blanc and the *Pont des Bergues* is *Rousseau's Island* (Pl. F, 3), united to the latter by a bridge. In the centre rises the bronze *Statue of Jean Jacques Rousseau*, by Pradier (1834). By the third bridge, the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. F, 3, 4), is the *Central Station of the Electricity Works*, and above it are the Rhone Baths (p. 277). The *Island*, which was fortified in the middle ages (memorial tablet at the Tour de l'Ile), divides the Rhone into two branches (p. 279).

Handsome quays with tempting shops flank the river near these bridges, the chief being the *Grand-Quai* on the left bank, and the *Quai des Bergues* on the right. The latter is continued by the **Quai du Mont-Blanc** (Pl. F, G, 3, 2), extending N.E. from the Pont du Mont-Blanc, and affording a view of the *Mont Blanc group, which presents a majestic appearance on clear evenings.

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is better obtained here than at Chamonix. Thus Mont Blanc is 15,782′ high, while the Aiguille du Midi on the left is 12,608′ only. More to the left are the Dent du Géant and the Grandes Jorasses; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it, the snowy Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buet; lastly the long crest of the Voirons, which terminate the panorama on the left, while the opposite end is formed by the Salève. Mountain-indicator opposite the Rue des Alpes.

On the left side of the Quai du Mont-Blanc rises the sumptuous **Brunswick Monument** (Pl. F, 2), erected in terms of the will of *Duke Charles II.* (d. 1873), who bequeathed his property (about 20 million fr.) to Geneva

The monument (66′ in height), designed by *Pranel*, is a modified copy of that of Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It consists of a hexagonal canopy in marble, in three stories, on a platform, 220 ft. long and 78 ft. broad, the approach to which is guarded by two lions in yellow marble by *Caïn*. A sarcophagus in the central story bears a recumbent figure of the duke, with reliefs from the history of Brunswick, all by *Iguel*. At the projecting corners are marble statues of six celebrated Guelphs; the bronze equestrian statue of the duke, which stands on a separate pedestal to the right, originally crowned the monument, for which, however, it proved too heavy.

Farther on, to the left, is the *Kursaal* (Pl. G, 2; p. 278), behind which is the *American Church* (p. 279). Beyond the *Jetée des Pâquis* (Pl. G, H, 2), at the end of which is a lighthouse (flashlight), the *Quai du Léman* extends to the **Parc Mon Repos** (also called *Plantamour*, after its donor), a public promenade with beautiful views. In the mansion belonging to it are a number of pictures from the Musée Rath and ethnographical collections (adm. daily, except Mon., 10-12 and 2-5; closed in winter).

On the S. bank of the lake, near the Pont du Mont-Blanc, is the *National Monument* (Pl. G, 4), a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva by R. Dorer.—Adjacent is the pleasant **Promenade du Lac,** or **Jardin Anglais.** Near the entrance is a café, where a band often plays on summer-evenings, and a bronze bust of *Pradier*, the sculptor, by Lequesne, and in the centre are a fountain and busts of the painters *Alex. Calame* (by Iguel) and *Fr. Diday* (by Bovy). A pavilion here contains an interesting *Relief of Mont Blanc* (adm. 50 c.; Sun. gratis), on a scale of 1:6000 (Mont Blanc 31 inches in height; proportion of vertical to horizontal dimensions, 2:1).

In the lake, off the *Quai des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. H, 1, 4, 3), rise two granite rocks, the *Pierres du Niton* (Pl. H, 3, 4). At the end of the Quai is a breakwater ('jetée'), on which a *Fountain* (Pl. H, 3), with a jet 295′ high (illumination, see p. 279), plays on Sundays and holidays in summer.—Near the Quai is the *Salle de la Réformation* (Pl. H, 4), containing a large concert-hall, the *Calvinium*, with memorials of Calvin, ethnographical curiosities, etc., and a *Model of Jerusalem* by Illès (adm. 50 c.).—In the suburb of *Plongeon*, farther to the E., $^1/_4$ M. from the city-bounds, on the lake (easily reached by tramway or electric launch, p. 278), is the ***Parc des Eaux-Vives** (Pl. K, 2), with pretty walks, fine old trees, an Alpine garden, a summer-theatre, a restaurant, and a mineral spring (adm. 50 c.).

Following the Rue d'Italie by the Hôtel Métropole, and then ascending a few paces, we reach the *Promenade de St. Antoine* (Pl. G, 5), a terrace planted with trees. On the right is the *Collège*, founded by Calvin in 1559; on the left (E.) are the *Observatory*, the new **Musée d'Art et d'Histoire** (Pl. G, 5, 6), to which the Musée Rath (p. 284), the Musée Fol (p. 282), and other collections are to be transferred in 1910, and the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*. On a

height to the S.E. rises the *Russian Church*, with eight gilded cupolas and elaborate interior. — Farther to the S., near the Hôpital Cantonal (Pl. F, 6), at the corner of the Rue Michel Servet, an expiatory monument to *Michael Servetus* (p. 280) was erected in 1903.

The highest point of the old quarter of the town on the left bank is crowned by the **Cathedral** (*St. Pierre;* Pl. F, 5), a Romanesque building of the 10th cent., consecrated by Emp. Conrad II. in 1034, altered in the 12-13th cent., and disfigured in the 18th by a Corinthian portico. It has recently been thoroughly restored, except the S. tower.

The verger (concierge) lives at Rue Farel 8. Adm. by the side-door, next the choir; on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 1-3, free; at other hours, except Sun. 11-12, each pers. 20 c.; ascent of the tower 50 c., 2-5 pers. 1 fr., each addit. pers. 20 c.

Interior. In a chapel to the right of the choir is the monument of *Duc Henri de Rohan* (leader of the French Protestants under Louis XIII), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 26) in 1638, of his wife *Marguerite de Sully*, and of his son *Tancrède;* the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, by Ignel, is modern. Under the finely carved pulpit (1863) is a chair said to have belonged to Calvin. The beautiful Gothic stalls in the right aisle, were executed by Florentine sculptors and were restored in 1817. — Adjacent, near the chief portal, is a tablet in memory of *Agrippa d'Aubigné* (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the confidant of Henri IV of France. Beneath a black tombstone in the nave lies *Cardinal Jean de Brogny* (1342-1426), President of the Council of Constance. — Adjacent to the N.W. is the tasteful Gothic **Chapelle des Macchabées*, built in 1406 by Card. de Brogny, and restored in 1874-88. — The *Organ* was entirely renovated in 1906-7 (recitals, see p. 278).

Near the cathedral is the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. F, 5), a Renaissance building of the 16th cent., entered by an inclined plane constructed in 1556-78, which ascends to the third floor. The council-hall contains frescoes of the 15th century. — Opposite is the **Arsenal** (Pl. F, 5; 50 c., Sun. and Thurs., 10-12 and 1.15-4. free), containing the *Musée Historique de Genève*, a collection of old armour and weapons, the ladders of the 'Escalade' (see below), etc.

Grand' Rue, No. 40, is the house in which *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born (1712; d. 1778 at Ermenonville near Paris). The house belonged to his grandfather, to whom Rousseau's mother was paying a visit at the time of her son's birth. His father lived at Rue Rousseau 27, on the right bank of the Rhone.

The **Musée Fol** (Pl. F, 4; Sun. & Thurs., 1-4, free; at other times fee to attendant), Grand' Rue 11, in the court to the right, contains a valuable collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations, and mediæval and Renaissance curiosities. Good catalogue by W. Fol.

The Rue de la Cité, the lower prolongation of the Grand' Rue, leads to the Rue des Allemands, where the tasteful *Fontaine de l'Escalade* (Pl. E, 4) commemorates the last and nearly successful attempt of the Savoyards to gain possession of the town (comp. p. 279). The day on which the 'Escalade' was repulsed (early on 12th Dec., 1602) is still kept with public rejoicings.

An archway adjoining the Hôtel de Ville leads to the promenade of *La Treille*, planted with chestnut-trees, which descends on the right to the Place Neuve (p. 284), on the left to the Palais Eynard

(see below). Between them extends the much frequented **Promenade des Bastions,** with the buildings of the University. In the grounds, to the right of the Place Neuve, are a statue of David, by *Chaponnière,* and the '*Pierre aux fées*', or '*Pierre aux dames*', said to be Druidical; to the left, the bronze busts of *Aug. de Candolle* (d. 1841) and *Edm. Boissier* (d. 1885), the botanists.

The **University** (Pl. E, F, 5, 6), erected in 1868-72, consists of three buildings connected by glazed galleries. The *Central Part* contains the lecture-rooms and laboratories (except the medical and chemical schools), the *E. Wing* the collections of antiquities and coins and the Library, and the *W. Wing* the Nat. Hist. Museum. In front of the university are the bronze busts of *Ant. Carteret* (d. 1889), the statesman and educationalist, of *Pictet de la Rive* (d. 1872), the naturalist (r.), and of *Colladon,* the engineer (l.); and on the S. side is the bust of *K. Vogt,* the naturalist (d. 1895). The university has 70 professors and about 1100 students.

The **Library,** founded about the middle of the 16th cent., contains about 150,000 vols. and 1500 MSS. The Salle Lullin on the groundfloor, to the right of the staircase (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4; at other times apply to the concierge; fee), contains about 250 ancient and modern portraits of reformers, statesmen, and scholars, either Genevese, or connected with the history of Geneva, including a portrait of George Eliot at the age of 30, painted at Geneva in 1850; also valuable MSS., exhibited in glass-cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); house-keeping accounts of Philip le Bel (1308) on wax tablets; many MSS. with miniatures, some of them captured from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 262); autographs. On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henri IV, but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. — On the groundfloor is also the *Cabinet of Coins;* and on the sunk-floor is the *Archaeological Museum*, containing prehistoric and other antiquities, chiefly of local interest (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4). Among the pictures are two wings of an altar painted in 1444 by *Conrad Witz* (p. 7), on which appears the landscape near Geneva. On the first floor is the reading-room (week-days, 9-12 and 1.30-6). — In the court is the *Musée Epigraphique*, a collection of Roman and mediæval inscriptions found at Geneva.

The **Natural History Museum** (free on week-days, except Tues. and Sat., 2-5, and on Sun. 10-12 & 2-5; in winter on the same days, 1.30-4.30, on Sun. 10-12 and 2-5; at other times apply to the concierge, fee), arranged by F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a collection of the fauna of the environs of Geneva; valuable rock-crystals from the Tiefen Glacier (p. 154), etc.

The **Palais Eynard** (Pl. F, 5), to the E. of the Bastions, erected in 1817 by Eynard, the Philhellenist (d. 1863), contains the local collections of the Natural History Museum (open on Sun. & Thurs. 10-12 and 2-6; entrance from the Rue de la Croix Rouge). Adjoining the palace is a monument with a bust of Eynard.

The **Athénée** (Pl. C, 6), to the S.E. of the Botanic Garden, contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on art, and an exhibition of art (p. 278). Near it is the *Ecole de Chimie* (Pl. F, 6).

To the N.W. of the Bastion Promenade extends the circular *Place Neuve* (Pl. E, 5), adorned with an equestrian statue of *General Dufour* (d. 1875), in bronze, designed by A. Lanz. On the S.W. side are the *Music School* and the *Bâtiment Electoral*. To the N.W. rises the **Theatre,** a Renaissance building by *Gosse,* erected in 1872-79. The interior (1400 seats), with its handsome 'foyer', deserves a visit (week-days, 10-4). — Adjoining, at the beginning of the Corraterie, is the —

***Musée Rath** (open free on week-days, except Mon., 1-5, and on Sun., 10-12 and 1-4; at other times 50 c.; catalogue 60 c.), an art-collection founded by the Russian general *Rath* (1766-1819), a Genevese, presented to the city, and since much extended.

Vestibule. To the left, miniatures: *433-441. *Liotard*, Pastel portraits. — To the right, antique sculptures: *713. Torso (replica of the Menelaus in the Loggia dei Lanzi at Florence); 711. Trajan; 712. Venus. In the middle, by the entrance to Room A, 662, 663. *Houdon*, Busts of Necker and of Dr. Tronchin.

Room A. *62-65. *Alex. Calame* (of Vevey; 1810-64), The Seasons; *Aug. de Beaumont*, 29. Banks of the Tiber, 30. Summer-evening. — To the left: 46. *Bocion*, Lake of Geneva at St. Saphorin; 73. *Castan*, Winter scene; *Al. Calame*, 66. Torrent, 67. Lake of Lucerne; 195. *Humbert*, The ford; 23. *Baud-Bovy*, On the mountains. — *Simon*, 345. The diligence, 343. The poacher; 242. *Menn*, Near Culoz. — 245, 239. *Menn*, Landscapes; 217. *Lemaître*, On the Salève. — *A. van Muyden*, 269. Mother and child, 266. Pifferari; 108. *Diday*, Oaks and reed; *Léopold Robert*, 317. Interior of San Giovanni in Laterano, 315, 316. Bernese and Italian girls, 318. Brigands; 339. *Sandreuter*, Lake of Seealp; *Vautier*, 380. The sick mother, 381. The arrest, 382. The nurse; 61. *Calame*, Storm at the Handeck.

Room B (mostly early Geneva school). To the right, 104. *De la Rive*, The ford; 335, 334. *Saint-Ours*, Portraits. — 364. *W. Toepffer*, Young peasant woman; 234. *Massot*, Colonel Sonnenberg; 363. *Toepffer*, After church; 137. *Favas*, General Dufour. — 3. *Agasse*, Horse-market; 180. *Hornung*, Calvin on his death-bed. — 176. *Ed. Herr*, Portrait.

Room C. To the right, *Balmer*, 16. Two brothers, 18. Mother and child; 329. *Sabon*, River scene; 9. *Anker*, Communal meeting in Canton Bern; 82. *P. Chiesa*, Village fair; 397. *Vuillermet*, Lake of Geneva. — 399. *Wetli*, Wedding-evening; *272. *Nicolet*, Amsterdam orphans; 302. *E. de Pury*, Venetian bead-stringers. — 213. *Lehmann*, Sea-piece; 393. *Völlmy*, Near Lindau; *A. Perrier*, 286. Salève, 257. Lake of Geneva; 57. *Fr. Burger*, Young man. — Also 704. *Aug. Rodin*, The man with the broken nose (bronze mask).

Room D. To the right, *Duval*, 133. Valley of the Arno, 132. Morning; 161. *Giron*, Education of Bacchus. — 309. *Rheiner*, Landscape; 348. *Simonet*, Harvest at Sion; 53. *Louise Breslau*, Bosom-friends; 205. *Koller*, Cattle in the mountains. — 227. *Ruch*, Daybreak; 160. *J. Girardet*, Flight of the Vendeans after the battle of Cholet; *F. Hodler*, *177. The miller and his ass, 178. The furious warrior. — 155. *L. Gaud*, Lugardon, the painter; 68. *Arthur Calame*, Vevey; 402. *Zieyler*, Wedding afloat. — 131. *Duval*, On the upper Nile; 162. *A. Gos*, Before the storm.

Room E. To the right, 120. *Karel du Jardin*, Christ on the cross; 356. *School of Teniers the Younger*, Smoker; 326. *Imitator of Rubens*, Nymphs surprised by satyrs; 357. *Teniers the Younger*, The five senses. 280. *A. van Ostade*, Topers; 173. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *Velazquez* (?), 387. Queen Maria Anna of Spain, 386. Philip IV. of Spain. 52. *Brekelenkam*, Old woman.

Room F. To the right, 257. *N. Mignard*, Petitot, the painter. — 127. *Dupré*, Pond; *Corot*, 84, 86. Landscapes, *83. Nymph reposing, 85, 87. Landscapes; 101. *Delacroix*, Massacre of Chios (study for the picture in

the Louvre); 88. *Courbet*, Banks of the Doubs; 141. *Fromentin*, Evening prayer in Algeria. — 388. *Jos. Vernet*. Sea-piece; 71. *Caravaggio*, Four singers. — 12. *Fra Bartolomeo* and *Mariotto Albertinelli*, Annunciation; 8. *Crist. Allori*, Judith (sketch); *114. *Domenichino*, David. — 78. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Dead nun; 209. *Largillière*, Arlaud the painter; *Rigaud*, 312. Chancellor d'Aguesseau (?), 311. Elizabeth Charlotte of Orléans.

The adjacent CABINET contains water-colours, drawings, and medals. ON the back-wall: 432. *La Tour*, Portrait of J. J. Rousseau.

In the sunk-floor are rooms G and H, containing casts and paintings of less value.

At No. 14 Rue Général-Dufour, behind the theatre, is the **Victoria Hall** (Pl. E, 5), a Renaissance building by Cammoletti (1891-93), bequeathed to the town of Geneva by the late Mr. D. F. Barton, formerly British Consul at Geneva, and now occupied by the *Harmonie Nautique*. Above the door is a Figure of Harmony by Massarotti. The great hall (1850 seats; concerts, see p. 279) is adorned with ceiling-paintings by *Bieler*, representing Heavenly and Earthly Music (concierge in the side-street to the left; fee). In the Rue Général-Dufour, farther on, to the left, is the *Ecole de Commerce* (Pl. E, 4, 5), in the basement of which is a relief of the town of Geneva in 1850 (33 sq. yds. in area; scale 1 : 256), by Aug. Magnin, the architect (free on Sun. & Thurs., 10-12 & 2-4; at other times 20 c.). — Hence we proceed past the *Synagogue* (Pl. E, 4) to the Quai de la Poste and the *Pont de la Coulouvrenière* (Pl. D, 4), the lowest but one of the Geneva Rhone bridges.

Below the bridge, on the left bank, are the **Water Works** (*Forces Motrices du Rhône;* Pl. D, 4) constructed in 1883-95, which supply the houses and afford 6000 horse-power for the use of factories. The left branch of the Rhone (p. 279) is dammed up for this purpose, the right branch being left open for the free discharge of the lake. A visit to the large hall, entered from the Quai des Forces Motrices, will interest even the unscientific; the huge water-wheels represent 300 HP. each and describe 26 revolutions per minute. — There are similar works, supplying 12,000 HP., at Chèvres, $3^1/_2$ M. downstream.

The Quais du Rhône and des Saules and their prolongation, the pretty Sentier des Saules, lead from the water-works to the confluence of the Arve and the Rhône (**La Jonction**, Pl. A, 5; tramway, see p. 277). The blue water of the Rhône and the gray water of the Arve flow side by side unmingled for several hundred yards below their junction. — Beyond the Arve extends the **Bois de la Bâtie** (Pl. A, B, 5, 6), a plateau covered with woods and meadows (several restaurants), commanding a beautiful view of Geneva and its environs. Walkers from Geneva require 25 min. viâ the Arve bridge (tramway, see p. 277).

On the RIGHT BANK, to the left of the Pont de la Coulouvrenière, is the *Promenade de St. Jean* (Pl. D, 3), with a bronze bust of *James Fazy* (d. 1878; p. 280), the Genevese statesman. We next pass, on the right, the *Ecole d'Horlogerie* (Pl. E, 3), containing the *Musée des Arts Décoratifs* (first floor; daily, except Sat., 1-4, Sun. 9-12), with an important collection of engravings, and the *Musée Industriel*, in which are exhibited the machines used by L. Favre in boring the St. Gotthard Tunnel (p. 141). Thence past the *Ecole des Arts Industriels* (open on week-days) and the Old-Catholic church of *Notre-Dame* to the Gare de Cornavin (Pl. E, 2).

Environs of Geneva. An extensive system of ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS (p. 277) facilitates a visit to the charming environs, studded with villas and gardens.

TO PREGNY AND FERNEY. From Chantepoulet (Pl. E, 3), opposite the post-office, every ½ hr., to Pregny in 12 min. (10 c.), to Ferney in 35 min. (10 c.). Stations *Varembé* and *Ariana*, for the Musée Ariana (5 min.) and the Château at Pregny (10 min.). — The tramway from Molard to Versoix (p. 287) has a station at the lower entrance of the park, near the station of the motor-launches (Restaurant Lacustre, D. from 2 fr.).

The ***Musée Ariana** (open 10-4 from April 15th to June 1st and from Sept. 16th to Nov. 15th, and 10-6 from June 2nd to Sept. 15th; free on Thurs. and Sun.; 1 fr. the other days; closed on Mon.: catalogue 1½ fr.), bequeathed to the town by *M. Gust. Revilliod* (d. 1890), a handsome Renaissance building erected in 1880, is situated in an extensive park (open daily, 9-7), commanding a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps. The most diverse branches of art are represented in the museum.

The CENTRAL HALL, with a double tier of marble columns, contains a group of Sleep and Death (in the centre) by *Guglielmi*, marble busts, vases, etc. The CENTRAL CORRIDOR (right and left) is hung with tapestry of the 17th cent.; the ceiling-paintings (the seasons, etc.) are by *Dufour*. On the left side of the hall are Chinese and Japanese porcelain, inlaid work, European fayence, ivory carvings, and bronzes (statuette, Struggle with a serpent, by the mirror in the Japanese room). On the right side are European porcelain, antique vases, articles from Alemannic graves, etc. — FIRST FLOOR. On the staircase is a Chinese boudoir; in the gallery, antique furniture, weapons, and stained glass. — PICTURE GALLERY. *Rooms I & II:* Italian and Netherlandish works, including many copies. **Raphael*, Madonna of Vallombrosa (copy of the Madonna del Cardellino at Florence); a small antique head of Venus. — *Room III:* Flower-pieces, studies of still-life, and small Netherlandish works; marble busts of M. Revilliod and his mother Ariana (née De la Rive) by *Duphot*. — *Room IV:* Landscapes by *Diday*, *Calame*, *Duval*, *Veillon*, *Loppé*, and *Lugardon*; Cattle-pieces by *Humbert*, *Agasse*, and *Delarive*: Genre-scenes by *Vautier*, *S. Durand*, *Rubio*, *Töpffer*, etc. — On the other side of the large hall are paintings by *Horace Revilliod*: portraits and drawings by early Genevese masters; engravings (10,000 plates); a library; interesting autographs; glass, ivory-carvings, antique Genevese tinware; and the Silver Chamber, containing ornaments, coins, medals, enamels, etc. Charming view from the balcony. — In the grounds, at the back of the former dwelling-house, is *Revilliod's Tomb*. Adjacent is a deer-park enlivened with fallow bucks.

In the lower part of the park, on the Lausanne road, is the **Botanical Garden** of the city of Geneva, with its interesting *Jardin Alpin*. On the lake is the new *Conservatoire Botanique*, with a botanical museum, a library, large herbaria, a gallery of portraits of distinguished botanists, laboratories, etc. (adm. on week-days, except Sat., 2-5 p.m.).

The *Château of Pregny*, built for Baroness Ad. Rothschild (d. 1907) in 1858 by the English architect Stocks, is ¼ hr. from the Ariana tramway-station. The beautiful park with well-equipped hothouses is open in July and Aug. on Tues. and Frid., 3-6 (tickets gratis at the Geneva hotels).

The electric tramway next passes the pretty villages of *Petit-Saconnex* (left) and *Grand-Saconnex*, crosses the French frontier near the *Tuilerie*,

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig.
Collex
Versoix
Hermance
Gex
Douvaine
Jussy
Thonon
Samoens
Chamonix
Bellegarde
Archamps
Genthod
le Creux de Genthod
Valavran
Embarc.
Bellevue
Vengeron
Chambésy
la Gde Pierrière
la Pte Pierrière
Gde Saconnex
Pregny
Pt Saconnex
Montalègre
Villa Bartholony
Embarc.
les Pâquis
Trainant
GENÈVE
Eaux Vives
Plainpalais
Lancy
CAROUGE
Chêne Bougeries
Chêne-Bourg
Thônex
Villette
Vernaz
Gaillard
Etrembières
Sierne
Veyrier
Pt Veyrier
Plan les Ouates
Trornex
Saconnex
Compesières
Bossey
Crevin
Collonges
Landecy
Laidefeur
Pt Salève
Mornex
Monnetier
les Esserts
Cesage
Pont du Loup
Bioley
Esery
Corsier
Collonge
St Maurice
Meinier
Vézenaz
la Capite
Pressy
Vandœuvres
Choulex
Chevrier
Cologny
Chougny
Crête
Puplinge
Ambilly
Annemasse
Valard
Etrembières
Pont d'Etrembières
Gd Salève
Gd Gorge
Pt Gorge
Pt Salève
Arve R.
Arve
Vesy
Bois Nancy
Pt Conche
Bout du Monde
Pinchet
Grange Collomb
Villa Eléonore
Marsillon
Pesey
Drize
Pierre Grande
Croix de Rozan
Charroi
Halte
Bellevue
Embarc.
la Belotte
Bessinge
Miolan
Belvedere
Frontenex
la Gradelle
Belair
Cornières
Pont Bochet
Stat.
Stat. Bossey-Veyrier
le Combes
Pas de l'Echelle
Balmes de l'Ermitage
Tour Gosse
Bas Mornex
Mon-Mar
Pont d'Etrembières
Gd Passay
Kilomètres
1:100.000
Engl. Miles

and reaches (4 M.) **Ferney**, officially *Ferney-Voltaire* (*Hôtel de France; Truite*, fair), a village founded by Voltaire in 1758. Opposite the terminus is a bronze *Statue of Voltaire* ('au patriarche de Ferney, 1694-1758-1778'), by E. Lambert, presented by the artist (1890). The street straight on from the terminus, then to the left, leads to the (1/2 M.) *Château* erected by Voltaire, now containing memorials of the founder (open from June 1st to Oct. 15th on Wed. 2-6; fee). Over the former chapel is the inscription: 'Deo erexit Voltaire'. Beautiful view from the garden-terrace. — From Ferney a steam-tramway runs in 40 min. to (5 1/2 M.) *Gex* (p. 292).

To Versoix: 6 3/4 M., tramway every 10 min. from the Place du Molard (p. 277) in 27 min. (fare 55 c., to the Ariana 20 c.). From the principal station, the line follows the Lausanne road, skirting the lake beyond the stations of *Varembé* and *Ariana* (p. 286). For the station of *Bellevue* and the terminus *Versoix*, comp. p. 291.

To Vernier: 3 M., tramway every 20-30 min., in 22 min. (fare 30 c.) from the Rue de Chantepoulet (p. 277). The line (comp. Pl. C, D, 2) runs viâ *Les Délices* and *Les Charmilles*, past the *Parc aux Sports*, with a race-course and golf links. Beyond the hamlet of *Châtelaine*, we pass the favourite *Bois des Frères* (on the left) and reach the prettily situated village of *Vernier*.

To Bernex and Chancy. From the Quai de la Poste (Pl. E, 4) the tramway runs past the Abattoirs to the *Pont St. Georges* (Pl. B, 5, 6) over the Arve. To the right is the *Bois de la Bâtie* and behind it the *Cemetery of St. Georges*, reached by another tramway-line (pp. 277, 285). From the bridge the tramway goes on viâ *Petit Lancy* and *Onex* to (4 M.) **Bernex** (several small restaurants), a village whence the *Signal de Bernex* (1655'; fine view) may be ascended in 1/4 hr.; and thence viâ *Laconnex* to (10 1/2 M.) *Pougny-Chancy*, a station on the Geneva and Lyons railway (to Geneva 12 M., in 40 min.).

To St. Julien: 6 M., tramway 11 times daily in 3/4 hr. (to Carouge 13 min.), from the Quai de la Poste. Beyond the Arve bridge our line leads to the left from that to *Lancy*, to (1 3/4 M.) **Carouge** (1260'; *Balance; Ecu de Savoie*), a suburb (7387 inhab.) of Geneva, founded in 1780 by Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy. Another more frequented line goes from the Place du Molard to Carouge (comp. p. 277). Tramway from Carouge viâ *Troinex* and *Croix de Rozon* to (3 M.) *Collonges* (see below). — The cars next pass *Bachet de Pesay*, *Plan-les-Ouates*, with the drill-ground and rifle-range of the Geneva troops (golf-links, see p. 278), *Arare*, and *Perly*, and reach (6 M.) **St. Julien** (*Cheval Blanc*), a little French town on the *Aire* (p. 316). About 1 M. to the S.E. are the picturesque ruins of the château of *Ternier* (12th cent.). — The *Pitons* (4505'), adjoining the Salève on the S.W., may be ascended from St. Julien viâ *Beaumont* in 3 hrs.

To the Salève. — Tramway from the Place du Molard viâ *Annemasse* to *Etrembières* (5 M., p. 288) 7 times daily in 43 min. (55 c.). Electric railway thence viâ *Mornex* to *Monnetier-Mairie* (junction of the Veyrier line) in 27 min., to Treize-Arbres in 1-1 1/2 hr. — Another tramway (3 1/2 M., in 22 min.; fare 50 c., return 75 c.) leads from the *Cours de Rive* (Pl. G, 5), by *Florissant*, and across the Arve between the hamlets of *Villette* and *Sierne*, to (3 1/2 M.) **Veyrier** (**Hôt. Beau-Séjour*, pens. 6-8 fr.), a village prettily situated at the foot of the Salève. The tramway goes on to *Bossey* (p. 288) and *Collonges* (2 1/2 M.; see above and p. 288). From Veyrier electric railway viâ *Monnetier-Eglise* to *Monnetier-Mairie* and thence to the terminus of *Treize-Arbres;* to Monnetier-Mairie in 1/2 hr., Treize-Arbres 1 hr. (fare there and back 8 or 5 fr.; from Geneva, Cours de Rive, to the Salève and back 9 fr. 50 c.; tickets must be taken at the office beforehand.

The ***Salève**, a long hill of limestone rock, to the S.E. of Geneva, on French territory, is a favourite resort. It consists of two portions, separated by the valley of Monnetier: N.E. the *Petit-Salève* (2945'), and

S.W. the *Grand-Salève* (1278′), adjoined by the *Petit* and *Grand Piton* (4505′). — From Etrembières the electric railway runs past the old ivy-mantled château (above which are the *Trous de Tarabara*, two caves said to date from Celtic times) and ascends the slope of the *Petit Salève*, viâ the stations of *Bas-Mornex* (1394′) and *Haut-Mornex* (2230′), to the junction at *Monnetier-Mairie*. **Mornex** (**Hôt. de l'Ecu-de-Savoie; *Hôt.-Pens. Bain*, in the old château, 30 R., pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Site*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Pens. Bonzanigo; P. des Glycines*, with tablet in memory of the visits of R. Wagner in 1856 and J. Ruskin in 1863), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, is visited as a health-resort. — From Veyrier the electric tramway crosses the Annemasse and Bellegarde line (p. 316), skirts the extensive limestone-quarries of Veyrier, runs above the *Pas de l'Echelle* (see below), passes through a tunnel (120 yds.), and reaches (2 M.) **Monnetier-Eglise** (2336′; *Grand-Hôtel du Parc & Hôtel du Château*, 150 R. at $2^1/_2$-4, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Trottet*, 35 R. at 3, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. Belvedere*, R. $2^1/_2$-3, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. des Platanes; Hôt. des Alpes*, pens. 6-10 fr.), situated in a depression between the two Salèves. From this point the *Petit-Salève* is easily ascended in $^1/_2$ hr., the *Grand-Salève* in $1^1/_2$ hr. (see below). — The line then goes on to the (3 M.) central station of *Monnetier-Mairie* (2625′; *Gr.-Hôt. Bellevue, with full view of the Alps, 100 beds, R. 3-8, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. 6-12 fr.), and thence ascends the partly wooded slopes of the Grand-Salève to the ($3^3/_4$ M.) terminus at *Treize-Arbres* (3716′; Buffet; Hôt.-Pens. and Restaurant des Treize-Arbres, D. 3, pens. 8 fr.). The height 6 min. beyond the hotel affords a beautiful survey of the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, Cantons Geneva and Vaud, and a part of France. We now ascend the ridge, passing the Grande Gorge (see below), and in $^1/_2$ hr. reach the *Crêt de Grange Tournier* (4278′), the highest point of the ***Grand-Salève,** whence we survey the Lake of Annecy also. The walk may be extended viâ *La Croisette* to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Pitons* (see above). — *Veyrier* (p. 287) is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Salève on foot. We follow the *Pas de l'Echelle*, running below the electric tramway, then ascend a flight of 101 steps in the rock to (50 min.) *Monnetier-Eglise* (see above), whence a good road, to the right, winds up to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Treize-Arbres. — A more fatiguing route ascends from *Bossey* (tramway-station, see p. 287), by *Crevin*, and through the *Grande Gorge*, by a steep and stony path, to the (2 hrs.) plateau (see above). The route through the *Petite Gorge*, to the left of the Grande Gorge, is dangerous — From *Collonges* (p. 287) viâ *Corbes* and *Le Coin* there is a new path, which near the plateau passes through the *Gorge d'Orjobet* ($1^3/_4$ hr.). Higher up we may turn to the right to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *La Croisette* (see above), or to the left by a path ('Sentier de la Corraterie'), affording fine views and passing below the *Tron de la Tine*, to the upper end of the Grande Gorge (see above; to Treize-Arbres $2^3/_4$-3 hrs.).

On the E. Bank of the lake a walk (tramway from Cours de Rive to Vésenaz, 35 c.) may be taken along the Quai des Eaux-Vives, planted with plane-trees, to (3 M.) **Vésenaz** (garden-restaurants by the lake, at *La Belotte*); return to Geneva in $1^1/_4$ hr. by **Cologny** *(Chalet-Restaurant des Alpes)*, with a charming view of the lake and the *Villa Diodati*, where Byron wrote 'Manfred' and Canto III. of 'Childe Harold' in 1816; or farther to the E. viâ *Vandoeuvres* (tramway, see p. 277) and ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Chougny*, with a fine survey of Mont Blanc, to (35 min.) Cologny. — Tramway from Vésenaz to *Hermance* (5 M.; p. 316) and to the little French town of *Douvaine*.

The long range of the ***Voirons** (4875′), to the N.E. of Geneva, commanding a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Jura Mts., etc., is another favourite point. Railway (Eaux-Vives Station, p. 275) viâ *Annemasse* (p. 326) to (50 min.) *Bons-St-Didier* (p. 316); thence a drive of $2^1/_2$ hrs. (omnibus in summer daily at 2 p.m., 5 fr.; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.) or a walk of 2 hrs. to the summit. On the E. slope, 190′ below the summit, is the **Hôtel-Pension de l'Ermitage* (June-Oct.; 50 beds,

pens. 7-12 fr.), in the midst of pine-wood, frequented as a health-resort; and 10 min. below it is the **Hôt. des Chalets*, with baths (R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, pens. from 7½ fr.). Charming walks to the (10 min.) view-tower on the *Calvaire* or *Grand Signal*, the highest point (4875′); to the (20 min.) old monastery (4590′) on the N.W. slope; to the *Crête d'Audoz*, an eminence ½ hr. to the S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) *Pointe de Pralaire* (4630′), the S. peak (p. 329).—On the W. slope of the Voirons, 2 hrs. from Geneva (railway viâ Annemasse to St. Cergues, p. 316; thence bridle-path, 1 hr.), is the **Hôtel de Montauban* (2950′; R. 2-4 fr., B. 80 c., L. 2½, D. 3 fr.), commanding a charming view.

66. From Geneva to Villeneuve viâ Lausanne. Lake of Geneva *(North Bank)*.

The **Lake of Geneva* (1220′), Fr. *Lac Léman*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 45 M. long, upwards of 8½ M. broad between Morges and Amphion, and 1½ M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive; 250′ deep near Chillon, 940′ near Meillerie, 1095′ between Ouchy and Evian (deepest part), and 240′ between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 224 sq. M., being 17 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. This lake differs in its deep blue colour from the greenish hue of the other Swiss lakes. For centuries it has been a favourite theme with writers of every nationality (Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, Alex. Dumas, etc.). On the N. side it is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy.

The Birds which haunt the lake include wild swans *(Cycnus olor)*, the descendants of tame birds introduced at Geneva in 1838, gulls *(Larus ridibundus)*, sea-swallows *(Sterna hirundo)*, and numerous birds of passage, such as ducks and divers. There are twenty-one kinds of Fish, the most esteemed of which are the trout, the 'Ritter', the 'Féra' (*Coregonus;* the 'Felchen' of Lake Constance), and the perch.

A phenomenon observed on the Lake of Geneva, and on other lakes also, consists in the so-called 'Seiches', or fluctuations in the level of the water, caused by sudden alteration in the atmospheric pressure. The *seiches longitudinales* run from one end of the lake to the other; the *seiches transversales* cross from the Swiss to the Savoy side in 10 minutes. The highest longitudinal swell on record was over 6 ft. in height.—The Temperature of the lake near the surface varies from 45° in winter to 75° or 80° in summer; in the deeper parts it is uniformly 42-44°.

a. By Railway.

55 M., in 2½-4 hrs. (to Lausanne 1-2, to Vevey 2¼-3¼ hrs.); fares 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 70 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20 c.; to Vevey 8 fr. 25, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 10 c.).—The so-called 'Tramway Trains' between Geneva, Nyon, and Lausanne stop at a great many wayside stations.—Tickets from any station on the lake-shore to any station between Villeneuve and Brigue (both inclusive) or between Bouveret and St. Martigny may be used for the steamers, and *vice versâ* (comp. p. 291).

Geneva, see p. 275. The train runs high above the lake, overlooking the hills on the E. bank with their numerous villas, above

which rises the long ridge of the Voirons and in clear weather Mont Blanc. 2½ M. *Chambésy* (station for Pregny, p. 286); 4 M. *Genthod-Bellevue;* 5 M. *Versoix* (p. 291); 8¼ M. *Coppet* (p. 291). At (10½ M.) *Céligny* the *Dôle* (p. 292) becomes visible to the left. 13½ M. *Nyon* (p. 291). Farther on the line skirts *Prangins* (p. 292) and then quits the lake. Near (16 M.) *Gland* (Sanatorium du Léman, 1 M. from the station) we cross the *Promenthouse* (p. 292).

Electric tramway (2 M., in 17 min.) to the large village of **Begnins** (1775′; *Pens. Piguet-Mury*, well spoken of; *Pens. Cuendet*), a prettily situated summer-resort. — The village of **Arzier** (2895′; *Pens. Dorier*, 4 fr.), situated on the slopes of the Jura, 6 M. from Gland and 9½ M. from Nyon (diligence daily in 2½ hrs.; carr. 6, with two horses 10 fr.), is another summer-resort, with beautiful views, best from (1½ M.) the *Villa la Violette* (road to *St. Cergue*, p. 292, 3 M.).

19 M. *Gilly-Bursinel.* — 21 M. **Rolle** (p. 292). On the hill to the left is the *Hôtel du Signal de Bougy* (p. 293). — 22½ M. *Perroy;* 24½ M. *Allaman.*

From Allaman to Gimel, 6 M., electric tramway in ¾ hr. viâ (1½ M.) **Aubonne** (1650′; **Couronne*), an old and picturesque little town (1727 inhab.) with attractive public gardens and promenades. — From (3 M.) *Montherod* (1925′), the next station, the **Signal de Bougy* (p. 293) may be reached in ½ hr. The tramway goes on through wood, viâ *La Foully* and *Le Prunier-Saubraz*, to (6 M.) *Gimel* (p. 293).

The train crosses the *Aubonne* and returns to the lake. 27 M. *St. Prex;* the village lies on a promontory below, to the right. From (30 M.) **Morges** (p. 293; station 8 min. from the pier) Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty in clear weather, but it soon disappears. In the distance, to the N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which the train crosses here, is the château of *Vufflens* (p. 293).

The line leaves the lake, crosses the *Venoge*, and joins the Neuchâtel railway (p. 263). 35 M. *Renens* (Gr.-Hôt. de Renens; Hôt. de la Gare; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc).

37½ M. **Lausanne** (1476′; **Rail. Restaurant*), see p. 294.

The train (views on the right) skirts the lake the greater part of the way to Villeneuve. We cross the *Paudèze* by a handsome bridge (above which, to the left, is the lofty eleven-arched viaduct of the Fribourg line, p. 268), pass through a short tunnel, and skirt the vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux* (p. 298). 39½ M. *Pully.* Beyond (40½ M.) *Lutry* is another short tunnel. — 41 M. *Villette;* 42½ M. *Cully* (p. 298); 43½ M. *Epesses;* 46 M. *Rivaz;* 46 M. *St. Saphorin.* The train now quits the lake, and crosses the *Veveyse.*

49 M. **Vevey** (*Buffet;* p. 298). — 50 M. *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 301); 51 M. *Burier.* Beyond a tunnel we obtain a fine view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. bay of the lake. 52 M. *Clarens* (p. 301).

52½ M. **Montreux** (p. 303). The train runs behind the town, but again approaches the lake at (53½ M.) *Territet* (p. 305; *Buffet). 54 M. *Veytaux-Chillon* (p. 306), ¼ M. from the castle.

55 M. **Villeneuve,** p. 306. Railway hence to *Martigny* and *Brigue,* see pp. 370, 371.

LAC LÉMAN
LAUSANNE
MORGES
AUBONNE
Rolle
NYON
THONON
EVIAN
VEVEY
LA TOUR DE PEILZ
Montreux
Meillerie
St Gingolph
VILLENEUVE
Chexbres
Cully
Lutry
Bellevaux
Essert Romand
Champagnole
Biere
Palézieux
Bellegarde
St Julien
St d'Annemasse
St Jeoire
Taninges
Champéry
Kilomètres
1:250.000
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes

b. By Steamboat.

Steamboats along the NORTHERN BANK, far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 70 c.) in 2-2½ hrs.; to Ouchy (for Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 2¼-3 hrs.; to Vevey (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in 3-4 hrs.; to Villeneuve (7 fr. 50 c., 3 fr.) in 3¾-4¾ hrs.; to Bouveret (7 fr. 50, 3 fr.) in 4¾-5 hours. Return-tickets for ten days at a fare and a half. The cabin-tickets are available for second-class rail also; if the holder desires to travel first-class, he must get a supplementary ticket from the guard. Railway-tickets for the sections bordering the lake are also available for the steamers. Mileage tickets with 100 first-class coupons are sold for 20 fr., second-class 10 fr. Fortnightly ticket, allowing unlimited use of the steamers, 25 fr., monthly ticket 40 fr. — Steamboat-stations on the N. bank (all with piers): *Bellevue*, *Versoix*, *Coppet*, *Céligny*, *Nyon*, *Rolle*, *St. Prex*, *Morges*, *St. Sulpice*, *Ouchy* (Lausanne), *Pully*, *Lutry*, *Cully*, *Rivaz-St-Saphorin*, *Vevey (Grand-Hôtel)*, *Vevey (Marché)*, *Vevey-la-Tour*, *Clarens*, *Montreux*, *Territet*, *Villeneuve*, *Bouveret*. The express-steamers leaving Geneva (Quai du Mont-Blanc) at 9.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. touch only at Nyon, *Thonon*, *Evian* (these two on the S. bank), Ouchy, Vevey, Clarens, Montreux, Territet, Villeneuve, and Bouveret. — Several steamboats also ply between the N. and S. banks (Nyon-Nernier, Nyon-Thonon, Evian-Ouchy). — Steamboats along the S. bank, see R. 70. — Restaurants on board the steamers (Luncheon 3-4 fr.).

Geneva and piers at Geneva, see p. 275. The banks of the lake are clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas. On the left, the Musée Ariana and the château of Pregny (p. 286); farther on, *Genthod*, once the residence of the famous naturalists Ch. Bonnet (d. 1793), H. B. de Saussure (d. 1799), Théod. de Saussure (d. 1845), F. J. Pictet de la Rive (d. 1872), and Ed. Boissier (d. 1885). The steamer stops at *Bellevue*. — *Versoix* (Pens. du Chalet Russe), a large village (pop. 1800), once belonged to France.

Coppet (*Hôt.-Pens. du Lac; Café-Restaurant du Port*, by the pier). The château, now owned by M. d'Haussonville, was occupied from 1790 to 1804 by *Necker*, a Genevese, who became finance minister to Louis XVI. His daughter, the celebrated *Mme. de Staël* (d. 1817), also resided at the château for some years. Her portrait as Sappho by David, several paintings by Gérard, a bust of Necker, etc., are shown (Thurs. only, 2-5).

From Coppet (carr. at the station; omnibus twice daily in 40 min., 1 fr. 50 c.) a road leads by *Commugny* and *Chavannes de Bogis* to (3½ M.) **Divonne-les-Bains** (1543'; **Hydropathic*, pens. from 10½ fr.), charmingly situated in the *Pays de Gex*, beyond the French frontier (from Nyon 5½ M., electric tramway in ½ hr., viâ *Crassier-La Rippe*: from Geneva 12 M., carr. in 1½ hr., with one horse 15-18, with two 25 fr.). Ascent of the *Dôle*, see p. 292.

Céligny lies prettily on a hill a little inland. Farther on is the handsome château of *Crans*, belonging to Herr Van Berchem.

Nyon (pop. 5000; **Hôt. National Beau-Rivage*, on the lake, R. 2-4, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. du Jura*, at the station) was the *Colonia Julia Equestris*, or *Noviodunum*, of the Romans. The *Castle*, with walls 10′ thick, and five towers, built in the 16th cent., contains the *Musée*, with the municipal collection of antiquities (Sun. & Thurs.,

1-4). The terrace (Roman relics) and the fine *Promenade de Perd-Temps* afford a beautiful view of the lake, the Jura, and the Alps, with Mont Blanc.

ASCENT OF THE DÔLE, very interesting. A high-road (diligence to St. Cergue thrice daily in 2¾ hrs., 2 fr. 50, coupé 3 fr. 25 c.; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.) leads from Nyon through the Jura viâ (2½ M.) *Trélex*, (3½ M.) *St. Cergue*, and (15½ M.) *Les Rousses*, a small French frontier-fort, to (20½ M.) *Morez*, a little town in the French department of Jura. Walkers may ascend from Nyon in 2¼ hrs. to St. Cergue, but it is preferable to drive (one-horse carr. 6 fr.) as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, 1½ M. beyond Trélex, which follows the telegraph-wires and ascends straight to St. Cergue (1½ hr.). — 9 M. **St. Cergue** (3422′; **Hôt. de l'Observatoire*, on a height, 5 min. to the E. of the post-office, with a splendid view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc, open May 15th-Oct. 15th, 130 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Capt*, May 15th-Oct. 15th, 75 beds, pens. 6½-10 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Auberson*, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 90 beds, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *Poste; Pens. de la Dôle*), frequented as a summer-resort (English Church Serv.), lies in a green valley at the N.E. base of the Dôle. Thence (guide, 5 fr., not indispensable) we ascend, diverging to the left at a guide-post, 20 min. from the village, to the (¾ hr.) *Chalet de Vuarne* (4340′) and by the depression of *La Porte* (5127′) to the (1½ hr.) top of the ***Dôle** (5505′), the second-highest peak of the Swiss Jura. The view (best in the afternoon) is picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — From *Gingins*, 1½ M. to the W. of Trélex (see above), a good path leads to the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de la Divonne* (rfmts.), ½ hr. from the top of the Dôle. — Another route leads from *Divonne* (p. 291) viâ (1 M.; electr. tramway in 8 min., from Nyon in 20 min.) *La Rippe*, beyond which near (¾ M.) *Vendôme* we follow the broad path (to the right) through wood, which after about 1 hr. joins the route from Gingins. — The best route for walkers from Geneva is by the *Col de la Faucille*, a deep depression in the Jura chain, to the N.W. of Geneva. Steam-tramway in 1¼ hr. to *Gex* (2120′; Hôt. du Commerce, pens. 7-10 fr.), a small French town at the foot of the Jura, whence we proceed (shorter by the old road) to the (2 hrs.) **Col de la Faucille** (4355′; **Grand Hotel; Hôt.-Pens. de la Faucille*), with a beautiful view. We keep to the road (to Morez, see above) for 1¼ hr. more, finally diverging to the right beyond the *La Vasserode Inn*, whence we ascend to the top in 1½ hr.

Diligence from *Les Rousses* (see above) to *Le Brassus*, whence a railway runs viâ the *Lac de Joux* and *Le Lieu* to *Le Pont* (comp. p. 274).

Farther on, among trees, is the château of *Prangins*, once (after 1815) occupied by Joseph Bonaparte, now a Moravian school for boys. On a promontory lies *Promenthoux*, and on the opposite (Savoyard) bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 316). The Jura Mts. recede; the conspicuous peaks are the Dôle and (to the right of it) the *Noirmont* (5150′). The lake forms a bay between the mouth of the *Promenthouse* and the *Aubonne* (p. 290) beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width. The banks of this bay, called *La Côte*, yield one of the best Swiss white wines.

Rolle (*Hôt. de la Tête-Noire*, 20 R. at 2-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. du Casino*, on the lake), with 2025 inhab., the birthplace of the Russian general *F. C. de la Harpe* (1754-1838), one of the most zealous advocates for the separation of Canton Vaud from Bern in 1798. An artificial islet in the lake contains an *Obelisk* to his memory.

From Rolle to Gimel, 6½ M., electric tramway in 48 min. (fare 95 c., return 1½ fr.; to the Signal de Bougy in 34 min., fare 60 c., return 1 fr.). The railway starts from the harbour *(Rolle-Port)*, passes under the Federal Railway at *Rolle-Gare*, and ascends circuitously, following the road, along vine-clad hills, passing the stations of *Mont-Eglise*, *Mont Maison de Ville*, and *Bugnaux*. The station *Signal de Bougy* is on the highest part of the plateau (2325′). Thence a road leads to the E. to the (1 M.) ***Hôtel-Pension du Signal de Bougy** (2493′; open April 15th-Oct. 15th, 45 beds at 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.), in an open situation on the margin of a wood. The *View from the belvedere, as well as that from the *Signal de Bougy* proper, which may be reached by a shady path in 5 min., commands the lake, the Savoy Mts., and Mont Blanc. From the Signal we may descend in 25 min. to *Montherod* and take the steam-tramway viâ *Aubonne* to *Allaman* (see p. 290).—From the stat. Signal de Bougy the tramway goes on viâ *Essertines-St-Oyans* to (6½ M.) **Gimel** (2395′; **Grand-Hôt. des Bains*, 120 beds, R. 2-6, board 4½-5½ fr.; *Union*, pens. from 5 fr.), with pleasant wood-walks, a summer-resort of the Genevese.

A road (diligence to St. Georges daily) leads to the N.W. from Rolle viâ *Gilly*, *Burtigny*, and *Longirod* to (9 M.) *St. Georges* (3100′; inn) and over the (4 M.) **Col du Marchairuz** (4767′; *Inn*) to (4½ M.) *Le Brassus* (p. 274). Between St. Georges and the Col we enjoy charming views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley down to the Fort de l'Ecluse, and beyond the Col we overlook the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is somewhat flat. On a promontory lies the village of *St. Prex;* then, in a wide bay, **Morges** (*Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*, pens. 5-7 fr., good; *Hôt. du Port*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Couronne*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Pens. Famille*, Place St. Louis 2, pens. 6-12 fr., well spoken of), a busy little town (pop. 4500), with a harbour and an old château now used as an arsenal. Good lake-baths. From Morges we obtain a fine view of *Mont Blanc in clear weather through a valley on the S. bank.

From Morges to Bière, 12 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 fr. or 1 fr. 40 c.). The line ascends the valley of the *Morges* to (2 M.) *Vufflens*, at the foot of the mediæval château of that name, with its tower 160′ in height, said to have been erected by Queen Bertha (p. 272). Describing a wide bend towards the W., we next pass the stations of *Bussy*, *Yens* (beyond which, to the left, is the château of *Chardoney*, with a beautiful view), *Apples* (branch-line to *L'Isle*, see below), and *Ballens*.—12 M. **Bière** (2285′; pop. 1300; *Hôt. Guillaume Tell*) is a considerable village, with large barracks and an artillery training-camp, situated on a plateau at the base of Mont Tendre (p. 274). About 20 min. higher, to the N.W., is the *Pens. du Rutty* (5-6 fr.), with a beautiful view. Carriage-road from Bière to the (8½ M.) *Col du Marchairuz* (see above).—From Apples branch-line in 14 min. viâ *Pampigny-Sévery* and *Montricher* (above which is the well-situated Pens. Haute-Vue, from 4 fr.) to (6½ M.) *L'Isle* (2180′; Pens. Marc Claux, well spoken of), a neat village in the valley of the Venoge, at the foot of Mont Tendre.

The steamer next reaches the station of *St. Sulpice*, with a Romanesque church (11th cent.), and then—

Ouchy (1245′), formerly called *Rive*, the port of Lausanne.

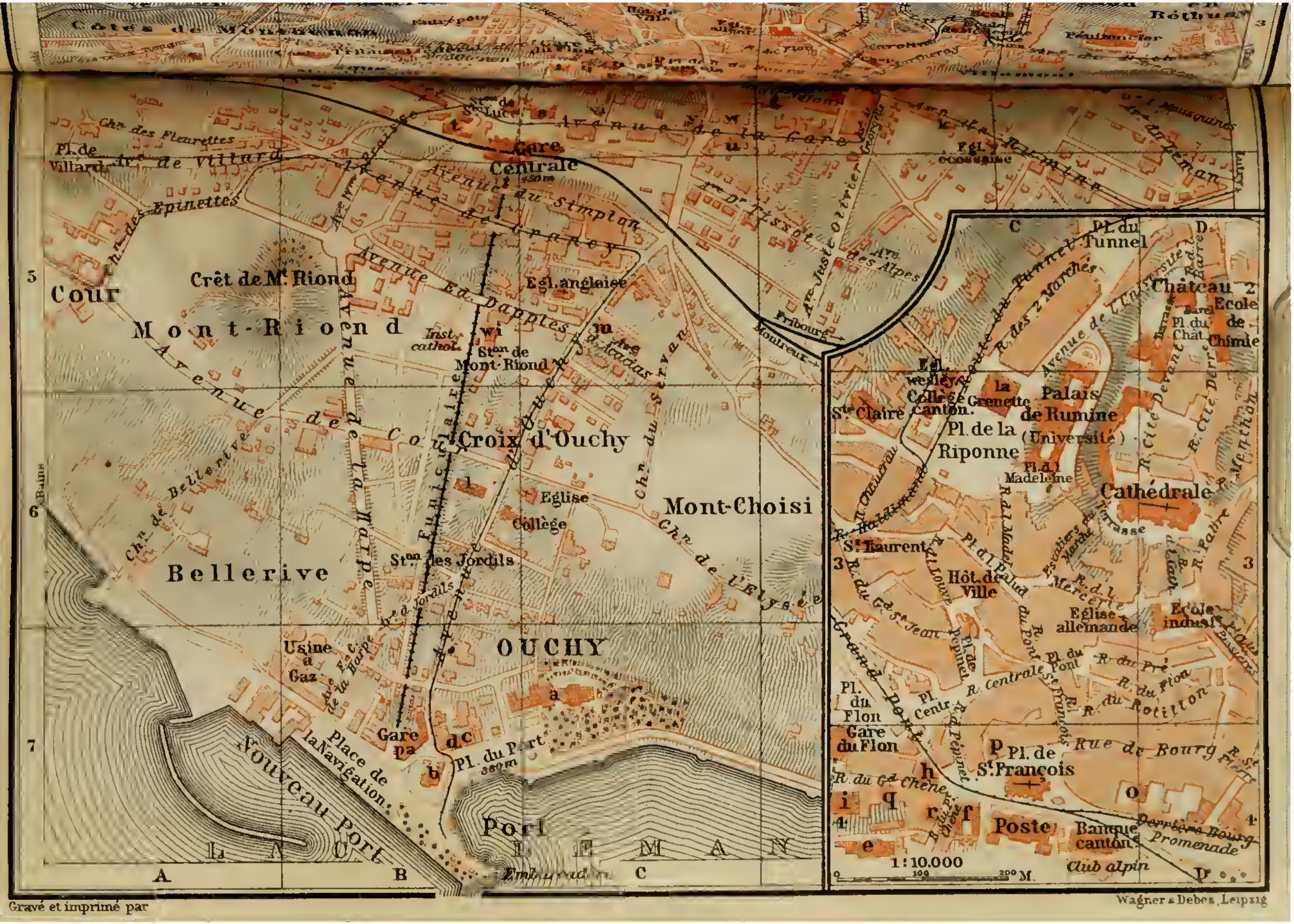
Hotels. *Hôtel Beau-Rivage (Pl. a; C, 7), with garden, 200 beds, R. 4-8, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 12-18 fr.; *Hôt. du Château (Pl. b; B, 7), with view-tower (lift), 100 beds, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-14 fr.; Royal Hotel (Pl. l; B, 6), near the Jordils station (see p. 294), 200 beds, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.; Hôt. d'Angleterre (Pl. c; B, 7), 50 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, L. 3 fr.; *Hôt. du

Parc (Pl. p a; B, 7), at the station of the cable-tramway, 60 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. du Port (Pl. d; B, 7), unpretending; Pens. du Chalet, Avenue d'Ouchy 12, pens. 6-7 fr.; Pens. la Printanière, Avenue d'Ouchy 125, 4½-5 fr.; Pens. Château de Vidy, with grounds on the lake, from 5 fr. — *Lake Baths*, ½ M. to the W. of the landing-place; bath 50 c. — *Boat* 80 c. per hour (on Sun. 1 fr.), or with boatman 1½ fr. *Sailing Boat* 2 fr. per hour, including boatman.

The Railway Station of the Swiss Federal Line (*Gare Centrale;* Pl. B, C, 4) is ¾ M. from Ouchy, and Lausanne lies fully ½ M. higher. Cable Tramway (*'Funiculaire'*) from Ouchy to Lausanne in 8 min., every ¼ hr. in summer (fare 40 or 20 c., return-ticket 60 or 30 c.). The station at Ouchy is 3 min. from the pier; station at Lausanne, called *'Gare du Flon'*, under the Grand-Pont (lift, 5 c.); intermediate stations: *Jordils*, *Montriond*, and *Gare Centrale*, near the Federal Station. — Electric Tramway from Ouchy viâ the Gare Centrale to the Place de St. François, see p. 295. — *Porterage* of small articles to or from the steamer 10 c.; trunk 20 c.

Lausanne. — Hotels. *Hôt. Cecil (Pl. z; A, 3, 4), Avenue Ruchonnet 6, in an open situation near the Pont de Chauderon-Montbenon, 140 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 10-18 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. Riche-Mont (Pl. e; C, 4), with pleasant grounds, 125 beds, R. 4-8, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site & Belvedere (Pl. i; C, 4), 120 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; *Hôtel Gibbon (Pl. f; C, 4), 150 beds, R. 3½-8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 8-14 fr.; in the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the last part of his great work in 1787. *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour (Pl. g; D, 4), 140 beds, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Alexandra Hotel (Pl. k; D, 4), Avenue de Rumine, with park, 70 beds, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.; Hôt. du Grand-Pont (Pl. h; C, 4), near the bridge, 110 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. de France (Pl. n; B, C, 3), 75 beds, R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; *Hôtel Central & Bellevue (Pl. o; C, D, 4), Place de St. François 18, 60 beds at 2½-4, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. des Messageries (Pl. p; C, 4), Place de St. François 4; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes (Pl. q; C, 4), Grand-Chêne 7, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. de la Poste (Pl. r; C, 4), Petit-Chêne 4; Hôt. Guillaume Tell, Ave. de l'Université, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt. du Léman, Place Pépinet, R. 23, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Château Florimont, Avenue des Alpes, 60 beds at 2½-3½, pens. 6-8 fr. — *Near the railway-station* (p. 290): *Hôt. de Lausanne (Pl. x; B, 4), Ave. Ruchonnet 3, 90 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Continental et de la Gare (Pl. s; C, 4), 70 beds, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt. Eden (Pl. y; C, 4), Ave. de la Gare, 80 beds, R. 3-12, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt. Terminus (Pl. t; B, 4), R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôt. Victoria (Pl. vi; C, 4), Ave. de la Gare, R. 3½-6, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. eu; B, 4), 52 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. Jura-Simplon (Pl. u; C, 4), R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Ste. Luce (Pl. v; C, 4), R. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. National (Pl. w; C, 4), Ave. de la Gare, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. Mont-Fleuri (Pl. m; C, 5), Ave. d'Ouchy 41, 70 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Regina-Bristol, Ave. Beau-Séjour 24, 30 R. from 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Windsor (Pl. wi; C, 5), near the station of Montriond (Pl. C, 5; see above), 85 beds, R. 4-6, pens. 8-12 fr.

Pensions. *Pens. Grancy-Villa*, near the English Church (60 beds, pens. 6½-12 fr.); *Pens. Bel-Air*, Rue du Grand-Pont 4; *Pens. de Bournisien*, Ave. Juste-Olivier (pens. 5-7 fr.); *Pens. des Etrangers*, Ave. Agassiz 5 (5-7 fr.); *Miss Quinche*, Ave. des Alpes 6 (5-7 fr.); *Wills*, Ave. des Alpes (from 6 fr.); *Leidenfrost*, Boul. Grancy 29 (5-7 fr.); *Villa Orient*, Ave. d'Ouchy 8, near the English Church (6-8 fr.); *Liaudat*, Square de Georgette 2 (5-7 fr.); *Mme. Steffen*, Place de la Riponne 4;



Gare Centrale
Avenue de la Gare
Avenue du Simplon
Pl. de Villard
Av. de Villard
Chn. des Fleurettes
Chn. des Epinettes
Crêt de Mt. Riond
Cour
Mont-Riond
Avenue de Cour
Avenue de la Harpe
Avenue Ed. Dapples
Egl. anglaise
Inst. cathol.
Stn. de Mont-Riond
Croix d'Ouchy
Funiculaire
Chn. du Servan
Chn. de Bellerive
Bellerive
Eglise
Collège
Mont-Choisi
Chn. de l'Elysée
Stn. des Jordils
Usine à Gaz
OUCHY
Place de la Navigation
Nouveau Port
Gare
Pl. du Port
Port
L A C L E M A N
Embarcad.
Egl. écossaise
Av. Juste Olivier
Av. des Alpes
Fribourg
Montreux
Pl. du Tunnel
Château
Ecole de Chimie
Pl. du Chât.
R. des 2 Marchés
Avenue de l'Université
Egl. wesley.
Collège canton.
la Grenette
Palais de Rumine (Université)
Ste. Claire
Pl. de la Riponne
Pl. d. l. Madeleine
Cathédrale
Terrasse
R. Cité Devant
R. Cité Derr.
St. Laurent
Hôt. de Ville
R. d. l. Mercerie
Eglise allemande
Ecole industr.
Pl. du Flon
Gare du Flon
R. Centrale
Pl. du Pont
R. du Pré
R. du Flon
R. du Rotillon
Pl. de St. François
Rue de Bourg
Poste
Banque canton.
Club alpin
Derrière Bourg
Promenade
R. du Gd. Chêne
Grand Pont
1:10.000
A
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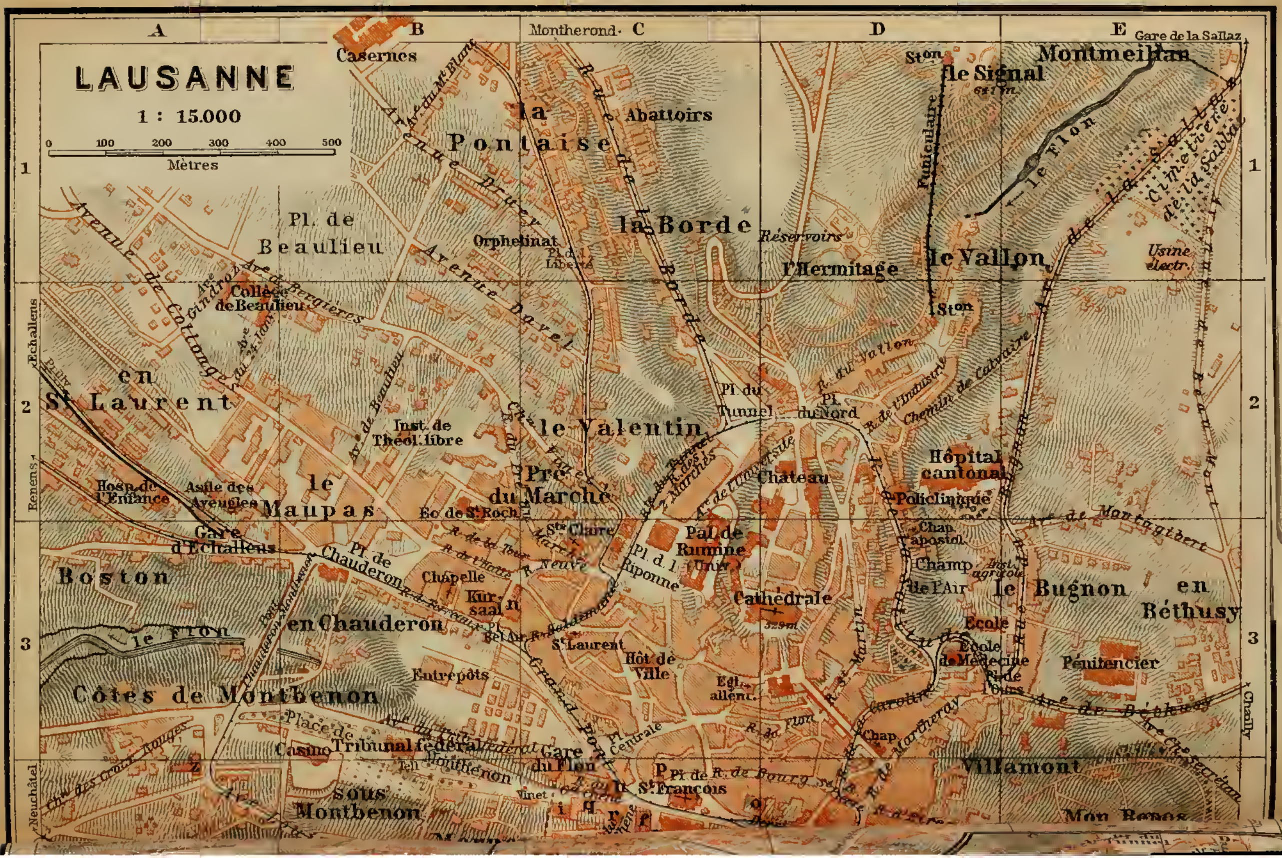
LAUSANNE
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
A
B
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E
Montherond
Gare de la Sallaz
Echallens
Renens
Neuchâtel
Chailly
Casernes
la Pontaise
Abattoirs
Montmeillan
le Signal
Funiculaire
le Flon
Cimetière de la Sallaz
Pl. de Beaulieu
Orphelinat
la Borde
Réservoirs
l'Hermitage
le Vallon
Usine électr.
Collège de Beaulieu
en St Laurent
Inst. de Théol. libre
le Valentin
Pl. du Tunnel
Pl. du Nord
Hôpital cantonal
Policlinique
Hosp. de l'Enfance
Asile des Aveugles
le Maupas
Pré du Marché
Château
Gare d'Echallens
Ec. de St Roch
Pal. de Rumine
Boston
Pl. de Chauderon
Chapelle
Kursaal
Pl. d. l. Riponne
Cathédrale
Champ de l'Air
le Bugnon
en Béthusy
en Chauderon
St Laurent
Hôt. de Ville
Ecole
Ecole de Médecine
Pénitencier
le Flon
Côtes de Montbenon
Entrepôts
Egl. allem.
Place de Casino
Tribunal fédéral
Gare du Flon
Pl. Centrale
Pl. de St François
Chap.
Villamont
Sous Montbenon
Mon Repos
Avenue de Collonges
Avenue Davel
Rue de la Borde
Av. de Beaulieu
Chemin de Calvaire
Av. de Montagibert
Av. de Béthusy
Grand Pont
R. St Martin
R. de Bourg

*Hôt.-Pens. du Village-Suisse (May-Oct.; 70 beds, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.) and *Pens. Famille* (5-7 fr.), both near the Signal (p. 297); *Maison de Repos* (pens. 4½-6½ fr.) at *Chailly* (2295'; tramway-station *La Rosiaz*); *Pens. Hortensia* (4-6 fr.) at *Grand-Mont* (2460', 1 hr. above Lausanne; and many others.

Restaurants: *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 3 fr.; *Restaurant International*, Ave. de Ruchonnet 1; *Restaurant des Deux-Gares*, near the Gare Centrale; *Hôtel du Grand-Pont* (p. 294); *Café de la Banque*, Rue St. Pierre; *Rest. du Théâtre* (see below), with garden. — Beer: *Hôt. Central* (p. 294); *Café Vaudois*, *Brasserie du Musée* (Munich beer), both Place de la Riponne; *Café Bel-Air*, Place Bel-Air. — *Tea Rooms*, Galerie St. François.

Theatre (Pl. D, 4; dramas and comedies in winter, operas and operettas in spring), Avenue du Théâtre (with café-restaurant); KURSAAL-THEATRE, Place Bel-Air (Pl. B, 3), theatre of varieties.

Electric Tramways (fares 10-35 c.; monthly tickets cheaper). All cars pass through the Place de St. François (Pl. C, 4). 1. From the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. B, C, 4) to the Place de St. François, and thence viâ the Grand-Pont (Pl. C, 3), Place de la Riponne (Pl. C, 3), Place du Tunnel (cable-tramway to the Signal), Ecole de Médecine, Place St. François, Bel-Air, Chauderon-Monthenon back to the Gare Centrale (every ½ hr.; in 30 min.). — 2. From the *Central Station* viâ Place St. François, Tunnel (cable-tramway), Ecole de Médecine, Hôpital, to *La Sallaz* (every ¼ hr., in ½ hr.). — 3. From the *Central Station* viâ Place de St. François and Chauderon to the Gare d'Echallens, Montétaz, and *Prilly* (every ¼ hr., in 21 min.). — 4. From the *Place de St. François* viâ Georgette, Mousquines, *Pully*, and *Paudex* to *Lutry* (every ¼-½ hr., in 29 min.). — 5. From *St. François* viâ the Place de la Riponne to *Pontaise* (every ¼ hr., in 13 min.). — 6. From *St. François* viâ Derrière-Bourg (Pl. D, 4) and Avenue de Béthusy (Pl. E, 2) to *Chailly* and *La Rosiaz* (every ¼-½ hr., in 14 min.). — 7. From *St. François* viâ the Gare Centrale to *Ouchy* (every 10 min., in 19 min.). — 8. From *St. François* viâ the Gare Centrale and Primerose to *Cour Montoie* (Les Figuiers; every ½ hr., in 14 min.). — 9. From *St. François* viâ Chauderon (see No. 2), Prélaz, and Malley to *Renens* (every ¼ hr., in 21 min.). — 10. From the *Place du Tunnel* viâ Le Mont and Cugy to *Montherond* (every ¼ hr., in 21 min.). — To *Moudon* and *Savigny*, see p. 298. — CABLE TRAMWAY from the station to the town, see p. 294; to the *Signal*, see p. 297.

Cabs: with one horse, ½ hr., 1½, with two horses 3 fr.; 1 hr., 3 or 5; 1½ hr., 4 or 7; 2 hrs., 5 or 9 fr.; from Lausanne to Ouchy 2 or 4, to the rail. station 1½ or 3, from Ouchy to the rail. stat. 2 or 4 fr.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de St. François (Pl. C, 4); numerous branch offices.

Booksellers: *Th. Sack*, Rue Centrale 3 (also house-agent); *Th. Roussy*, *Payot & Cie.*, both Rue de Bourg; *Rouge*, Rue Haldimand 4.

Official Enquiry Office, Grand-Pont 1; branch-office at the rail. station. — **Tourist Offices:** *Thomas Cook & Son*, Place de St. François 16; *Perrin & Co.*, Place de St. François 15; *H. Bronne*, Rue du Petit-Chêne 9 (from all three excursion-brakes daily to different points in the environs; 5 fr.).

English Church *(Christ Church)*, Route d'Ouchy (Pl. C, 5), services at 10.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (5 p.m. in winter); chaplain, *Rev. D. G. Davies*, *M. A.* — **Presbyterian Church** (Pl. D, 4), Avenue de Rumine, services at 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.; minister, *Rev. A. M. Sutherland*, *M. A.* — *Wesleyan Church*, Rue du Valentin, Place de la Riponne.

British Consul, *Alfred Galland*, Rue de Bourg 2. — ANGLO-AMERICAN CLUB, adjoining the English Church (subscription, 10 fr. per month, 50 fr. per annum; ladies half-price).

Lausanne (1584'; pop. 56,000), the *Lousonna* of the Romans, the capital of the Canton de Vaud, occupies a beautiful and commanding situation on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, overshadowed by its cathedral and castle. The two old quarters (the *Cité*

and the *Bourg*) are connected by the handsome *Grand-Pont* (135 yds. long), also named *Pont Pichard* after its builder (1839-44). The valley of the *Flon*, spanned by the bridge, has been partly filled up and built over. The new quarters are handsome, and the interior of the town, with its hilly and irregular streets, offers many quaint and picturesque architectural vistas. Lausanne possesses excellent schools. The Collège, founded in 1537 by the Bernese government, was raised to the dignity of a *University* in 1891 (see p. 297).

The Place de St. François (Pl. C, 4), in which rise the 15th cent. church of that name, the handsome *Post Office*, and the *Cantonal Bank*, is the chief tramway-centre (p. 295). From the N.E. corner, we may descend the steep Rue de St. François and then ascend the Rue du Pont to the picturesque *Place de la Palud* (Pl. C, 3), or market-place, with the *Hôtel de Ville* (1454) and a fountain of 1585. Thence we may ascend the covered *Market Steps* (160) to the *Terrace* (1735'), formerly the churchyard, on which the cathedral stands, affording a fine view of the town, the lake, and the Alps.

The ***Cathedral** of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, D, 3; Prot.), built in 1235-75, is a simple but massive Gothic edifice, restored in 1873-1906 from plans by *Viollet-le-Duc* (d. 1879). Above the crossing rises a slender spire (213'), erected in 1874, with a graceful colonnade. The church is open in summer on week-days, 9-12 and 1-6 (in winter 10-12 and 1-4); at other hours, adm. 50 c., two or more pers. 30 c. each. Organ recitals on Mon. and Thurs. 3-4 p.m. (1 fr.).

Entrance by the chief portal, on the W. side. The Interior (352' long, 150' wide) is remarkable for its symmetry. The vaulting of the nave, 62' high, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium is another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades of the choir-ambulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style. The beautiful rose-window and the carved choir-stalls (completed in 1506) at the S. wall also merit inspection. Among the tomb-monuments may be mentioned those (in the choir, to the left) of *Otho of Grandson*, who fell in 1398 in a judicial duel with Gerard von Estavayer (hands on the cushion, a symbol of the han; statue accidentally deprived of its hands); *Bishop Guillaume de Menthonex* (d. 1406); *Henrietta Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then minister to Switzerland (by Bartolini). The wall of the N. transept bears a tablet to *Major Davel*, who was executed in 1723 for attempting to free the Vaudois from the dominion of Bern. The inner porch contains wall-paintings of the end of the 15th century. — In 1536 a famous Disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church and the removal of the episcopal see to Fribourg (p. 264).

Another fine view is commanded by the terrace of the old *Evêché*, or episcopal palace (Pl. D, 2), erected in 1397-1431, and now occupied by the cantonal government. On the S. wall is a bronze statue of *Major Davel* (see above), by Reymond de Broutelles (1898), and on the terrace is a bronze bust of *Colonel Charles Veillon* (1809-69), by Grasset.

At the W. foot of the cathedral-terrace is the spacious *Place de la Riponne* (Pl. D, 2, 3), on the N.E. side of which rises the handsome Palais de Rumine (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1898-1904 from André's designs, containing the *University* (p. 296), the *Cantonal Museum*, and the *Cantonal Library* (adm. daily, except Mon., 10-12 and 1.30-5). Handsome staircase. Below the left ramp are a rock-drill and an iron shield used in boring the Simplon Tunnel.

Museum of Fine Arts. — Room I. (Salle Louis Arlaud). Old pictures. *Caracci*, Joseph; *Domenichino*, Joseph's dream; *Rigaud*, Portrait of himself. — Room II. Modern pictures. To the left, 462. *Renevier*, St. Francis of Assisi; 39. *Balmer*, Four brothers; 590. *Welty*, Family portraits; 340. *Giron*, Peasant couple; 415. *Koller*, Cattle watering; 581. *Vuillermet*, Lake of Zürich; 477. *Roederstein*, Man with a rifle; 579. *Vuillermet*, Old man; 339. *Giron*, Portrait; *Burnand*, 121. Peasant, 122. Farm in the Valais; 117. *Louise Breslau*, Under the apple-trees; 3. *Anker*, New-born child; *120. *Burnand*, The Lord's Prayer; *Vuillermet*, Portrait of his father; 119. *Burnand*, Bull. — III. Salle Charles Gleyre. *Gleyre*, 348. The Deluge, 345. The prodigal son, 343. Execution of Davel, 344. Divico's triumph over the Romans; 139. *Chavannes*, Dent d'Oche; 126. *Al. Calame*, Lake of Brienz; 403. *Humbert*, Cattle; 257. *Diday*, Rosenlaui Glacier; 572. *Veillon*, Near Brunnen; *Vautier*, *549. Auction, *550. Sabbath morning, 548. Peasants visiting a museum; 542. *A. van Muyden*, Hide-and-seek. — The following rooms contain sculptures, casts, water-colours, etc. — To the right of the staircase is the entrance to the *Cantonal Library*, with 280,000 vols. and valuable manuscripts, and to the *Natural History*, *Industrial*, and *Antiquarian Collections* (lacustrine remains from Morges), on the upper floor (open free on Sun., Wed., and Sat.).

Beside the Palais de Rumine is a *Statue of Louis Ruchonnet* (1834-93), the statesman, by R. Lanz (1906).

From the Place de St. François (p. 296) the Rue de Grand-Chêne leads to the W. to the Promenade de Montbenon (1625′; Pl. B, 3, 4), with its fine avenues and charming view of the lake. At the beginning of the promenade is a statue of *Alex. Vinet* (d. 1847), the theologian, and farther on is the handsome *Tribunal Fédéral* (Pl. B, 2), or court of appeal, built in 1886 by Recordon. In front of the latter is a marble *Statue of William Tell*, by Ant. Mercié (1901). To the W. is the municipal *Casino* (under construction). — From the N.W. side of Montbenon the imposing Pont de Chauderon-Montbenon (Pl. A, B, 3), built in 1903-5, traverses the deep valley of the Flon (p. 296) to the new quarters on the N. side.

The Blind Asylum *(Asile des Aveugles)*, to the W. of the town (Pl. A, 2), was founded by Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a fortune in England, and Mlle. de Cerjat. — In the *Champ de l'Air* (Pl. D, 2), to the N.E., the highest point in the town, are the Hôpital Cantonal (250 beds) and an *Institut Agricole*.

The ***Signal** (2125′; Pl. D, 1), 1/4 hr. above the castle, is a famous point of view. Tramway (no 1, see p. 295) from the Place de St. François to the Buanderie, near the Place de la Barre (Pl. D, 2); thence we walk to the left through the Rue de l'Industrie in 2 min. to the station of the cable-tramway (5 min., 1/3 M. long; train every 20 min.; ascent 30 c., descent 20 c., return 40 c.). At the top (2090′) are the *Pavillon-Restaurant du Signal* and (2 min. to the N.W.) the

Hôt.-Pens. du Village-Suisse (p. 295). The view from the Signal (1 min.; mountain-indicator) embraces a great part of the lake, the Diablerets, the Grand-Muveran, etc. Mont Blanc is not visible hence, but is seen from the *Grandes Roches* (1960′), 1½ M. to the N.W. of the town. — On the hill to the N. of the Signal is the beautiful *Forêt du Sauvabelin*, with shady promenades.

FROM LAUSANNE (Gare d'Echallens; Pl. A, 3) TO BERCHER, 15 M., narrow-gauge railway (1½ hr.). Near (2½ M.) *Jouxtens*, the second station, is a large lunatic asylum (Asile des Aliénés). 9 M. *Echallens* (2064′; pop. 1089; *Balances), a thriving little town on the *Talent*, with an old castle, now a boys' school. — 12 M. *Sugnens;* 13 M. *Fey.* — 15 M. *Bercher* (2065′), a village with a large factory of condensed milk (Nestlé's), pleasantly situated above the valley of the *Mentue*.

From Lausanne an electric tramway, starting at *La Sallaz* (Pl. E, 1), runs viâ *En Marin* (branch to *Savigny*), *Montpreveyres*, *Mézières*, *Vucherens*, and *Bressonnaz* to (13½ M., in 1½ hr.) *Moudon* (p. 272). — From stations on this line, as *En Marin*, *Le Chalet à Gobet*, pleasant walks may be made viâ *Montblesson* and *Trois Chasseurs* to the tramway-station of *La Rosiaz* (p. 295), or viâ *Belmont* to the rail. station of *La Conversion* (p. 268).

The slopes rising to the E. of Lausanne are named *La Vaux*, and yield good wine (Dezaley best). Beyond the station of *Pully* opens the valley of the *Paudèze*, with the two railway viaducts mentioned at pp. 268, 290; above *Lutry* (*Hôt. de la Ville) is the viaduct near La Conversion (p. 268). The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat proceeds: the Rochers de Verraux, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, Tour d'Aï, Tour de Mayen, Grand-Muveran, Dent de Morcles, and Dent du Midi; between the last two, to the S., Mont Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of the Grand-Combin. — Station *Cully* (*Hôt. de la Ville), with a monument (obelisk) to Major Davel (p. 296), a native of this place. — Then *Rivaz-St-Saphorin*.

Vevey. — **Steamboat Piers:** (1) to the W., near the Grand-Hôtel; (2) *Vevey-Marché*, at the town itself; (3) *Vevey-la-Tour*, to the E., near the Gr.-Hôt. du Lac. — **Railway Station** *(Buffet)*, on the N. side of the town. For excursions to the E. (Montreux, etc.) the station of *La Tour-de-Peilz* (p. 290) is more convenient. Railway to *Chexbres*, see p. 268.

Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL DE VEVEY & PALACE HOTEL, to the W. of the town, with lift, large grounds on the lake, swimming and other baths, 200 beds, R. 4-12, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-20 fr.; *HÔTEL DES TROIS COURONNES, Quai Perdonnet, 140 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8½-16 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL DU LAC, on the Quai Sina, 120 beds, R. 3½-8, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-15 fr., 7-12 fr. in winter; *HÔT.-PENS. D'ANGLETERRE, 150 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-13 fr., *HÔT.-PENS. LE CHÂTEAU, 50 beds at 3-4, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3-3½, pens. 7-12 fr., these two with gardens on the lake; *HÔT.-PENS. BEAU-SÉJOUR, Rue des Deux Temples, 75 beds, R. 2½-3½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DU PONT ET TERMINUS, at the station, with garden, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr.; *TROIS ROIS, near the station, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DE FAMILLE, opposite the station, R. 2-2½ fr., B. 80 c., D. 1¾, pens. 4-5 fr.; HÔTEL DE LA GARE, plain but good.

Pensions. *PARK-HÔT. MOOSER, at Chemenin, 10 min. above Vevey, with charming view (110 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.); PENS. FLORENTINE; *HÔT.-PENS. COMTE (pens. 5-8 fr.); *HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES (pens. 6-10 fr.); PENS. VERREY, Quai de Plan (5-7 fr.); PENS. L'ARABIE (5½-6 fr.), PENS. VILLA

SYLVIA (4½-7 fr.), both Ave. du Grand-Hôtel. — At *Corseaux* (1440′), above Vevey, on the Mont Pèlerin line: PENS. BEAU-REVEIL (5-8 fr.); HÔT.-PENS. BEAU-SITE (5-6½ fr.). — At *Chardonne* (1950′): PENS. BELLEVUE (6-7 fr.). — At *Jongny* (2034′), ¼ M. from Chardonne station: *HÔT. DU PARC, with grounds, pens. 6-8 fr. — At *Pèlerin-Baumaroche* (2665′; p. 300): to the right of the station, *HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES, 65 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.; *GR.-HÔT. DU MONT-PÈLERIN, 180 beds, R. 4-18, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-18 fr.; to the left of the station: *HÔT.-PENS. BELVÉDÈRE, in an elevated position (3180′; woods adjacent), 75 beds, pens. 6-10 fr.; *PÈLERIN PALACE HOTEL, ½ M. from the station, 200 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-18 fr.; these four with beautiful view, open in winter.

RESTAURANTS at the hotels. — CONFECTIONERS (afternoon-tea). *Arragon*, Rue du Lac 37; *Blandin-Caflisch*, Rue d'Italie 54; *Robert*, Rue du Lac 45.

LAKE BATHS at the W. end of the town, near the Grand-Hôtel, on the new quay. Warm Baths at *Gort's*, Quai Sina, adjoining the Hôt. du Lac.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Place de l'Ancien-Port. — BANKERS: *Crédit du Léman*, Rue du Lac; *William Cuénod et Cie.*, Grande Place 21; *A. Cuénod et Cie.*, Rue du Simplon 34.

CAB, per drive in the town for 2 pers. 1½, 3-4 pers. 2½ fr.; 1 hr. 2½ or 3½ fr., for every ½ hr. more 1 or 1½ fr.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from the Grand-Hôtel to the town and thence to Clarens, Montreux, and Villeneuve every 10 min. from 6.30 a.m. (every 20 min. in the evening), in 1¼ hr. (fares 10-50 c.). Numerous stations.

ROWING BOATS 1 fr. per hr.; with one rower 2, with two rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon or St. Gingolph (p. 318) 6 or 10 fr.; to Meillerie (p. 318) with two rowers 12, with three rowers 15 fr.

BOOKSELLER, *Schlesinger*, beside the Hôtel Trois Couronnes (also music, etc.). — PIANOS at *Foetisch frères*, Rue d'Italie 64. — THEATRE, Rue du Théâtre, behind the Grande Place, to the right.

ENGLISH CHURCH *(All Saints')* at the E. end of the town; services at 10.30 & 4 (in winter at 3); chaplain, *Rev. Douglas Harrison*. — AMERICAN CONSULAR AGENT, *Theodore F. Dwight*, Rue du Château.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY OFFICE, Quai Perdonnet 21.

Vevey (1263′; pop. 14,010), Ger. *Vivis*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans, situated mainly on the left bank of the *Veveyse*, near its influx into the lake, is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, and has considerable manufactories of cigars, infants' food and condensed milk (Nestlé's factory), and chocolate (Peter). It is the scene of Rousseau's famous romance, the 'Nouvelle Heloïse' (1761). Near the pier of Vevey-Marché are the *Promenade du Rivage* (band in summer) and the pinnacled *Château Couvreu*, the pretty grounds of which (Jardin de l'Aile) are open daily 9-12 and 1-7); behind them is the new *Casino du Rivage* (concerts in the afternoon and evening). The *Quais Perdonnet* and *Sina*, to the E., afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind.

Ascending the Grande Place, with the *Theatre* to the right, and then the winding Rue de Lausanne, we reach the *Railway Station*, to the E. of which are the *Russian Church*, with its gilded dome, and the handsome *Musée Jenisch* (paintings and natural history collections, library, etc.; adm. 9-12 and 1-5, 50 c., two or more pers. 25 c. each). The road passing above the Russian church leads to the CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, erected in 1498 (restored in 1900) on a hill outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut trees. Service in summer only (organ-concerts).

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow (*'potestatis arbitrariae oppugnator acerrimus'*, as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The latter read the sentence to King Charles I. in 1649 (*'dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua'* is the inscription). Charles II. on his restoration demanded the extradition of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's house, which stood at the E. end of the town, was removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription by himself, *'Omne solum forti patria'*, was purchased and removed by one of his descendants. A new memorial tablet was erected in 1887 on the Quai Sina.

The E. end of the terrace (mountain-indicator) on which the church stands commands a beautiful view of the head of the lake, with the mouth of the Rhone and, in the background, the Alps of the Valais, particularly the Mont Catogne (the 'Sugar Loaf') and the mountains near the Great St. Bernard; to the right, the jagged, snow-covered Dent du Midi; to the left, the Dent de Morcles; on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the spurs of the Dent d'Oche, and farther to the left, at the foot of the Grammont, St. Gingolph (p. 318).

A cable-tramway, 1 M. long (station near the Grand-Hôtel; hourly trains, from 1.15 to 6.15 every ½ hr. in summer; 2nd cl. return 2 fr. 10 c., 3rd cl. 1½ fr.), ascends in 24 min. to the ***Mont Pélerin**, to the N.W. of Vevey, viâ *Corseaux*, *Beau-Site*, and *Chardonne-Jongny*. The terminus is at *Pélerin-Baumaroche* (2665'; Buffet-Restaurant; Café-Restaurant du Pavillon; hotels, see p. 299), with a golf-course and a fine view of the lake, the Rhone valley, and the Savoy Mts. Forest-paths lead to the (½ hr.) *Chalet-Restaurant du Signal* and to (1¾ hr.) *Chexbres* (p. 268)

From Vevey to Chamby *(Les Avants)*, 5½ M., electric railway 10 times daily in 37 min. (fares 1 fr. 45, 90 c., return-tickets 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 45 c.). The line begins near the railway-station and ascends in wide curves, commanding fine views of the lake and Mont Pélerin. At (2 M.) *Hauteville* (1653'; 5 min. higher *Pens. Le Genevry*, 5-7 fr.) is the château of **Hauteville**, with an admirably kept park, commanding a beautiful view from the terrace and the temple (fee to the gardener). — From (2½ M.) **St. Légier** (1760'; *Pens. Richemont*, pens. 5-10 fr.; *Pens. Béguin*, 4½-5 fr.) a branch-line diverges to Châtel-St-Denis (p. 269). Several houses in St. Légier and the contiguous village of *La Chiésaz* are adorned with clever sketches by the Paris painter A. Béguin, a native of the place. — The line passes below the mediæval château of *Blonay* (2118') and reaches the (3½ M.) pleasant village of **Blonay** (2043'; **Hôt.-Pens. du Roc*, 80 beds, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Pens. Mon-Foyer*, 4-5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Chevalleyres*, 20 min. higher up, from 6 fr.). From Blonay to *Montreux* (Clarens), see p. 305. Farther up the railway skirts the picturesque gorge of the *Baie de Clarens*, then crosses it by a lofty bridge, and proceeds to (5½ M.) *Chamby* (2465'), where cars are changed for Les Avants (p. 305). — About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the **Pléiades** (4475'), a famous point of view. At the E. base, ¾ hr. from the top, are the small sulphur-baths of *L'Alliaz* (3424'; Pens. des Bains, 4½ fr.; Pens. Cochard, 4-5 fr.), 6 M. by road from Vevey (a drive of 1½ hr.; carr. and pair 25 fr.).

To the *Signal de Chexbres*, see p. 268 (railway to the village of Chexbres in 18 min.; footpath thence to the Signal in 25 min.); from Chexbres a beautiful road, the **Corniche du Léman*, skirts the hillside (splendid views) and descends by *Epesses* to (3¾ M.) *Cully* (p. 298). — To *Châtel-St-Denis* (p. 269; 9 M.) electric railway in 40 min., viâ *St. Légier*, *Fenil*, whose the Veveyse is crossed by an imposing viaduct, and *Monts-de-Corsier*. — To the *Mont de Gourze* (3050'; p. 268), from Cully (p. 298) 1½ hr. — To *St. Gingolph* (p. 318; 1½ hr. by boat), on foot to *Novel*, and thence to the top of the *Blanchard* (p. 318). — To *Fribourg*, see R. 61.

Châtel S.t Denis
Pranlin
Pautex
Conversions
Tenasses
L'Alliaz
Plan de Châtel
Patelliaud
Bains de l'Alliaz
1044
Pré Chairplon
Bondenoces
1401
Orquières
Les Riaux
Praz Forand
Villard
Yursys
La Praz
Pléiades
Mousse
Pré de la Chèvre
D'Zeliau
Ondaulez
Les Cornes
Laplayaux
Praz Joffrey
Faraux
764
Chevalleyres derrière
Vers chez Bonjour
767
Vers chez Cottier
Chez Cochard
Brandiguier
Planche Nicolet
Cornaux
Grandes Portes
Leyterand
546
Château Blonay
Blonay
Châtelin
Brent
Le Tauxer
Tercier
La Chiésaz
S.t Légier
Champsavaux
Villard
Chailly
Le Châtelard
Hauteville
Bauguy
Les Chables
Villard
La Pomeyre
Le Croton
Les Crêtes
La Doge
Le Crêt
Solimone
Beranges
Burier
Villas Dubochet
Chemenin
Sully
Sully dessous
La Maladaire
Roche des Mouettes
Roches de Salagnons
Clos du Lac
Station
Villa Corbassière
LA TOUR DE PEILZ
LAC LÉMAN
Bains
Débarc.
Le Paradis
Villa Augusta
Port
VEVEY
Becque de Peilz
Débarc.
Tramway électrique de Vevey à Villeneuve
Kilomètres
Lausanne
MONTREUX
VERNEX

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Montbovon
Col de Jaman
Lac de Jaman
La Case
Les Mosses
Dent de Jaman
Col du Bonaudon
Chaux de Naye
Sauderan
Dt de Merdasson
Rochers de Naye
Gresalley
Paccot
Tête du Paccot
Les Avants
Nermont
Clerbage
Saudys
Les Dentaux
Vaunaise
Bois des Chenaux
Cubli
Pont de Pierre
Brochet
Bois des Râpes
Mont de Caux
Cerisier
Sonzier
Glion
Les Planches
Bois de la Raveyre
Veytaux
Sonchaux
Plan Duran
Vernex
Rouvenaz
Bonport
Territet
MONTREUX
Chau de Chillon
Grandchamp
Hôtel Byron
VILLENEUVE
Débarc.
Ile de Peilz
Engl. Miles
Sales
Les Planches
Gare
La Rouvenaz
Bonport
Débarcadère
Le Trait
Kursaal
1:25.000
Mètres

On the lake, to the E. of Vevey, lies *La Tour-de-Peilz* (pop. 2422), with its numerous villas, founded by Count Peter of Savoy in the 13th century. The château of *M. Sarrasin* contains a collection of ancient weapons and furniture.

Farther on, 3 M. from Vevey, lies the village of **Clarens,** immortalised by Rousseau. The house in which Byron lived in 1816, in the Rue du Lac, 100 yds. to the W. of the pier, is denoted by a tablet. On a height to the N.W. rises the *Château des Crêtes* (1498′), with its pleasant grounds, and a beautiful view from the terrace (visitors admitted by the gardener in the absence of the owner). Adjoining it is a chestnut copse, called the *'Bosquet de Julie';* but Rousseau's 'Bosquet' has long since disappeared. To the W. of the château is the view-point *Aux Crêtes* (always accessible). Splendid view from above Clarens, near the churchyard; at *Tavel,* $^1/_4$ hr. to the N., is the old château of *Châtelard* (1645′). To the S.W., in the lake, is the *Ile de Salagnon,* an artificial island with a villa. — The studio of *M. Albert Gos,* the painter of Alpine scenery, at Clarens, Ave. Rousseau 4, is open to visitors on Mon. at 3-6 p.m.

Montreux. — **Hotels and Pensions** (p. xviii) abound on this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevey, besides which there are others, generally less pretentious, in the villages scattered on the hillside above the lake. Most of the pensions receive passing travellers at hotel-charges, but in autumn they are generally full. Charges are often raised in the busy season. — The *Grape Cure* begins at the end of September and lasts a month. — The region which, being sheltered from the 'Bise' or cold N. wind, is suitable to persons with delicate lungs as a winter-residence, begins at Clarens and extends to Veytaux.

Near **Clarens,** at *Le Basset:* *Hôt.-Pens. Ketterer, sheltered (60 beds, pens. 6-9 fr.); lake-baths adjacent. The Villas Dubochet, a gay cluster of 22 villas near Clarens, built and fitted up at a cost of $2^1/_2$ million francs, are let furnished for two months or upwards at rents varying from 4800 to 8800 fr. per annum (apply to the 'régisseur', at Villa No. 6). — At *Clarens:* on the left, *Hôt.-Pens. Moser (100 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.); on the right, *Hôt.-Pens. Verte-Rive (pens. 6-7 fr.); Pens. Schaffner (5-7 fr.); on the left, Pens. Sans-Souci (5-7 fr.); on the right, *Hôt. Regis, with garden (50 beds, pens. 6-9 fr.). At the station: Hôt.-Pens. des Crêtes (pens. $5^1/_2$-7 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. du Châtelard (pens. 5-8 fr.).

Between *Clarens* and *Vernex* (all on the lake): to the left, *Royal Hotel, with garden (75 beds, R. 3-8, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-15 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Mirabeau (90 beds, pens. 8-18 fr.); to the right, *Pens. Clarentzia (6-7 fr.).

At **Montreux-Vernex.** In the Grande Rue, near the lake: *Montreux Palace Hotel et Cygne (Pl. m p), 450 beds, R. 4-20, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 6, pens. 11-30 fr.; *Hôt. Continental (Pl. a), with garden on the lake, 120 beds, R. $3^1/_2$-10, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, pens. 10-20 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Monney et Beau-Séjour au Lac (Pl. m b), 140 beds, R. $3^1/_2$-7, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Suisse (Pl. e), with garden on the lake, 250 beds, R. $3^1/_2$-10, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lorius (Pl. b; two houses), 100 beds, R. 3-7, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. 8-14 fr., with garden on the lake; *Pens. Joli-Site, (22 R., pens. 5-7 fr.); Pens. Beau-Lieu (Pl. b l), pens. 5-$5^1/_2$ fr.; Pens. de Londres (Pl. f), pens. 6-8 fr. — In the Rue de la Gare: *Hôt. de la Gare & Terminus (Pl. g), with garden-restaurant above the station, R. 2-$3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix (Pl. h), R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. Central (Pl. c),

R. 2, B. 1, pens. 4-4½ fr.; PENS. RAMSEYER, 5-6 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DE LA NOUVELLE-GARE, pens. 6 fr.; HÔT. VICTORIA (Pl. i), pens. 5-7 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DE MONTREUX (Pl. k), R. 2-3, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 6-7 fr.; HÔT. DE LA POSTE, Ave. des Alpes 26. — In the Avenue de Belmont, to the N. of the station: *HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE (Pl. h v), pens. 6-9 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. GRAMMONT (Pl. m), pens. 7-15 fr.; *HÔT. BELMONT (Pl. l), ¼ M. from the station, with open view, 140 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-16 fr.; above, PENS. JOLIMONT (Pl. n), pens. 5-7 fr. — By the pier, HÔT. MÉTROPOLE (Pl. o), R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. 6 fr.; *SPLENDID HOTEL (Pl. p), 90 beds, R. 3-6, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7½-14 fr.; *HÔT. DU PARC ET DU LAC (Pl. q), 100 beds at 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. BEL-AIR, pens. 6-7 fr.

At **Le Trait**, near the Kursaal: *GR.-HÔT. EDEN (Pl. r), with garden on the lake, 220 beds, R. 3½-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-18 fr.; HÔT. DU LÉMAN, R. 1½-2, D. 2, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; *HÔT. DES PALMIERS, R. 3-4, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *HÔT. RICHEMOND (Pl. r f), pens. 6½-9 fr.; *HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. s), 110 beds, R. 4-8, pens. 8-12 fr.; above, *HÔT. DE L'EUROPE, 140 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.; *PENS. VILLA WILHELMA, 4½-6½ fr., a religious establishment for ladies; *HÔT.-PENS. DES BAINS (Pl. t), quietly situated on the lake, with baths, R. 2½-4, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.

In **Bonport**, on the Territet road: *HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. u), with a terrace high above the lake, 110 beds, R. 3½-7, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-15 fr. On the right, *HÔT.-PENS. BEAURIVAGE (Pl. b r), 75 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BREUER (Pl. v), 120 beds, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-16 fr., both with gardens on the lake; *GR.-HÔT. EXCELSIOR & DE BONPORT, 210 beds, R. 3½-12, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 8-20 fr.; PENS. VERNET, with garden on the lake, 90 beds, pens. 7-12 fr. — In the village of **Les Planches**, ½ M. from the lake and the station (rack-and-pinion tramway, see p. 303; electric railway, p. 304): *HÔT.-PENS. ST. JAMES (Pl. x; pens. 5½-7½ fr.), *HÔT.-PENS. BIENSIS (Pl. y; pens. 5-6 fr.), both with view.

At **Territet** (just to the E. of stat. Territet-Glion): *HÔT. DES ALPES & GRAND-HÔTEL, 400 beds, R. 4½-15, L. 4½, D. 6, pens. 11-25 fr., with hydropathic and terraced grounds with a fine view; *SAVOY HÔTEL & HOLLANDE, 40 beds at 2½-5, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-12 fr.; KURHAUS DE TERRITET AND SANATORIUM L'ABRI (1380′), 60 beds, pens., incl. medical attendance, 12-25 fr. Higher up (road in 20 min.), *HÔTEL MONT-FLEURI (1980′), finely situated, with grounds, 80 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; SANATORIUM VAL-MONT (2165′), 70 beds, pens., incl. medical attendance, 20-33 fr.; PENS. LA COLLINE (2130′), 11-17 fr.; PENS. LA CITADELLE, 7-8 fr. (English). — Farther E., on the lake, to the left, HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE, pens. 6-8 fr.; to the right, *HÔT. BRISTOL, 125 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. RICHELIEU, 50 beds at 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr., with garden and view; HÔT. DU LAC, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-6 fr.

At **Veytaux**: *HÔT. BONIVARD, 110 beds, R. 3½-8, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-20 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. MASSON, higher up, pens. 5-7 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. CHILLON, near the castle, with café-restaurant, R. 2½-3, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr. — Between Chillon and Villeneuve: *PENS. VILLA SANSSOUCI, 6-8 fr.; *HÔT. BYRON, finely situated, with a large park, 96 beds, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr. (omnibus from the Villeneuve station, 1 fr.).

At **Glion** (2270′; electric and cable-railways, see p. 304): *HÔT. DU RIGHI-VAUDOIS, 200 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-20 fr.; *HÔT.-PENSION VICTORIA, open March-Nov., 140 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-18 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DE GLION, 44 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.; *HÔT. BELLEVUE-BELVEDERE, 80 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-12 fr.; *PARK-HOTEL, 100 beds, pens. 8-16 fr., all with gardens; *HÔT.-PENS. CHAMP-FLEURI, 100 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DU MIDI, pens. 5-6 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES-VAUDOISES, 75 beds, pens. 5½-8 fr. — Above Glion, **Gr.-Hôt. de Caux*, **Caux Palace Hotel*, and **Gr.-Hôt. de Naye*, see p. 304.

Restaurants at most of the hotels; Munich and Pilsen beer at the *Café-Restaurant des Palmiers; Nicodet's*, in the Hôt. du Parc; *Restaurant*

Tonhalle (at the Splendid Hotel). **Confectioners** (afternoon-tea): *Zürcher*, Avenue du Kursaal; *Cavin*, opposite the pier; *Färber*, Rue de Bonport.

Post & Telegraph Office, near the railway-station.

English Physicians: *Dr. Tucker Wise*, Villa Champod, Bonport; *Dr. Stuart Tidey*, Magnolias, Bonport. — American Dentists: *J. J. Patterson*, Grand' Rue 74; *Lecoultre*, Grand Hôtel, Territet. — *Dr. Lussy's Institut Médical*, Quai du Midi. — **Chemists:** *Buhrer*, at Clarens; *Auenmüller*, *Rapin*, and *Schmidt* at Montreux; *Engelmann* at Territet.

Booksellers with circulating libraries: *Faist*, Grand' Rue 10; *Schlesinger*, Grand' Rue 88 and at Territet. — **Bankers.** *Banque de Montreux*, Rue de la Gare, with branches at Ave. du Kursaal 7 and at Territet; *W. Cuénod et Cie.*, at the E. end of Clarens.

Kursaal, in the Rue du Théâtre; music daily at 3 and 8 p.m.; adm. 1-2 fr.; weekly subscription, see below. — *Visitors' Tax* 2 fr. per week, two pers. 3, three pers. 4 fr., etc. The visitor receives a ticket admitting him to the Kursaal, but a special ticket is required for balls, concerts, theatrical performances, etc.

Enquiry Office, Grande Rue 45 bis. — **Tourist Office,** *Thomas Cook & Son*, Arcade du National, Bonport.

English Churches. St. John's at Territet, daily services from Oct. to June; three services on Sun. during the whole year; chaplain, *Rev. C. Hesketh Knowlys, M. A.* Subscription library in St. John's Institute next the church. — Christ Church at Clarens; chaplain, *Rev. A. Vandeleur Carden, M. A.*; services at 10.30 a.m., and 4 p.m. (3 p.m. in winter). — There is also an English Church at Glion in the Hôtel Victoria. — Presbyterian Church (Oct.-May), Rue de la Gare 24 (Sun. 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.); minister, *Rev. Hector Adam, M. A.* — **British Vice-Consul,** *M. Cuénod.*

Montreux Club, Villa Miguel, Territet. — *Golf Club* (with course at Aigle, p. 307); subscription 3 fr. per day, 25 fr. per month.

Clarens, Chernex, Vernex, Glion, Colonges, Territet, Veytaux, and the other villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the hillside, are collectively called **Montreux** (pop. 16,000). The parish of Montreux, which extends to the Dent de Jaman, is divided into three parts, *Le Châtelard, Les Planches*, and *Veytaux*, by the brook *(Baye)* of Montreux and the Verraye. The central point is the town of *Montreux-Vernex*, with the railway-station and steamboat-pier, quays with pretty gardens, a large covered market on the lake, and the conspicuous *Collège* above the station. The Grande Rue, traversed by the electric tramway from Vevey to Villeneuve (p. 299), is continued towards the E. by the Avenue du Kursaal, beneath which is the *Kursaal*, with pleasant grounds (see above). Near the *Roman Catholic Church*, a rack-and-pinion tramway ascends in 3 min. (electric tramway from the rail. station in 5 min., see p. 304) to the village of *Les Planches* (1433′), separated from *Sâles*, to the W., by the *Baye de Montreux*, which descends from the Gorge du Chauderon (p. 305) and is spanned by the handsome *Pont de Montreux*, 100′ high. Above Les Planches rises the old *Parish Church of Montreux*, the shady terrace in front of which commands a far-famed *View. On the terrace is a bust of *Dean Bridel* (1757-1845), a popular author, who was pastor at Montreux from 1805 until his death. — The *Narcissus Festival*, celebrated at Montreux in May, is a pretty sight.

From Montreux to **Glion** (2270′; *Hotels*, see p. 302), two railways: 1. Electric Railway from Montreux direct in 19 min. (fare 1 fr., there and back 1 fr. 60 c.); 2. Cable-tramway from Territet (p. 305) in 8 min. (1 fr., there and back 1 fr. 50 c.). — The new DIRECT LINE (2 M. long, average gradient 12:100, with rack-and-pinion sections at the steeper parts) starts from the Montreux station, threads a tunnel 467 yds. in length under the tunnel of the Montreux-Oberland Bernois line and crosses the gorge of the Baye de Montreux by a bridge 66 yds. in length to (1/2 M.) *Les Planches* (p. 303), with its slender church-tower. It then skirts the hillside, with charming views of the lake and the Alps, and threads a tunnel under the Territet cable-tramway to the picturesque tufa rocks of *Toveyres*, where it turns back by a spiral tunnel 435 yds. in length (ascent 164′) and reaches its terminus at the station of the Glion and Naye railway (see below; through-carriages by most of the trains to Rochers de Naye, from Territet in 1 hr. 25 min., from Montreux in 1 hr. 40 min.; combined ticket from Territet to Rochers de Naye and back, including R., S. and B. at the hotel, 20 fr.). — The CABLE TRAMWAY (Funiculaire) FROM TERRITET (see above) is 750 yds. long, with a maximum gradient of 57 : 100. At the upper end is a Buffet-Restaurant (L. or D. 2 1/2 fr.), commanding a splendid view.

FROM GLION TO ROCHERS DE NAYE, 4 1/2 M., rack-and-pinion railway in 1 1/4 hr. (7 1/2 fr., return-fare 10 1/2 fr.; from Territet to Naye and back 12 fr.). The station adjoins that of the 'Funiculaire' to the right. The line is carried under the houses of Glion by a tunnel, beyond which, to the left, we look down into the deep *Gorge du Chauderon* (p. 305); above are the village of *Sonzier* and the electric railway from Montreux to Les Avants. — 1 1/4 M. **Caux** (3610′; buffet). To the left a little lower is the large ***Caux Palace Hotel** (350 beds, R. 5-17, B. 1 1/2, L. 4-5, D. 6-7 1/2, pens. 12-25 fr.), and above is the ***Grand-Hôtel de Caux** (3678′; 230 beds, R. 3-15, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 9-18 fr.), both under the same management and much frequented in summer and winter by English visitors, with terraces, grounds, theatre and concert rooms, and a splendid view of the lake and the Alps. English Church. About 6 min. above the station is the *Hôt. des Fougères*. — We now skirt the N. end of the valley of the *Veraye* (to the right, the Dent de Merdasson and the Rochers de Naye) and beyond the station of *Crêt d'y Bau* (4525′) pass again to the N. side of the ridge, where the conical Dent de Jaman (see below) suddenly appears. The line ascends rapidly to the ridge (5593′) between Jaman and Naye, and threads a short tunnel to the (3 3/4 M.) station of *Jaman* (5708′; buffet), in the sequestered *Combe d'Amont*, at the foot of the *Dent de Jaman* (6160′; ascent in 1/2 hr., see p. 270). To the left below is the small *Lac de Jaman* (5144′; to the *Col de Jaman*, see p. 270). Farther on we are carried over a narrow arête, commanding the Lake of Geneva to the right and the mountains of the Gruyère to the left. We then pass through the rocks of the Rochers de Naye by a tunnel (6055′; 267 yds.), and ascend round the uppermost valley *(Plan des Fontaines)* to the (4 1/2 M.) station of *Rochers de Naye* (6475′; *Grand-Hôtel, open May 1st-Oct. 31st, 100 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, S. 3 1/2, pens. 9-12 fr.), 230′ (10 min.) below the summit of the ***Rochers de Naye** (6710′). The splendid view (panorama 1 fr. 50 c.; Zeiss telescope) commands the Bernese Alps (Wetterhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn), the Vaudois Alps (Diablerets, Grand-Muveran, Tour de Mayen, and Tour d'Aï), part of the Valais (Grand-Combin, Dent du Midi) and Savoy Alps (Aiguille d'Argentière, Aig. Verte), and the whole Lake of Geneva. About 10 min. N.E. of the hotel is the *Jardin Alpin* of the Rambertia Botanical Society (adm. 50 c.). Below the hotel, on the side next the Jaman, are the extensive *Grottes de Naye*, with curious ice-formations (adm. 1 fr.; guide with lantern required; 1 1/2 hr. there and back).

Pleasant DRIVES may also be taken from Montreux to (1 hr.) Glion, and from Glion to (1 1/4 hr.) Caux and (1 1/2 hr.) Les Avants. Carriages at Baumann's behind the Hôt. du Righi-Vaudois at Glion. — WALKERS may reach *Glion* in 25 min. by the steep 'Telegraphen-Weg', beginning at the

post-office of Les Planches, and the *Rochers de Naye* viâ Glion and Caux in about 6 hrs. Carriage-road to (2¼ hrs.) *Caux* (short-cuts for walkers), see p. 304. From Caux a road, at first broad, farther on narrow, crossing the railway, ascends to the E., past the (½ hr.) *Chalet de la Vallée* (3825′; rfmts.) and the chalets of *Raveyres*, whence we continue by a footpath, keeping to the S. above the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Les Cases* (5130′; spring), and ascend by a bad and stony zigzag-path to the (1 hr.) Alp *Sautodoz* (6030′; rfmts.) and on the S.E. side to the (25 min.) Gr.-Hôt. de Naye.—Another attractive path leads from Veytaux viâ *Sonchaux* and *Les Dentaux* to (4½ hrs.) Les Sautodoz. The descent may be made from Jaman station to (2½ hrs.) *Les Avants* (see below).

From Montreux to Château-d'Oex, 20 M., electric railway (Chemin de Fer Montreux-Oberland Bernois, or 'M. O. B.') in 1¾-2 hrs.; fares 8 fr., 4 fr. 60, return-tickets 12 fr. 80, 7 fr. 40 c. Starting at the railway-station, the line ascends in long curves, commanding beautiful views of the lake, and passing the stations of *Châtelard* (1653′), *Fontanivent-Brent*, *Chernex* (1985′; *Hôt.-Pens. Les Iris, pens. 7-15 fr.), and *Sonzier* (Pens. Mon-Plaisir). Beyond (4½ M.) **Chamby** (2465′; *Buffet-Terminus; *Gr.-Hôt. des Narcisses*, 125 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 3½-4, D. 4½-5, pens. 8-18 fr.; *Pens. Chalet de Chamby*, 4½-5 fr.), the junction for the line from Vevey (p. 300), the railway skirts the wooded slope of *Mont Cubli*, above the Gorge du Chauderon, with fine views of the Rochers de Naye and the Dent de Jaman.—7 M. **Les Avants** (3190′; **Grand-Hôtel des Avants*, 200 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-16 fr.; **Hôt. de Jaman*, 80 beds, R. 3-6, pens. 7-12 fr.; English Church), a charmingly situated health-resort for both summer and winter, may also be reached by pleasant roads from Montreux or Glion in 1½-2 hrs.' drive, or on foot through the *Gorge du Chauderon*, or viâ *Sonzier* in 1½ hr. The fields of narcissi at Les Avants are a lovely sight in early summer. From Les Avants to the top of *Mont Cubli* (3910′), with charming view (comprising Mont Blanc), ¾ hr. (from Montreux direct 2½-3 hrs.); *Mont Folly* (5690′) and *Crêt du Mollard* (5755′), each 2 hrs.; *Dent de Jaman* (6160′), viâ the *Col de Jaman* (p. 270), 3 hrs.; *Cape au Moine* (6370′), viâ *En Jor* and *Au Bévieux*, 2½-3 hrs.; *Dent de Corjon* (6460′), 4 hrs.; *Dent de Lys* (6610′), 5 hrs., etc.—The line is continued from Les Avants, by means of a tunnel (1½ M. long) under the Col de Jaman, to (13½ M.) *Montbovon* (p. 269) and thence to (20 M.) *Château-d'Oex* (p. 270).

Other Excursions from Montreux. To the **Gorge du Chauderon**, a wooded ravine between *Glion* and *Sonzier*, watered by the *Baye de Montreux* (p. 303). From the bridge of Montreux to the head of the gorge and back, 2 hrs., or returning by Glion, 3 hours.—By electric railway (see above) or by road viâ *Châtelard* (see above) to *Brent*, and thence by a road crossing the Baye de Clarens to *Blonay* (p. 300). In returning we may descend by a road beginning near the bridge below the château of Blonay (finger-post: 'Montreux 5 kil.'), which leads viâ (1 M.) **Chailly** (**Hôt.-Pens. Mury*, with garden, 60 beds, pens. 5-10 fr.; **Hôt. Mont-Brillant*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Pens. des Aubépines*, 5-7 fr.; *Pens. la Colline*, 4-4½ fr.) and (½ M.) *Baugy* (1545′; Hôt. Beausite, 60 beds, pens. 6-9 fr.) to the (¼ M.) bridge of *Tavel* (p. 301), ¼ M. above the station of Clarens.—Viâ *Chernex* (see above) and *Chaulin*, or viâ *Les Avants* and the *Col de Sonloup*, to the *Bains de l'Alliaz* and the *Pléiades* (4475′), returning by *Blonay* (p. 300), 6 hrs.—To *Villars*, see R. 69.—To *Bouveret* (p. 319), electric launch 7 times daily (1 fr.).—Ascent of the *Grammont*, see p. 319.

Stat. *Territet-Chillon* (*Grand-Hôtel des Alpes, etc.; see p. 302), just below the railway-station of *Territet* (p. 290). In the cemetery opposite the latter is a monument to Empress Elizabeth of Austria (d. 1898), by Chiattone. On the road to Chillon is *Mr. Hardwicke Lewis's* interesting exhibition of Swiss sketches (adm. free).

The ***Castle of Chillon**, with its massive walls and towers, $^3/_4$ M. from the pier and $^1/_4$ M. from stat. Veytaux-Chillon (p. 290), stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge. Adm. daily 7 (8 or 9)-12 and 1.30-7 (6.30 or 5), 50 c., Sun. afternoon till 6 or 5 p. m., 20 c. Above the entrance are the arms of the Canton de Vaud. The interior is gradually being restored to its mediæval condition.

'Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar,—for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard!—may none those marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God.'

The poet quoted has invested this spot with much of the interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined by him in these gloomy dungeons for six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon'. The author calls his poem (composed in the Anchor Inn at Ouchy in 1817) a fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of sixteen inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonivard warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, but in 1530 fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who confined him in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was liberated by the Bernese and Genevese forces, and he died in 1570 at the age of 74 years.

On the little island once stood a Roman building, and in the 9th cent. a kind of fortress was apparently rebuilt here. Under its present name Chillon is first mentioned in the 12th century. In the 13th cent. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the early-Romanesque style, and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy often resided in the castle, and it was afterwards converted into a state-prison.—A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts, which are now lighted by two small electric lamps. The name of Byron carved on the third pillar is a forgery.

Above Chillon on the hillside are shady grounds. A pleasant path affording splendid views ascends viâ *Champbabau* to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Mont-Fleuri* (p. 302).

Between Chillon and Villeneuve is the *Hôtel Byron* (p. 302). The *Ile de Peilz*, or *de Paix*, an islet $^1/_3$ M. to the W. of Villeneuve, was laid out and planted with three elms about the middle of the 18th cent., and recalls Byron's lines:—

'And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view.'

In the E. bay of the lake, $1^1/_2$ M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve**

(Hôt. du Port, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼ fr., very fair; *Hôt. de la Ville),* a small and ancient town (1751 inhab.), the *Penneloci* of the Romans. (Railway-station, see p. 290.)

Footpath to Montbovon (p. 269) over the *Col de Chaude* or *de la Tinière* (5340′) in 4½ hrs., to Château-d'Oex (p. 270) in 6 hrs.

67. From Lausanne to Martigny.

41½ M. Railway in 1¾-2¾ hrs.; fares 7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.

From Lausanne to (17½ M.) *Villeneuve,* see p. 290. The train enters the broad *Rhone Valley,* flanked with high mountains. The *Rhone* flows into the lake 3 M. to the W., near Bouveret. Its grey waters, the deposits of which have formed an extensive alluvial tract, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the Rhone Valley is (20 M.) *Roche.* Near (22 M.) *Yvorne* (1560′; Couronne) excellent wine is grown ('Crosex-Grillé' and 'Maison Blanche' or 'Clos du Roeher'). To the right towers the jagged Dent du Midi (p. 321).

23¼ M. **Aigle.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel (1580′), 1 M. above Aigle in the valley of the Grande-Eau (electric tramway from the station in 12 min., 25 c.), open April 1st-October 1st, with extensive grounds, 150 beds, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site, at the station, with garden, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, next the post-office, 3 min. from the station, R. 2-3, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. du Nord, unpretending. — *Bierhalle* opposite the station. — *English Church* (St. John the Evangelist); services at 10.30 and 5.30. — *Golf Links* (p. 287), ½ M. from the station.

Aigle (1335′; pop. 3900), a small town with a large château, is prettily situated on the turbulent *Grande-Eau* (p. 314).

The *Plantour* (1604′), a wooded hill ¾ hr. to the S., with grounds, affords charming views of the Rhone Valley.

From Aigle to Leysin, 3½ M., electric railway in 1 hr. (fare 4 fr. 60, descent 3 fr. 60, return 5 fr. 55 c.). Starting from the railway-station, the tramway intersects the town and crosses to the right bank of the *Grande-Eau*, where the rack-and-pinion system begins. The line (best views to the right) ascends through vineyards, threading a short tunnel above *Fontanney*, and farther on traverses wood. Several brooks descending from the hillside are crossed by means of a tunnel and viaducts. Beyond the wooded region the line passes (3 M.) the village of *Leysin* (4143′; Pens. du Chalet, 5-6½ fr.; Pens. Beau-Séjour, 6-8 fr.; Pens. des Alpes, Bellevue), situated ¼ M. to the right, and ascends across pastures to the (3½ M.) terminal station of **Leysin-Gare,** or *Feydey* (4585′), 10 min. below the large hotels (4757′; **Sanatorium Grand Hôtel*, 150 beds, pens. 12-24 fr.; **Sanatorium du Mont-Blanc*, 120 beds, pens. 10-18 fr.; **Sanatorium du Chamossaire*, 100 beds, pens. 8-13 fr.; *Pens. Les Fougères, de la Forêt;* Engl. Ch. Serv.), frequented by consumptive patients, in a sheltered situation. Above Leysin at *Praz-Réaz* is the **Gr.-Hôt. Anglo-Américain & Les Chamois* (not for invalids; 70 beds, R. 3-6, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.). — Pretty level walks in the environs; longer excursions to (¾ hr.) *Prafandaz* (5200′), with view of the Lake of Geneva, to the *Lac de Mayen* (5990′; 1½ hr.), at the foot of the Tour de Mayen, and N.E. to the *Pierre du Moëllé* (5510′, 2 hrs.). — The *Tour de Mayen* (7628′), from Leysin in 3 hrs., or from Corbeyrier viâ the *Alp Luan* and *Alp Ai*

in 3½-4 hrs., and the *Tour d'Aï* (7657′; 3-3½ hrs., from Corbeyrier 4 hrs.) are easy and attractive ascents (with guide).—Walkers from Aigle follow the road through the town to the village of *Fontaine*, situated above the right bank of the Grande-Eau, and thence ascend by a good bridle-path amid vineyards, and farther up through wood and pastures viâ *Veiges* (3660′) to the (2½ hrs.) village of Leysin.—From Leysin to *Le Sépey* (p. 314) 4 M., road viâ *Les Crêtes* (diligence in 1 hr., ascent in 1¾ hr.).

From Aigle a road (diligence twice daily in 2¼ hrs., 2 fr. 20 c.; one-horse carr. 9, trace-horse 16 fr.) leads to the N.W. over vine-clad hills and through wood, viâ *Yvorne* (p. 307), *Vers-Morey*, and *Vers-Cort*, to (5½ M.; foot-path in 1½ hr.) **Corbeyrier** (3045′; **Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, 230′ above the village, 60 beds, pens. 6-10 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv.; **Pens. Dubuis*, 5-7 fr.; *Pens. Dent du Midi*, from 4½ fr.; farther up, in Boveau, **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 130 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.), a village in a sheltered situation, with fine views. The signal on *Mont Champillon* (3020′; ¼ hr.) overlooks the Rhone Valley from St. Maurice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view from the plateau of *Les Agites* (4997′; road, 1¾-2 hrs.).

About 9 M. above Aigle, to the E., lies Villars, now more easily reached from *Bex* by the electric railway viâ *Gryon* (see p. 314). The road to Villars leads to the E. viâ (2½ M.) *Ollon* (electric tramway in 14 min., see p. 320), and then ascends (short-cuts for walkers), passing *Les Auliens* (2950′; Pens. d'Auliens, 3½ fr.), *Huemoz*, and *Chesières* (p. 315). A shorter route from Aigle for pedestrians passes the Grand-Hôtel and then ascends abruptly, for the most part through wood, viâ *Panex* and *Les Ecovets* (p. 316) to (2½ hrs.) Chesières. Carriage from Aigle to Villars (a drive of 3 hrs.) 18, with two horses 30 fr., and fee; diligence from Ollon thrice daily in 3 hrs.

From Aigle to *Monthey* and *Champéry*, see p. 320.

From Aigle to the *Ormonts*, see R. 68; diligence to the Hôt. des Diablerets thrice daily in 4 hrs.; one-horse carr. to Le Sépey 10 fr., to Diablerets 15 fr., gratuity 1 fr.

Near (27 M.) *St. Triphon*, on the left, rises the *Plantour* (p. 307) with its old tower. To the left are the Grand-Muveran and the Dent de Morcles.—To *Aigle* and *Champéry*, see p. 320.

30 M. **Bex.**—*Rail. Restaurant.*—**Hotels** (usually open from April 1st to the end of Oct.): *Grand-Hôtel des Salines, with salt baths, hydropathic, etc., in a sheltered situation, 2 M. from the station, 180 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-14, omnibus 1 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel des Bains, 98 beds at 2-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Villas des Bains, 90 beds, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes (open all the year round), R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Crochet, 70 beds, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Union, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent du Midi, pens. 5-8 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; Pens. Chalet Rose, 4½-6 fr., well spoken of; Pens. Villa Soressex; Pens. La Colline, 3 min. from the Hôt. des Salines, pens. from 4 fr.—At *Chiètre*, 1½ M. from Bex: *Pens. Moesching, with fine view, pens. 4-4½ fr.—*English Church.—Guide*, Philippe Alamand.

Bex (1410′; pop. 3500), pleasantly situated on the *Avançon*, ¾ M. from the station (electric tramway to the market-place 10 c., to the Hôt. des Salines 25 c.), is a favourite resort in spring, and is frequented in autumn for the 'grape-cure'.

Fine view from *Le Montet*, a hill to the N. (½ hr.), from the *Buet*, and from the *Tour de Duin* (1880′), a ruin on a wooded hill (¾ hr. to the S.E.).—The **Salt Works of Bévieux** *(Bex-Vieux)*, 3 M. to the N.E., are reached by a shady road of gradual ascent (electric tramway, see p. 314). The salt mine *(Au Bouillet)*, the saliniferous anhydrite of which is treated by soaking in fresh water, is reached on foot from the salt-works in ¾ hr. The brine, containing 27 per cent of salt, is led in pipes to the salt-works.

Montreux
Chât d'Oex
Saanen
Gstaad
Lac Léman
Veytaux
Pointe d'Aveneyre
Sonchaux
Vuadens
Grandchamp
Nouvaut
Pte d'Aiguille
Malatraix
VILLENEUVE
Mt d'Arvel
Roche
Corbeyrier
Yvorne
AIGLE
Panex
Chesières
Ollon
Huemoz
Villars
Planbuit
St Triphon
Muraz
Collombey
Antagnes
Vionnaz
Gryon
Frenières
les Plans
le Montet
Bex
MONTHEY
Massongex
St Maurice
Geogr. Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Lac de l'Etivaz
Rothorn
Witenberghorn
Brenleires
Tête à Josué
Schuipfenweid
Schneeweid
Wallegg
Gsteig
Arnenhorn
Blattihorn
Scheeberghorn
Oldenhorn
Becca d'Audon
Sanetschhorn
Gstellihorn
Nagelihorn
Arpelistock
Schafhorn
Schlauchh.
Hundshörnli
Wildhorn
Gl. de Ténehet
Gl. des Audannes
Gelten-Gletscher
Gl. du Brozet
Gelten
Rawilhorn
Spitzhorn
Hahnenschritthorn
Niesenhorn
Vollhorn
Iffigenhorn
Mittaghorn
Schneidehorn
Kirchli
Weisstein
Armillon
Lauenen
Bettelberg
Stübleinen
Rothorn
Iffigen See
Iffigen Tal
Col du Rawil
Orny-Gl.
Diablerets
Glacier de Zanfleuron
Tour St Martin
le Diableret
Tête Ronde
Tête d'Enfer
Tête du Pierredar
Gl. du Diablerets
Gl. du Pierredar
Gl. de Tchilfaz
Rochers de Champ
Rochers du Vent
Sex Rouge
Sex des Frettes
Cascade du Dard
Oldenhorn
Gl. des Sex Rouges
Gl. de Zanfleuron
Col du Sanetsch
le Cérac
Sublage
Zanfleuron
la Vordaz
la Dui
la Forclaz
Six noire
Chamossaire
Charmettaz
Crêtabessa
Prazrouz
la Favo
la Croix de 30 pas
Mont Gond
Prabé
Pointet
Copper
Zerney
Arbaz
Ayent
Icogne
Grimisuat
Savièse
Drône
Daillon
Germanier
Chandolin
Preruploz
Erde
Sensine
Conthey
SION
Martigny
St Léonard
Chamoson
Branois
Rhône
Arolla-Gletscher
Argentine
Pierre Gubot
Tête à Pierre Grept
Pey Rond
Haut de Cry
Tête Pegnat
Tête du G. Jean
Tête d'Allesse
Tête à Bosset
Tête aux Veillon
Dent Rouge
Gr. Muveran
Dt de Chamosenze
Le Paschen
Lerlet
Tête Verson
Sex Percia
Ausannaz
Massif du Grand Muveran
Tête de Nant
Gl. de Tita Veire
Gl. de Plan Reuse
Gl. de Cleuson
Gl. de Cheilon
Gl. de Prafleuri
Gl. de Otemma
Gl. de Cry
Gl. de Tsidjiore Nouve
Gl. de Tsidjiore Dessus
Gl. de Tsidjiore Dessous
Gl. de Mont Miné
Gl. de Ferpècle
Gl. de Zigiorenove
Gl. de Zigiorenneuf
Gl. de Cheilon
Gl. de Prafleuri
Gl. de Otemma
Gl. de Cry
Gl. de Tsidjiore Nouve
Gl. de Tsidjiore Dessus
Gl. de Tsidjiore Dessous
Gl. de Mont Miné
Gl. de Ferpècle
Gl. de Zigiorenove
Gl. de Zigiorenneuf
Orny-Gl.
Diablerets
Glacier de Zanfleuron
Tour St Martin
le Diableret
Tête Ronde
Tête d'Enfer
Tête du Pierredar
Gl. du Diablerets
Gl. du Pierredar
Gl. de Tchilfaz
Rochers de Champ
Rochers du Vent
Sex Rouge
Sex des Frettes
Cascade du Dard
Oldenhorn
Becca d'Audon
Gl. des Sex Rouges
Gl. de Zanfleuron
Col du Sanetsch
le Cérac
Sublage
Zanfleuron
la Vordaz
la Dui
la Forclaz
Six noire
Chamossaire
Charmettaz
Crêtabessa
Prazrouz
la Favo
la Croix de 30 pas
Mont Gond
Prabé
Pointet
Copper
Zerney
Arbaz
Ayent
Icogne
Grimisuat
Savièse
Drône
Daillon
Germanier
Chandolin
Preruploz
Erde
Sensine
Conthey
SION
Martigny
St Léonard
Chamoson
Branois
Rhône
Arolla-Gletscher
Argentine
Pierre Gubot
Tête à Pierre Grept
Pey Rond
Haut de Cry
Tête Pegnat
Tête du G. Jean
Tête d'Allesse
Tête à Bosset
Tête aux Veillon
Dent Rouge
Gr. Muveran
Dt de Chamosenze
Le Paschen
Lerlet
Tête Verson
Sex Percia
Ausannaz
Massif du Grand Muveran
Tête de Nant
Gl. de Tita Veire
Gl. de Plan Reuse
Gl. de Cleuson
Gl. de Cheilon
Gl. de Prafleuri
Gl. de Otemma
Gl. de Cry
Gl. de Tsidjiore Nouve
Gl. de Tsidjiore Dessus
Gl. de Tsidjiore Dessous
Gl. de Mont Miné
Gl. de Ferpècle
Gl. de Zigiorenove
Gl. de Zigiorenneuf
English Miles
1:150000
Kilometer

The visit takes 2-3 hrs. (guide 4-5 fr.). In the wood, 1/4 hr. to the W. of the salt-works, are two huge erratic boulders.

From Bex to *Gryon* and *Villars* (electric railway), see R. 69.

To Les Plans de Frenières and Pont de Nant, a very interesting excursion (from Bex to Les Plans 5 1/3 M.; diligence in summer twice daily in 2 1/3 hrs., fare 1 fr. 35 c.; one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 24 fr.). The road skirts the left bank of the Avançon, past the Hôtel des Salines (p. 308), diverges to the right from the (1 M.) Bévieux and Gryon road (p. 314), and ascends, at first with fine views of the Dent du Midi, and farther on through wood, to the chalets of *Véneresse* (2550′), situated on a broad meadow, and belonging, with the adjoining chalets of (1 3/4 hr.) *En-les-Outraz* (2857′; plain inn), to the village of *Frenières* (2815′; inn), on the right bank of the Avançon. (To Gryon 1 1/2 hr., see p. 314.) Our road continues on the left bank, where it soon enters the wood, and reaches (40 min.) **Les Plans** (3610′; **Hôt.-Pens. Tanner*, open May 1st-Sept. 30th, 110 beds, R. 2-3, D. 3-4, pens. 6-10 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv.; **Pens. Marlétaz*, 70 beds, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Pens. des Soldanelles; Pens. des Muverans*, 4 1/2-6 fr.; *Pens. Spier*, 5 fr.), a health-resort in a sheltered situation, frequented in winter also, with excellent spring-water. — The road follows the left bank through a wooded ravine to (1 1/2 M.) ***Pont de Nant** (4110′; small hotel), finely situated at the entrance of the *Vallée de Nant*, with view of the Dent de Morcles and of the Grand-Muveran. Adjacent is an Alpine botanic garden, belonging to the University of Lausanne.

Excursions from Les Plans (guides, Charles Veillon, Phil. Bernard, Félix Cherix, Adolphe Fontannaz, J. L. and P. D. Marlétaz, H. F. Moreillon, Jules and Vincent Veillon, Fr. Kohli). To the **Glacier de Plan-Névé** (8090′), 3 1/2 hrs. from Pont de Nant, interesting (guide, desirable, 8 fr.); the imposing cirque is surrounded by the *Sex Percia* (8260′), the *Grand Muveran* (ascent from this side very difficult, see below), the *Tête aux Veillon* (6735′), *Le Pascheu* (9195′), and the **Tête à Pierre Grept** (9545′). The last, which commands a splendid view, may be ascended hence by experts over the *Col des Chamois* (8745′; a pass to the Glacier de Paneyrossaz and to Anzeindaz) in 2 1/2 hrs. with guide (15 fr.). — To the ***Croix de Javernaz**, 2 1/2 hrs., also interesting (guide 6 fr., needless). Diverging to the left from the Bex road, we ascend by a cart-track to the (1 3/4 hr.) chalets of *Javernaz* (5515′), and thence by a bridle-path to the (3/4 hr.) *Croix de Javernaz* (6910′; no cross), where we enjoy a beautiful view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. Steep descent (guide desirable) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Morcles* and (2 1/2 hrs.) *St. Maurice* (see p. 310). — ***Grande Dent de Morcles** (9775′), 7 1/2 hrs. with guide (15 fr.), very interesting, and not difficult for experts. From (1/2 hr.) *Pont de Nant* we ascend the desolate *Vallée de Nant* to the (50 min.) chalets of *Nant* (4960′; milk); then, to the right, we mount steep grassy slopes and débris, finally skirting the *Glacier des Martinets*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Col des Martinets* (8015′), between the *Pointe des Martinets* (8694′), on the right, and the *Roc Champion* (9050′), on the left. Fine view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. Thence round the *Petite Dent de Morcles* (9643′), over the *Grand' Vire* and *Nant Rouge*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) top of the *Grande Dent de Morcles*, which commands a most imposing view. The descent may be made to (4 hrs.) *Morcles* (p. 310). — ***Grand-Muveran** (10,040′), 7 1/2 hrs. with guide (15 fr.), toilsome, but highly interesting for experts. From (1/2 hr.) *Pont de Nant* we ascend by a somewhat giddy path, to the left, past *La Larze* and the *Roc du Chasseur*, to the (4 hrs.) *Cabane Eugène-Rambert* of the S.A.C. on the *Frête de Sailles* (8530′), between the Petit and Grand Muveran (a pass to the Rhone valley; descent to Riddes 3 hrs.), whence the top of the Grand-Muveran is reached in 2 hrs. Splendid view. — The Cabane Rambert is also the starting-point for the *Dent aux Favres* (9600′; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), the *Pointe d'Aufallaz* (8973′; 1 1/2 hr.; 10 fr.), and the *Petit-Muveran* (9250′; 1 hr.; 15 fr.). — From Les Plans to Anzeindaz over the Col des Essets, 4 hrs.; guide (6 fr.) not indispensable, but advisable in the reverse direction. From (1/2 hr.) *Pont de Nant* a bridle-

path ascends to the N.E., past the chalets of (50 min.) *Le Richard* and (40 min.) *La Varraz*, and along the E. base of the *Argentine*, to the (3/4 hr.) **Col des Essets** (6690′), with view of the Diablerets; descent to (1 1/2 hr.) *Anzeindaz* (p. 315). From the Chalets du Richard the *Lion d'Argentine* (7485′) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; not difficult), and the *Pointe d'Argentine* (7980′) in 3 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 8 fr.).

The train crosses the Avançon and the Rhone, joins the line on the S. bank (p. 320), and passes through a curved tunnel.

32 1/2 M. **St. Maurice** (1377′; pop. 2200; *Hôt. du Simplon & Terminus*, R. 2-5, D. 3, pens. 6 1/2-8 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 2-4, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 3 fr.), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, the Celtic *Acaunum*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Thebaic legion, who according to tradition suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302. The abbey, probably the most ancient on this side of the Alps, said to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore, is now occupied by Augustine canons, and contains some curious old works of art (shown by special permission only): a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a crozier in gold, an ewer said to have been presented by Charlemagne, etc.

On the rocky slope, to the W. of the station, is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex* (sax, *i.e.* rock), to which a narrow path has been hewn. Farther to the N., above the mouth of the tunnel, is the *Grotte des Fées*, an interesting stalactite cavern 760 yds. in length, with a pond and a waterfall (from the station and back 1 hr.; tickets and guides at the rail. restaurant). — About 1 hr. farther up (bridle-path) is the village of **Vérossaz** (2673′; *Hôt.-Pens. de Vérossaz*), a summer-resort commanding a fine view of the Rhone valley and the Vaudois Alps.

Travellers descending the valley change carriages at St. Maurice for Bouveret, where steamers (far preferable in fine weather) correspond with the trains. Comp. pp. 291, 316.

The **Baths of Lavey** (1377′; **Hôtel des Bains*, May 15th-Sept. 30th, 125 beds, R. 2-5, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, board 7, omnibus 3/4 fr.), 1 1/2 M. above St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), discovered in 1831, impregnated with sulphur and common salt, rises in a pump-room on the bank of the Rhone, 8 min. from the hotel. — A narrow road (one-horse carr. 11 fr.) ascends through wood in zigzags, to the E. of the baths, to (2 1/2 hrs.) **Morcles** (3822′; *Pens. Cheseaux*, 3 1/2-4 fr.), prettily situated at the foot of the Dent de Morcles. Ascents (guides, Ch. Guillat, Jul. Cheseaux): *Croix de Javernaz* (6910′), from Morcles via *Planhaut* in 3 hrs. (guide 5 fr., with descent to Les Plans 8 fr.); *Pointe des Martinets* (8660′; 4 1/2 hrs.; 8 fr.); *Grande Dent de Morcles* (9775′), 6 1/2 hrs., trying (guide 13, with descent to Les Plans 15 fr.); bed of hay if required at *Haut de Morcles* (5740′), 1 1/2 hr. from Morcles (comp. p. 309); *Petite Dent de Morcles* (9643′), 6 1/2 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), not difficult for experts.

Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the *Chapelle de Véroilley*, with rude frescoes. Opposite, on the right bank, are the *Baths of Lavey* (see above). The line approaches the Rhone and passes a scene of devastation caused in 1835 by huge mud-streams from the Dent du Midi. 36 M. *Evionnaz-Collonges*. Before us rises the pointed Mont Catogne and the mountains near the Great St. Bernard. Near *La Balmaz* railway and road skirt a jutting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the **Pissevache*, a beautiful cascade of the *Salanfe* (p. 332), 215′ in height (sufficiently well seen from the railway).

38 1/2 M. **Vernayaz** (1490′; pop. 1900; **Grand-Hôtel des Gorges du Trient & Victoria*, 3/4 M. from the station, at the entrance of the gorge, 74 beds at 3-6, B. 1 1/2, L. 3-4, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; *H. de la Gare; Hôt. du Simplon, Croix Fédérale*, both unpretending), a station of the electric tramway from Martigny to Le Châtelard viâ Salvan (p. 331).

On the right, beyond Vernayaz, are the bare rocks at the mouth of the ***Gorges du Trient,** which may be ascended for nearly 1/2 M. by a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the torrent. Tickets (1 fr.) at the Grand Hôtel; guide needless.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the right, stands *La Bâtiaz* (1985′), a castle of the bishops of Sion, dismantled in 1518. The tower (ascent from the Drance bridge in 1/4 hr.; adm. 30 c.) commands a splendid view. — The train crosses the *Drance* (p. 361).

41 1/2 M. **Martigny.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel Clerc, 105 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2 fr.; *Hôtel du Mont-Blanc, open in summer only, 140 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 10-12, omn. 1 fr. — Hôtel National, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7-8 fr., well spoken of; Hôtel Kluser, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôtel Schweizerhof, at the station, R. from 2 1/2, D. 2-2 1/2 fr.; Hôtel du Grand St. Bernard, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr., very fair; Hôtel de la Gare, plain, the last three at the station, 1/3 M. from the town (tramway to the town 10 c.).

Martigny-Ville (1542′; pop. 2500), the Roman *Octodurum*, is a busy little town in summer, being the starting-point of the electric tramway to Chamonix (R. 73), of the route over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 78), and for the Val de Bagnes (R. 79). Remains of Roman buildings have recently been excavated at the S. end of the town. — Above Martigny lies (1 M.; tramway in 10 min., 20 c.) *Martigny-Bourg* (Trois Couronnes, R. 1 1/2-3, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5 fr., very fair), with 1300 inhab., the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *Lamarque*, known to the Romans).

Excursions (guide, Ant. Farquet). Near *Branson*, on the right bank of the Rhone, 3 M. to the N.E. of Martigny, is the rocky hill of *Les Follaterres*, famed for its flora. — ***Arpille** (6830′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 6 fr.). The bridle-path ascends beyond *La Bâtiaz* (see above) through vineyards to the hamlet of *Sommet des Vignes;* then past the hamlet of *Ravoire*, through wood, to the chalets of *Arpille* (5965′) and the top. Superb view. Descent to the S., through wood, in 1 hr. to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 336).

**Gorge of the Durnant* (4 hrs. from Martigny, there and back), see p. 361. — To Sembrancher over the *Col des Planches* (Hôt. du Velan), see p. 362.

The ***Pierre à Voir** (8123′), a peak of the limestone range which separates the Rhone Valley from the valley of the Drance, is ascended from Martigny, Saxon (p. 371), Sembrancher (p. 361), or Le Châble (p. 368; guide from Martigny 8, with descent to Saxon 12 fr.). A road ascends from Martigny through wood, viâ *Chemin* (p. 342), to the (10 M.; a walk of 4 1/2, a drive of 4 hrs.) ***Grand-Hôtel de la Pierre à Voir** (75 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, pens. 6-12 fr.), on the *Col du Lein* (5100′), with beautiful view, a large natural park, and rich flora (Engl. Ch. Service in the season). Hence a narrow path (steady head and guide desirable) leads to (3 hrs.) the summit, commanding a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, with the imposing Grand-Combin.

From Martigny to Brigue (Simplon Railway), see pp. 371-75.

68. From Gstaad to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

27 M. Diligence from Gstaad to *Diablerets* in summer twice daily in 3½ hrs. (4 fr. 30 c.); from Diablerets to *Aigle* thrice daily in 2½ hrs. (4 fr. 25, coupé 5 fr. 35 c.). One-horse carr. from Gstaad to Gsteig in 1 hr., 8 fr.; to Diablerets in 3 hrs., 18 fr., two-horse 35 fr.; from Aigle to Diablerets 15 and 25 fr. — Walk from Gstaad to Gsteig 2 hrs.; Gsteig to Diablerets 3 hrs., Diablerets to Le Sépey 2½ hrs., Le Sépey to Aigle 2½ hrs.

Gstaad (3450′), see p. 247. The road ascends the smiling valley of the Sarine viâ (2½ M.) *Grund* and (3¾ M.) *Feutersoey* (3750′). — 6 M. **Gsteig**, Fr. *Le Châtelet* (3937′; **Hôt. Sanetsch*, R. 2½, D. 2-2½, pens. 5-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, R. 2-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Ours*, unpretending but good; *Pens. Oldenhorn*, 4-5 fr.; lodgings on application to the curé), a health-resort, finely situated. To the S. rise the Sanetschhorn and Oldenhorn (see below).

Excursions (guides, Em. Romang and Abr. Uelliger). The **Wallegg** (6732′; 2½ hrs., with guide), an easy and attractive ascent, commands a view of the Alps from the Eiger to the Dent du Midi. The descent may be made to the solitary *Lac d'Arnon* (5045′) and thence through the *Tscherzis-Tal* to *Feutersoey* and Gsteig (6 hrs. in all). — The **Oldenhorn** (10,250′; 6½-7½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.), viâ the *Reusch Alp* (see below) and the *Olden Alp* (6148′; night-quarters), is difficult but repaying (comp. below and p. 313).

To Sion over the Sanetsch, 9-10 hrs., interesting (guide 15 fr., not indispensable in fine weather; horse 25 fr.). The path crosses the (25 min.) *Sarine*, and ascends steeply over pastures, and afterwards through the *Rotengraben*, in windings partly hewn in the rock, to the (2½ hrs.) dreary *Kreuzboden* (6620′); thence in 1¼ hr. to the pass of the **Sanetsch** (7330′), on this side of which there is a cross *(La Grande Croix)*. To the left of the pass is the *Arpelistock* (9970′), to the right the *Sanetschhorn* (*Montbrun*; 9665′) and the large *Zanfleuron Glacier*, from which the Sarine issues. Descent to the (½ hr.) *Hôtel du Sanetsch* at *Zanfleuron* (6955′; pens. 6 fr.), with a fine view of the Alps of the Valais. From this point the *Oldenhorn* (10,250′) may be ascended in 4 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), the *Wildhorn* (10,709′; p. 249) in 4½ hrs. (difficult; guide 20 fr.), and the *Diableret* (see p. 313) in 5-6 hrs. (ascent over the Zanfleuron Glacier not very difficult; guide 21 fr.). The *Sublage* (8973′), 2½ hrs. to the E. of the hotel (guide 10 fr.), affords a magnificent view. — Then by a winding path down to the *Alp Glary* (4920′) and through the wild ravine of the *Morge* over the bold *Pont Neuf* to (3 hrs.) *Chandolin*, whence a road leads by *Ormona* to (1½ hr.) *Sion* (p. 372).

The road here turns to the S.W., and enters the valley of the *Reuschbach*, with a view of the finely situated *Reusch Alp* (4350′; 1 hr. from Gsteig) below us, to the left. We ascend through woods and pastures, in view of the Oldenhorn and the Sex Rouge, to (12 M.) the **Col de Pillon** (5085′), at the S. foot of the *Palette* (p. 313). In descending (passing the *Cascade du Dard*, above us on the left) we soon obtain a view of a valley bounded by fine wooded mountains, and thickly studded with houses and chalets known collectively as **Ormont-Dessus**. To the left are the precipices of the *Creux de Champ* (p. 313), the numerous brooks falling from which form the *Grande-Eau*. We first reach (13¾ M.) the **Grand-Hôtel des Diablerets* (3815′; 250 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5,

pens. 7-15 fr., with baths), opposite the post-station for Ormont-Dessus. In the neighbourhood are the *English Church* and the *Pensions Bellevue, du Chamois*, and du *Nouveau Chalet*. About $^1/_2$ hr. farther on, beyond *Au Plan* and the prettily-situated *Hôtel Pillon* (80 beds), lies ($15^1/_2$ M.) **Vers l'Eglise** (3650′; *Pens. Mon-Séjour; Pens. Pernet; Pens. Oldenhorn; Hôtel de l'Ours*, all unpretending), with the church of the upper part of the valley.

Excursions from the Hôtel des Diablerets (guides: Jean, Franç., and Const. Mollien, Fr. Ansermoz, Al. Favre, E. Reber). To the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Creux de Champ** (4592′), a grand rocky basin at the N. base of the Diablerets, with waterfalls on every side. A good survey of the Creux de Champ, the Oldenhorn, etc., is obtained from *La Layaz* (5330′), $1^1/_2$ hr. to the S. — Ascent of the ***Palette** (7130′; guide 5 fr., unnecessary for experts; horse 12 fr.), easy as far as the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) chalets of *Isenaux;* thence, without path, and rather rough, $^3/_4$ hr. more to the top; view of the Bernese Alps from the Diablerets to the Jungfrau and of the Dent du Midi to the S.W.; at the N. base of the mountain lies the pretty *Lac d'Arnon* (p. 312). Or we may ascend from the *Col de Pillon* (p. 312) in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs., past the small *Lac de Retaud*. — **Tête de Meilleret** (6404′), $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Vers l'Eglise, easy; view extending to Mont Blanc. We may descend to (40 min.) the *Pas de la Croix* (see below). — **La Paraz,** or **Tornettaz** (8343′; 4 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., not indispensable), not difficult, viâ *Lavanchy* and the pastures of *Marnex*. — The **Cape au Moine** (7730′; 4 hrs.; 6 fr.) gives more trouble and less satisfaction. — **Pointe de Chaussy** (7725′), 3 hrs. (guide, 6 fr., not required by experts provided with the Siegfried Map), see p. 271. The descent may be made to *La Comballaz*, or past the pretty *Lac de Lioson* to *Les Mosses* (p. 271). — The **Oldenhorn** (10,250′), Fr. *Becca d'Audon*, a superb point of view, is ascended by experts from the Hôt. Diablerets in 7 hrs. (guide 16 fr.): by the *Alp Pillon* (4563′) to the (4 hrs.) *Cabane des Diablerets* of the S.A.C. on the *Pierre du Déjeuner* (8160′; guard) and thence by the *Glacier du Sex-Rouge* and the S.W. arête to the (3 hrs.) top (see p. 312). — The **Diableret** (highest summit, 10,650′) is ascended from the Hôtel Diablerets by the *Glacier* and *Col de Prapioz* (9268′) in 7 hrs. (toilsome), or better from the (4 hrs.) *Cabane des Diablerets* (see above) by the *Glacier du Sex-Rouge* and the *Zanfleuron* and *Diableret Glaciers* in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 18 fr.). Descent to *Anzeindaz* steep and difficult; over the *Zanfleuron Glacier* to *Sanetsch* and *Sion* easy (guide 21 fr.; comp. p. 312). In favourable snow-conditions the Diableret and the Oldenhorn may both be vanquished in one day.

To Villars (4 hrs.) or Gryon ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) by the Pas de la Croix (over the Pas de la Croix and the Chamossaire to Villars $6^1/_2$ hrs.); guide, 7 fr., advisable, particularly in the reverse direction (path sometimes marshy). From the Hôtel Diablerets we ascend the valley of the Grande-Eau for $1^1/_2$ hr., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of $1^3/_4$ hr., with almost uninterrupted views of the Diablerets, we reach the **Pas de la Croix** (5690′), 5 min. to the N. of the hamlet of *La Croix*. View of the Dent du Midi at *Encex* (5965′), 25 min. to the W., and, still better, from the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Chaux Ronde* (6650′), the latter also commanding a view of Mont Blanc (travellers need not return from Encex to the col, but may descend straight down into the valley). The path descends on the right bank of the *Gryonne* and after $1^1/_4$ hr. divides: to the right to (20 min.) *Villars* (p. 315), to the left to (10 min.) *Arveyes* (p. 315), $1^1/_4$ M. by road, or 10 min. by electric tramway from *Gryon* (p. 314).

Adjoining Ormont-Dessus are the houses of the middle part of the valley, known as **Ormont-Dessous.** About $4^1/_2$ M. from Vers l'Eglise the road joins that from Château-d'Oex (p. 271); to the S.

rises the Dent du Midi. — 20 M. **Le Sépey** (3450′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-d'Or*, pens. 5-6 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Cerf*, pens. 4 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*), the chief village in the lower valley.

Excursions. *Mont-d'Or* (7145′), over the *Col de la Pierre du Moëllé* in 3½ hrs. with guide (7 fr.), easy and interesting. — Ascent of the **Chamossaire* viâ *La Forclaz* (3½-4 hrs.) and descent to (1½ hr.) *Villars*, see p. 316. — A road, with fine views (diligence daily in 1¾ hr.), leads from Le Sépey by *Les Crêtes* to (4½ M.) *Leysin* (railway to Aigle, see p. 307). — Viâ *Les Mosses* to *Château-d'Oex* see p. 271 (about 3 M. from Le Sépey in the valley of the Raverette is the health-resort of *La Comballaz*, p. 271).

The road turns suddenly to the left in a fine wooded valley. Far below, the *Grande-Eau* forms several falls; to the left rises the *Chamossaire* (p. 316). Near Aigle we cross the Grande-Eau.

25½ M. *Fontanney*. — 27 M. *Aigle* (p. 307).

69. From Bex to Gryon and Villars.

Electric Railway to (5 M.) *Gryon* in 1 hr. (fare 3 fr. 80 c., return-fare 5 fr. 40 c.); to (7½ M.) *Villars* in 1⅓ hr. (fare 4 fr. 80 c., return 7 fr.); to (8½ M.) *Chesières* in 1½ hr. (5 fr. 30 c., return 7 fr. 80 c.). — Pedestrians from Bex reach Gryon by the road in 2½ hrs., or by the old road in 2 hrs. (from Gryon to Villars 1¼ hr.). From Aigle to Chesières (2½ hrs.), see p. 308. — Diligence from Ollon to Villars (6 M., in 3 hrs.) viâ Huemoz and Chesières, see p. 308.

Bex (1410′), see p. 308. The electric railway, starting from the station, traverses the town viâ the (½ M.) market-place, crosses the *Avançon*, and ascends past the Gr.-Hôt. des Salines (to the right) to (1¾ M.) *Bévieux* (1590′; p. 308), where the toothed rail begins. The line ascends among walnut and chestnut trees, crosses the Avançon again below the electric power-house of the company, and then ascends along the right side of the deep-cut and wooded valley of the Avançon, affording (farther on) beautiful glimpses of the Vallée des Plans (p. 309). From (3½ M.) *Fontannaz-Seulaz* (2660′) a cart-road descends across the Avançon and re-ascends to (½ hr.) *Frenières* (p. 309). The line next passes by a curved tunnel (218 yds. in length) to the N. side of the ridge and runs along the hillside, with fine views of the Rhone Valley and the Dent du Midi, to (4¼ M.) *Les Posses* (3230′), lying above the village of the same name.

5 M. **Gryon** (3715′; *Buffet; *Gr.-Hôt. de Gryon*, 90 beds, R. 2-5, B. 1½, D. 3-5, pens. 6-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste*, April 1st-Sept. 30th, R. 2½, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Morel*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Pens. Bois-Gentil; Eng. Ch. Serv.*), a straggling village (480 inhab.) in a picturesque site, frequented in winter also.

Excursions (guides, L. Ph. Amiguet, H. Aulet). — To *Les Plans de Frenières* and the (2 hrs.) *Pont de Nant*, see p. 309. — To (2¼ hrs.) *Bovonnaz* (5505′) and thence to the (20 min.) *Tête à Bosset* (5805′), or the (2 hrs.; guide) *Lion d'Argentine* (7485′; see p. 310). — To the (3 hrs.) *Roches du Vent* (6860′) viâ *Taveyannaz*, interesting. — From Gryon to *Ormont-Dessus* by the *Pas de la Croix* (4¼ hrs.), see p. 313. — An attractive walk may be taken along the almost level road (electric railway, see p. 315) viâ *Arveyes* to *Villars* and (1½ hr.) *Chesières*.

From Gryon to Sion by the [illegible] 10 hrs. (guide 18, horse

25 fr.), fatiguing but attractive. This route cuts off the right angle which the Rhone Valley forms at Martigny. The road ascends the valley of the Avançon (with the Diablerets in front, and the Argentine and Grand Muveran to the right) to the (1¼ hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4245′). Here we cross to the left bank, but we return to the right before reaching the (¾ hr.) chalets of *Solalex* (4810′). A winding bridle-path now ascends to (1¼ hr.) *Anzeindaz* (6220′; poor inn), whence experts may ascend the highest peak of the *Diablerets* (10,650′; comp. p. 313) in 4½ hrs., with guide. Our path next reaches the (¾ hr.) **Pas de Cheville** (6720′), where we obtain a view of the Alps of Valais. We now descend rapidly to the (25 min.) *Chalets de Cheville* (5710′) and traverse a rocky wilderness, passing the chalets of *Derborence* (5213′), to (½ hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4698′), in a gloomy basin formed by a fall of rocks in 1714. To the S.W. rises the *Haut de Cry* (9743′), which may be climbed by adepts in 5 hrs. (guide). The path now skirts the S. side of the lake and traverses the débris on the right bank of its outflow, the *Lizerne*, to the (¾ hr.) bridge (4140′), where we cross to the left bank. We then pass the chalets of *Besson* and descend the *Val de Triqueut*, high above the gorge of the Lizerne. The path *(Chemin Neuf)* leads to the (1¾ hr.) *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3530′), at the end of the gorge, where an extensive view of the Rhone Valley is suddenly disclosed. We now descend viâ *Aven*, *Erde*, and *Conthey*, and finally follow the high-road to (2¼ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 372); or we may descend from Aven to the right through vineyards to (1¼ hr.) *Ardon* (p. 372).—A shorter route (shady in the afternoon) on the right bank of the Lizerne diverges to the right 5 min. before the Lizerne bridge (see above). It crosses débris at first, and is not easy to trace. Beyond the (10 min.) huts of *Mottelon* we ascend to the right and pass above the chalets of *Servaplana* (4075′; milk) to (1 hr.) those of *L'Airette*. Then nearly level, with fine views of the Rhone Valley; lastly a zigzag descent to (1½ hr.) *Ardon* (Hôtel du Pont), ½ M. from the station of that name (p. 372).

After crossing the *Gryonne* by an imposing iron bridge, 164 yds. in length, and 165′ above the torrent, the electric railway ascends to the N.W. viâ (6¾ M.) *Arveyes* (4040′; Hôt.-Pens. des Sapins, pens. 6 fr.; Pens. Pierrette, 4½-5 fr.) to—

8 M. **Villars.**—**Hotels** (generally crowded in August). *Grand-Hôtel, June 1st-Oct. 1st, 250 beds, R. 4-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-16 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Muveran, patronized by the French, 250 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 8-16 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 105 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt. du Parc & Queen's Hôtel, 120 beds, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, pens. 6-9 fr.—*English Church.*

Villars-sur-Ollon (4120′), splendidly situated high above the Rhone Valley, is much frequented as a summer-resort and for its winter sports. The environs are pleasant and park-like, affording a variety of walks, with benches at the best points of view and shady spots. The air is mild but bracing, and there is no N. or E. wind. Magnificent view of part of the Diablerets, the Grand and Petit Muveran, the Dent aux Favres, Dent de Morcles, the N. peaks of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier du Trient, the Dent du Midi, etc.

From Villars the tramway-line descends and crosses the wooded ravine of the *Petite Gryonne* by a bridge 123 yds. long and 105′ high to (8½ M.) **Chesières** (4019′; **Grand-Hôtel du Chamossaire*, 145 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere*, pens. 5½-9 fr.; *Pens. Gentiana*, 5-12 fr.; *Pens.-Restaurant du Soleil*, unpretending), with beautiful views. The alpine glow may be seen here to great advantage.

Excursions (guide, Alph. Lucaier). The finest is the ascent of the ***Chamossaire** (6940′; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fr., not necessary, horse 12 fr.), which commands a most picturesque view of the Ormont valleys, the Bernese Alps, the Diablerets, Weisshorn, Grand-Muveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc, Dent du Midi, Valley of the Rhone, and Lake of Geneva. The route is by a cart-track (practicable for light carriages, 13 fr.) to the (1 1/2 hr.) saddle of *Brétaye* (5935′; rfmts.), and then by a path to the left to the (1 hr.) stone signal on the summit. — From the saddle of Brétaye a somewhat rough path (guide desirable) leads viâ the chalets of *Morgex* and *Crettaz*, the *Lac de Brétaye* (5820′), the small *Lac Noir* (5640′), and the charming *Lac des Chavonnes* (5560′; inn, pens. 4-5 fr.) to (1 1/2 hr.) *La Forclaz* (4134′), and, crossing the *Grande-Eau*, to (1/2 hr.) *Le Sépey* (p. 314). Or we may follow the bridle-path (4 hrs.; easy and attractive) from Chesières by (1/2 hr.) *Les Ecovets* and (1 1/4 hr.) *Plambuit* to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Pont de la Tine* across the Grande-Eau, thence to the (1/4 hr.) Aigle and Sépey road and to (25 min.) *Le Sépey*. — Shorter excursions may be made from Villars to (1/2 hr.) *Joux de Theils* and (3/4 hr.) *Les Closalets*, with a fine view of the Rhone valley and of Mont Blanc; from Chesières to (1/2 hr.) *Les Ecovets* (4420′; plain rfmts.), with view of Leysin and Lake Geneva; to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Montagne de la Truche* (5160′; fine view), etc. — From Villars to *Ormont-Dessus* over the *Pas de la Croix* (5690′), 4 1/2 hrs.; guide (6 fr.) desirable; horse to the col 15 fr. (comp. p. 313). — From Villars to *Aigle*, see p. 308.

70. From Geneva to St. Maurice viâ Bouveret. Lake of Geneva *(South Bank)*.

Steamboat to Bouveret along the S. bank four times daily, in 4 3/4-5 hrs. (fare 7 fr. 50 or 4 fr.). Stations: *Cologny*, *La Belotte*, *Bellerive*, *Corsier*, *Anières*, *Hermance*, *Tougues-Douvaine*, *Nernier*, *Yvoire*, *Sciez*, *Anthy-Séchex*, *Thonon*, *Amphion*, *Evian*, *Tour-Ronde*, *Meillerie*, *St. Gingolph*, and *Bouveret*. See p. 291. — Railway (French; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Line) viâ *Annemasse* to (42 M.) *Bouveret* in 2-4 1/4 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 40 c.). Stations: 3 1/2 M. *Annemasse* (p. 326); 7 1/2 M. *St. Cergues*; 10 M. *Machilly*; 12 1/2 M. *Bons-St-Didier* (ascent of the *Voirons*, see p. 288); 16 M. *Perrignier*; 18 M. *Allinges-Mésinges* (p. 317); 22 1/2 M. *Thonon-les-Bains* (see below); 26 1/2 M. *Amphion-les-Bains* (p. 318); 28 M. *Evian-les-Bains* (p. 318); 28 1/2 M. *Bains d'Evian*; 31 1/2 M. *Lugrin-Tour-Ronde* (p. 318); 34 1/2 M. *Meillerie* (p. 318); 38 1/2 M. *St. Gingolph* (p. 318); 42 M. *Bouveret* (p. 319). — From Bouveret to *St. Maurice*, 14 1/4 M., Swiss Federal Railway in 40 minutes (2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 70 or 1 fr. 20 c.).

Geneva, see p. 275. On leaving the quay the steamer affords a fine survey of the grand-looking town with its villas. It touches at *Cologny* (village on the hill above, p. 288), *La Belotte* (for *Vésenaz*, p. 288), *Bellerive* (for *Collonge*), *Corsier*, and *Anières*. At *Hermance* (*Pens. Gillet, 5 fr.) the brook of that name forms the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy (Francc). Then *Touques* and *Nernier*. Beyond *Yvoire*, with its old castle on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (8 1/4 M.). In a large bay to the S. lies *Excenevex*. Stations *Sciez* and *Anthy-Séchex*.

Thonon-les-Bains. — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel des Bains, on the hill at the W. end, pens. from 9 fr.; Grand-Hôtel du Parc, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt. de l'Europe, on the terrace, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt. de France, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. de Thonon & Terminus, at the station, pens. from 7 fr.

Thonon-les-Bains (1400 ft. — 7142), rising picturesquely from

the lake, the ancient capital of the province of *Chablais*, possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper town, the site of a castle of the Dukes of Savoy which was destroyed by the Bernese in 1536. (Cable-tramway from the lower town in 1 1/2 min.; fare 10 c.) Near the railway-station is the *Etablissement Thermal*, with a casino and chalybeate springs.

To the S. of Thonon (3 M.) is the village of *Les Allinges*, with two ruined castles of the 10th cent. (2335′; ascent 1/2 hr.). At the top is a pilgrimage-chapel; fine view.

From Thonon to Taninges viâ the Col des Gets, 32 M. The road ascends the pretty **Valley of the Drance** to (7 1/2 M.) *Pont de Bioge* (2214′), at the mouth of the *Brevon*. It then follows the left bank of the *Drance de Morzine*, here joined by the *Drance d'Abondance* (see below), and at the village of *La Baume* crosses by the (12 M.) *Pont de Gys* to the right bank, along which it runs to *Le Biot* and (16 M.) **St. Jean-d'Aulph** (2595′; *Lion d'Or; Balance; Hôt. de la Vallée-d'Aulph*), with the ruins of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1103. About 3 M. farther on, near the village of *Montriond* (high up, to the left), the road returns to the left bank and ascends in windings (to the left a branch-road to *Morzine*, see below) to the (26 M.) village of *Les Gets*, near the **Col des Gets** (3845′). We then descend through the picturesque ravines of the *Arpettaz* and *Foron* to (32 M.) *Taninges* (p. 330). — To Samoëns over the Col de Jouplane, an attractive expedition. At the fork beyond the bridge of Montriond (see above), we diverge to the left to (21 M.) **Morzine** (3215′; *Hôtel de la Poste; des Alpes*), a prettily situated village and summer-resort. From Morzine a bridle-path ascends through wood and over meadows to the (3 1/4 hrs.) **Col de Jouplane** (5635′; view), whence we descend, high above the wooded valley of the *Valentine* and passing several chalets, to (2 hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 330). — A road leads from Morzine up the Drance valley to (4 1/2 M.) *La Mouillette* (4920′; Chalet-Hôt. des Mines-d'Or), at its head, whence bridle-paths lead to the S. over the *Col de Jouplane* or the *Col de la Golèse* (5482′) to (4 hrs.) *Samoëns*, and to the E. over the *Col de Coux* to (5 hrs.) *Champéry* (p. 321). A somewhat longer, but very attractive route to Champéry ascends to the left near the Montriond bridge (1 hr. from St. Jean-d'Aulph, see above) to the (1 hr.) beautiful blue *Lac de Montriond* (3410′; Hôt du Lac), whence we proceed past the (1 1/2 hr.) chalets of *Lyndaret* to the (2 hrs.) **Pas de Chésery** (6575′), between the *Pointe de Chésery* (7380′) and the *Pointe de Mossettaz* (7493′; each ascended from the col in 1 hr.). From the col we descend either to the left (N.E.) through the wooded valley of the *Vièze de la Tine* to (1 3/4 hr.) *Morgins* (p. 320), or to the right (S.E.) viâ *Lac Vert* and the *Porte du Lac Vert* to *Crosey* and (2 1/2 hrs.) *Champéry* (p. 321).

From Thonon to Morgins viâ Abondance, 29 M. The road diverges to the left from that to St. Jean-d'Aulph at (7 1/2 M.) *Pont de Bioge* (see above) and ascends on the right bank of the *Drance d'Abondance* through a romantic gorge. To the left, above, lies (12 1/2 M.) *Vacheresse*. Farther on we repeatedly cross the Drance. 18 M. **Abondance** (3050′; *Hôt. des Alpes*, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôt. du Mont de Grange*), the capital of the valley, with an old church. The *Pointe de Grange* (7998′; view) is ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide). The valley now expands. From (21 1/2 M.) *La Chapelle d'Abondance* (3310′; inn) the *Cornettes de Bise* (8000′) are scaled in 5 hrs. Over the *Col de Vernaz* to *Vouvry* (7 hrs.), see p. 319. The road then winds up through wood, passing (26 M.) *Châtel* (3800′) and (42 M.) *Vonne* (*Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue), to the *Pas de Morgins* (4525′; Swiss frontier), whence it descends past the little *Lac de Morgins* (4490′) to (29 M.) *Morgins* (p. 320).

The steamer passes the ancient château of *Ripaille*, a little to the N. of Thonon, once the seat of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of

Savoy. The long promontory round which we now steer has been formed by the deposits of the *Drance*, which falls into the lake here. In the bay to the E. lie the baths of *Amphion*, with a chalybeate spring, in a chestnut-grove (omnibus from Evian 50 c.).

Evian-les-Bains. — **Hotels.** ROYAL HOTEL, finely situated above the town (cable tramway; opened in 1909); *SPLENDID HÔTEL, also finely situated above the town, 240 beds, R. from 8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL D'EVIAN, on the lake, with garden, 120 R. at 5-12, pens. 16-20 fr.; HÔT. DU CASINO; HÔT. DE FONBONNE; *HÔT. BEAU-SITE ET DU LAC, pens. 9-20 fr.; SAVOY HOTEL; *HÔT. DE PARIS ET BEAURIVAGE, pens. 8-20 fr.; HÔT. MODERNE, pens. 8-14 fr.; HÔT. CONTINENTAL; HÔT. DES ALPES; HÔT. DU HELDER, pens. 7-12 fr.; HÔT. TERMINUS, at the station, pens. 7-10 fr., etc.; HÔT. DU NORD. — *Restaurant* at the Casino, L. 3, D. incl. wine 3½ fr.; *Restaurant du Théâtre.*

Evian-les-Bains, a small town (3112 inhab.), picturesquely situated, is frequented mainly by French visitors of the higher class. Along the lake runs the pleasant and well-shaded *Quai Robert de Blonay*, with the handsome *Bath House* (water containing bicarbonate of soda) and the *Casino Theatre*. At the W. end a statue (by Noël) of *General Dupas* (1761-1823), a native of Evian, was erected in 1900; at the E. end, near the harbour, is the pretty *Jardin Anglais*, with a monument to the Roumanian prince *Brancovan*.

Railway to *Bouveret* and *Geneva*, see p. 316. Two stations: *Evian-les-Bains* and *Bains d'Evian*, ½ M. to the E. — The **Dent d'Oche** (7300′) is often ascended from Evian. Road to (7 M.) *Bernex* (2920′), whence a bridle-path ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Chalets d'Oche*, on the S. side of the mountain. From the chalets a steep footpath leads to the arête snd the (2 hrs.) summit. Fine view (see below).

On the lake, near station *Tour-Ronde-Lugrin*, is the old château of *Blonay*. Opposite lies Lausanne (p. 294), picturesquely situated on the hillside. The hills of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become steeper and higher. In a romantic situation close to the lake is *Meillerie* (Hôt.-Restaurant Dumont; Hôt. de la Couronne), with extensive quarries, where the railway is carried through a tunnel. Beautiful view near *Les Vallettes*.

St. Gingolph (**Hôtel Suisse*, R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Tilleuls, Hôt. de France*, at both pens. 6-7 fr.; *Pens. Les Serves*, with mineral springs and a large park, pens. from 12 fr.) belongs half to Savoy and half to Valais, the boundary being the *Morge*, which flows through a deep ravine.

Interesting walk on the left bank of the Morge to (1¾ hr.) *Novel* (3200′; two fair inns), whence we may ascend the **Blanchard** (5085′; with guide, 1¾ hr.; *View; rfmts. at a chalet near the top), and return by the right bank of the Morge through beautiful forest to St. Gingolph. — Ascent of the **Dent d'Oche** (7300′; 5 hrs.; with guide), from Novel, interesting, by (1½ hr.) *Les Granges* and the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets d'Oche* (see above). — The ***Grammont** (7135′) is an easy and attractive ascent of 4 hrs. from St. Gingolph, by the chalets of *Fritaz* snd *La Chaumeny*, then over grassy slopes, and finally over rough rocks. Ascent from Novel (4 hrs. with guide) more fatiguing. From Vouvry, see p. 319. — To the E. of Novel

a bridle-path leads round the W. and S. sides of the Grammont, and past the lakes of *Lovenex* and *Tanay*, in 7½ hrs. to *Vouvry* (see below).

Bouveret (*Rail. Restaurant*, with view of the lake. — **Grand-Hôtel de l'Aiglon*, open April to Oct., 90 beds, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-14 fr.; *Hôt. de la Tour*, pens. 7 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus*; **Hôt. Casino de la Forêt*, well situated ⅓ M. from the lake, with extensive grounds, open May to Oct., 70 beds, pens. 7-10 fr.) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the *Rhone*, which has converted the adjoining land into a marsh. Its strong current, *'la Bataillère'*, may be traced for more than a mile in the lake. — Railway to *Annemasse* and *Geneva*, see p. 316.

The Railway enters the Rhone Valley, to the S.E., and follows the left bank. At the foot of a rocky hill to the right lies *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, once on the lake, but now 1½ M. inland. Near the defile of *La Porte du Sex* (1290′), once fortified, the rock so abuts on the river as scarcely to leave room for the road. To the right rises the Dent du Midi (p. 321).

4 M. **Vouvry** (1280′; *Hôt.-Pens. de Vouvry*), a village with 1300 inhab. Beautiful view by the church. The Rhone is joined here by the *Stockalper Canal*, begun about 1740 by the family of that name (p. 353), but never finished.

About 2 hrs. to the S.W. of Vouvry (bridle-path) is the village of *Revereulaz* (3280′; Pens. Rosa, 24 R., pens. 4-5 fr.), commanding a beautiful view.

The ascent of the ***Grammont** (7135′; 5-5½ hrs.; guide not necessary for adepts) from Vouvry is very attractive. A bridle-path ascends viâ *Miex* (3210′; inn) to (3½ hrs.) *Tanay* (4660′; Hôt. du Lac Tanay, pens. 4-7 fr.), at the W. end of *Lac Tanay*; thence in 1½ hr. to the summit, which commands a magnificent view from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn and the Jungfrau and over the Lake of Geneva. Descent to *St. Gingolph*, see p. 318.

The ***Cornettes de Bise** (8000′) may be ascended from Vouvry in 6½ hrs. (guide advisable, 10 fr.). The route ascends viâ *Miex* (see above) to the (4½ hrs.) *Col de Vernaz* (5970′), then crosses the ridge to the (¼ hr.) chalet of *La Calaz*, about 1½ hr. below the top, which affords a superb view. Descent (with guide) to *Lovenex* or *Tanay* (see above), or (guide unnecessary) from the Col de Vernaz to (2 hrs.) *La Chapelle d'Abondance* (p. 317), whence a carriage (3 fr. per head) or the omnibus (once daily) may be taken to Evian.

To the right are the villages of *Vionnaz* and *Muraz*, at the foot of the hills. Opposite the former lies Yvorne (p. 307), to the right of which rise the Diablerets and the Oldenhorn. We next pass *Collombey* (p. 320), with its nunnery.

10 M. **Monthey** (1380′; pop. 3600; *Hôt. du Cerf*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. des Postes*, *Hôt. de la Gare*, both moderate), a small town with an old château and glass-works, at the mouth of the *Val d'Illiez* (p. 320).

Electric tramway from Monthey to *Aigle* and to *Champéry*, see p. 320.

From Monthey a road ascends to the S.E. to (2 M.) **Choëx** (1970′; *Pens. Bellevue*, 6-7 fr.; *Pens. Jardinier*, 20 min. farther up, 5-7 fr.), a health-resort in wooded environs, on the N. slope of the Dent du Midi.

The train crosses the *Vièze*, which descends from the Val d'Illiez, and at *Massongex* (hotel) approaches the Rhone. At (14½ M.) *St. Maurice* (p. 310) our line is joined by that of the right bank.

71. From Aigle to Champéry. Val d'Illiez.

16 M. Electric Tramway, to Monthey, 7½ M., in 38 min. (30 c.); from Monthey to Champéry, 8½ M., in 1¼ hr. (5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 35 c.).— The **Val d'Illiez*, noted for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, and stalwart inhabitants, is well worth a visit, and the road to Champéry may be recommended also to pedestrians (2½-3 hrs.; short-cuts by the old bridle-path at the first bends).—Travellers by steamboat on Lake Geneva alight at Bouveret and take the train thence to Monthey.

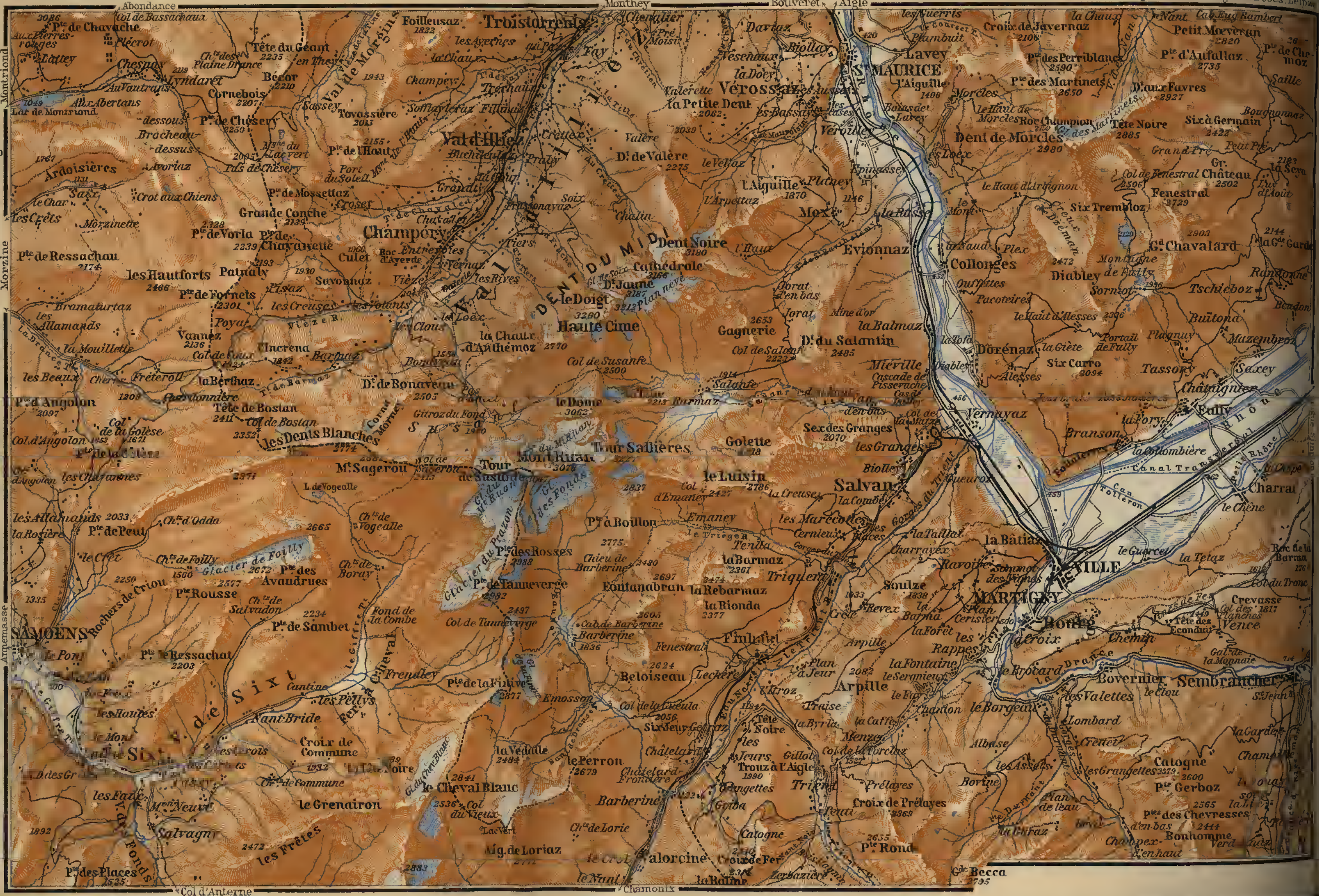
Aigle (1335′), see p. 307. The electric tramway follows the highroad to (2½ M.) *Ollon* (p. 308), traverses the broad valley of the Rhone in a wide curve towards the S.W. and crosses the Federal Railway near (4¼ M.) *St. Triphon* (p. 308). We then cross the Rhone and the Bouveret-St. Maurice railway to (6 M.) *Collombey* (p. 319) and skirt the hillside to the left to (7½ M.) *Monthey* (p. 319; stations Monthey-Ville and Monthey-Place du Marché).

The electric tramway to Champéry starts from the Federal Station and stops at (⅔ M.) *Monthey-Ville* (junction and change of carriage for travellers from and to Aigle). It then ascends in a large curve (rack-and-pinion section of 1¼ M.) through vineyards and chestnut-wood, in which are dispersed erratic boulders brought thither by the ancient Rhone glacier, *e.g.* (to the right) the huge *Pierre à Dzo*, balanced on a space of a few square inches, and the *Pierre des Marmettes*, with a little house on its top. Beautiful view, looking back, of the valley of the Rhone, the Diablerets, and the Grand-Muveran; to the left, far below, the narrow bed of the Vièze. Beyond (3 M.) *Chemex* (2250′) we cross the *Vièze de la Tine* and thread a short tunnel. — 4½ M. **Troistorrents** (2526′; **Hôt. des Trois-Torrents*, pens. from 5 fr.), a village with 1500 inhab., finely situated at the mouth of the *Val de Morgins*.

To the W., a circuitous road ascends to (8 M.; diligence in summer thrice daily in 2¾ hrs.) the **Baths of Morgins** (4510′; **Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, June 15th-Sept. 30th, 250 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Géant*, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. des Chalets*; **Hôt. de la Forêt*, June 15th-Sept. 20th, 70 beds, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Pens. Borgeaud-Martin*), a summer and winter resort, with chalybeate springs. English Church Service in summer at the Hôtel de la Forêt. By the *Porte du Soleil* to (5 hrs.; guide 7 fr.) *Champéry*, see p. 321; to the (20 min.) *Lac de Morgins* and over the *Pas de Morgins* to *Abondance*, see p. 317.

From Troistorrents the tramway ascends, always in full view of the imposing Dent du Midi, viâ (5½ M.) *Fayot*, with its pretty waterfall, to (6 M.) **Val d'Illiez** (3120′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Repos*; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent du Midi*, from 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Narcisses*; *Pens. du Chalet*, from 3½ fr.), a summer-resort with 900 inhab. We then cross the *Torrent de Chavalet* to (7¼ M.) *La Cour* (saw-mill) and —

Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



8½ M. **Champéry.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel de la Dent du Midi, 330 beds, R. 3-7, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-15 fr.; *Croix Fédérale, 98 beds, R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Champéry, 60 beds, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes, 70 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Berra, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. des Dents Blanches; Hôt.-Pens. du Valais, from 5 fr.; *Pens. des Chalets, 6-7 fr.; *Chalet Anglais, pens. 6-8 fr., English; Pens. Beau-Séjour; Pens. Bellevue; Pens. Perrin; Pens. Chalet Suisse, 4-5 fr.; Pens. Stephenson, Walker, Aymes, 7-10 fr., English. — *English Church*, with regular services in summer.

Champéry (3450′), a beautifully situated village with 790 inhab., abounding in pleasant walks and excursions, is much frequented as a health-resort in summer and winter.

Excursions (guides, Ed. Défago, Adrien Grenon, father and son, V. Gex-Collet, Charles and Is. Clément). — To the *Calvaire*, we follow the Val d'Illiez road for ½ M., and then ascend to the left in 10 min.; magnificent view of the Dent du Midi and over the whole valley, bounded on the N. by the Vaudois Alps. — To the (½ hr.) **Galerie Défago:* we descend to the left at the S. end of the village (guide-post), cross the Vièze beyond a saw-mill, and then ascend to the right to the passage constructed along the sheer cliffs opposite the village, which commands a charming survey of the valley as far as Troistorrents (adm. 50 c.). — The *Chalets d'Ayerne* (4715′; 1¼ hr.) afford a good survey of the environs. — To the *Chalets de Bonaveau*, 1¾ hr. We follow the route to the Galerie (see above), pass the saw-mill on the right, and a little farther on cross a (20 min.) stone bridge. In 5 min. more we cross a wooden bridge, whence (avoiding the footpath immediately to the left) we proceed past the electricity-works to (8 min.) a point where the route divides. The road to the right leads to Barmaz (see below); the footpath to the left to the (1¼ hr.) **Chalets de Bonaveau** (5103′; good quarters, R. and B. 3 fr.). About ½ hr. farther up the valley is the pretty *Cascade de Bonaveau*. The *Dent de Bonaveau* (8218′) may be ascended hence in 3-4 hrs., with guide (11 fr.; not difficult; splendid view). — To the *Chalet de Barmaz*, 1¾ hr. From the (33 min.) above-mentioned point where the route forks, a road ascends to the right along the stream to the (1¼ hr.) **Chalet de Barmaz** (4910′; R. & B. 3, pens. 4½-5 fr.). A narrow path (fine views) leads hence along the mountain-slope to the (1½ hr.) Chalets de Bonaveau (see above). — To the N.W. viâ *Crosey* to the (3 hrs.) *Porte du Soleil* (6443′; descent to *Morgins* 2 hrs.), and then to the right to the (1 hr.) *Pointe de l'Haut* (7070′), affording a grand view of the Dent du Midi (guide 6 fr.). — The ***Croix de Culet** or *Roc d'Ayerne* (6450′; 3 hrs.; guide, 5 fr., not essential) commands a splendid view, especially of the Dent du Midi. We follow the path to the Col de Coux (p. 322) for 1 hr., turn to the right by a small shrine, and 10 min. farther on ascend to the right over meadows to two chalets. Beyond these a zigzag path mounts to the left to (¾ hr.) another chalet (rfmts.), ½ hr. below the top. Frequent opportunities of asking the way.

***Dent du Midi** (highest summit or *Haute Cime*, 10,696′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 20, with descent to Vernayaz 27, to Sixt viâ Sagerou 30 fr.). The previous night is spent in the chalets of (1¾ hr.) *Bonaveau* (see above); thence by the *Pas d'Encel* (6105′), the *Col de Susanfe* (8202′), and the *Col des Paresseux* (10,043′) to the summit 5-6 hrs., the last 3 hrs. very fatiguing, but without danger to the sure-footed. [An alternative route, more interesting and scarcely more fatiguing, may be made by ascending from Champéry to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Anthemoz* (5685′; hay-beds), whence the summit is reached in 4½-5 hrs., past the (1 hr.) little *Lakes of Anthemoz* and by the *Col des Paresseux* (see above).] Late in summer the path is almost free from snow. The view of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais and Bern is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiny and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey. — From the Col de Susanfe we may

descend to Salvan (3½ hrs.); at first a toilsome descent over débris to the (1 hr.) *Salanfe Alp* (6280′; Hôt. de la Dent du Midi), then past the picturesque falls of the *Salanfe* or *Sallanche*, by a bridle-path, to (1½ hr.) *Van d'en Haut* (milk), where we cross the Salanfe. The path now skirts the S. side of the valley, affording a view of Mont Blanc as the corner of the *Col de la Matze* (4210′) is turned, and then descends by *Les Granges* to (1 hr.) *Salvan* (p. 332). — The other peaks of the Dent du Midi are more difficult: *Dent Noire* or *Cime de l'Est* (10,434′; guide 40 fr.), *Forteresse* (10,380′; guide 40 fr.), *Cathédrale* (10,386′; 40 fr.), *Dent Jaune* (10,457′; 50 fr., very difficult), and *Doigt* (10,539′; 50 fr., dangerous). Ascents are best made from the *Salanfe Alp* (see above) over the *Glacier de Plan-Névé*.

Tour Sallières (10,588′), from Bonaveau (p. 321) 7-8 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), a difficult and fatiguing ascent, by the *Pas d'Encel* (p. 321). Better from the *Barberine Club Hut* (p. 333). — **Dents Blanches** (9100′), viâ the *Chalet de Barmaz* (p. 321) in 5½ hrs., without danger for proficients (guide 14 fr.).

PASSES. FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SAMOËNS OVER THE COLS DE COUX AND DE LA GOLÈSE, 6½-7 hrs.; guide (14 fr.) unnecessary. The bridle-path ascends the left bank of the *Vièze* to the (1 hr.) hamlet of *Autervenaz* (4550′). We then cross the *Seumon* (descending from the right) and ascend the green valley of *Les Creuses*, passing several chalets and looking back on the imposing Dent du Midi, to the (2 hrs.) **Col de Coux** (6313′; *Inn*), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which towards the W. overlooks the valley of the Drance (the saddle to the left is the Col de la Golèse). The *Pointe des Fornets* (7546′; magnificent view) is easily ascended from the Col de Coux in 1-1¼ hr. We descend, partly through wood, avoiding the paths leading to the right to Morzine (see p. 317). Beyond the (1½ hr.) **Col de la Golèse** (5482′; fine view) we descend past the chalets of *Les Chavannes*, leaving the hamlet of *Les Allamans* to the left, then (carriage-road) by the valley of the Giffre, to (2 hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 330).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SIXT OVER THE COL DE SAGEROU, 10-11 hrs., toilsome, for adepts only (guide, necessary, 18 fr.). To the (1¾ hr.) *Chalets de Bonaveau*, see p. 321. Thence we ascend gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (¾ hr.) *Pas d'Encel* (6105′), where a little climbing is necessary (caution required). In ¼ hr. more the path to the Col de Susanfe diverges to the left (see below). Our route now ascends slowly over the pastures of the *Susanfe Alp*, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook (½ hr.), and then mounts a very steep path to the (1 hr.) **Col de Sagerou** (7917′), a sharp arête descending abruptly on both sides, between the (r.) *Mt. Sagerou* (8815′) and (l.) *Mt. Ruan* (10,099′; 4½ hrs. from the pass; difficult; better from the Barberine Hut, p. 333). We descend to the (¾ hr.) chalets of *Vogealle* (6115′) and (½ hr.) *Boret*, and along a sheer cliff to the (½ hr.) *Fond de la Combe*. Thence to (2 hrs.) *Sixt* (p. 330).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SALVAN over the **Col de Susanfe** or **Clusanfe** (8202′; 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), fatiguing. Beyond the (3½ hrs.) *Pas d'Encel* (see above) we descend to the left, cross the stream, and re-ascend, passing the chalets of *Gitroz d'Arrai* (6480′), to the (2 hrs.) col, between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallières, and descend viâ the (1 hr.) *Salanfe Alp* (see above) to (2½ hrs.) *Salvan* (p. 332). — Or we may ascend to the right from the Salanfe Alp and cross the **Col** or **Chieu d'Emaney** (7960′), lying between the Tour Sallières and the Luisin (p. 332), to the valley of the *Trièye*, *Emaney*, and (5-6 hrs.) *Le Trétien* (p. 332). Or from Emaney we may cross the **Col de Barberine** (8136′) to the *Barberine Hut* (p. 333) and proceed thence by the *Col de la Gueulaz* to *Finhaut*. From the Salanfe Alp a bridle-path leads to the E. over the **Col du Jorat** or *Col de Salanfe* (7293′) to (3½ hrs.) *Evionnaz* (p. 310), in the Rhone valley.

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72. From Geneva to Chamonix.

i. Viâ Sallanches.

55½ M. Railway (French; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Line) from Geneva (*Eaux-Vives* station) to (43 M.) *Le Fayet-St-Gervais* in 2½-3 hrs. (7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 45 c.); Electric Railway thence to (12½ M.) *Chamonix* in 1-1¼ hr. (4 fr. 35 or 1 fr. 90 c.). Through-fares from Geneva to Chamonix, 12 fr. 15, 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 35 c. (66 lbs. of luggage free). At Eaux-Vives (reached by tramway from Place Molard; cab 2 fr.) the railway-time is 55 min. behind that of Geneva. Luggage is not examined at the French frontier, as the department of Haute-Savoie is free of customs. Carriages are sometimes changed at La Roche-sur-Foron (p. 327).

Geneva (*Eaux-Vives* station; Pl. K, 5), see p. 275. The train ascends gradually and threads a tunnel. At (2½ M.) *Chêne* (1385′), a large village belonging to Geneva, a monument was erected in 1893 to Louis Favre (p. 280), a native of the place. We cross the *Foron*, the French frontier, to (3¾ M.) **Annemasse** (1420′; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. de la Gare*), junction for the Bellegarde and Bonveret line (p. 316) and the steam-tramway to Samoëns (p. 329). In the market-place is a bronze statue of Michael Servetus (p. 279), by Clotilde Roch (1908). — The train backs out and crosses the *Arve* at (4⅝ M.) *Etrembières* (*Salève Tramway*, see p. 288). Fine view to the left, with Mont Blanc in the distance. 5½ M.

Fer à Cheval
Col d'Anterne
Chamonix
Courmayeur
Thonon
SAMOËNS
Taninges
Cluses
SALLANCHES
St. Jeoire
BONNEVILLE
Boëge
THÔNES
Beaufort
ALBERTVILLE
Annecy
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1 : 250 000

Monnetier-Mornex (p. 288). We cross the *Vaison* and farther on the Foron. — 9 1/3 M. *Reignier;* 11 M. *Pers-Jussy-Chevrier.*

13 1/2 M. **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1905′; *Croix Blanche,* R. 2, D. 3 fr., well spoken of), junction for Annecy (see *Baedeker's Southern France*). To the left is the village (3377 inhab.) with its ruined castle, picturesquely situated high above the Arve valley.

The train crosses the Foron; short tunnel. To the right towers the Pointe d'Andey, to the left the Môle. Beyond (18 M.) *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly* we cross the *Borne,* and then the Arve.

20 1/2 M. **Bonneville** (1475′; pop. 2114; *Balance,* R. 2, B. 1, D. incl. wine 3 fr.), picturesquely situated among vine-clad hills. — Steam-tramway, to the N.W., to *Bonne,* see p. 329.

The ***Môle** (6132′), to the N.E. of Bonneville, is ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. by a new bridle-path (guide, 5 fr., unnecessary) viâ *Aise,* the *Perthuis,* the *Granges à Béroud,* and the *Petit Môle* (4593′; small inn). Magnificent view of Mont Blanc. — Ascent from St. Jeoire (4 hrs.), see p. 329.

The **Pointe d'Andey** (6165′), to the S. of Bonneville, is ascended in 3 1/2-4 hrs., either viâ (1 hr.) *Andey* or viâ (1 3/4 hr.) *Brison* (inn; road thus far, viâ *Vougy*) and (1 hr.) *Solaizon,* 3/4 hr. from the top. Splendid view, partly obstructed by the *Rochers de Leschaux.* Rich flora.

The train ascends the broad valley of the Arve, bounded by lofty mountains. Crossing the *Giffre* we reach (25 M.) *Marignier* (1530′; steam-tramway to *St. Jeoire,* see p. 329). — 27 1/2 M. *Le Nanty.* — 29 M. **Cluses** (1590′; *Hôtel National; de l'Union; de la Gare,* D. 2 fr.), a small watch-making town (2208 inhab.).

A winding road ascends hence to the N. viâ the *Col de Châtillon* (2827′; view) to (6 M.) *Taninges* (p. 330); while another road, hewn in the rock, leads to the right to (2 M.) *Nancy-sur-Cluses.*

The railway penetrates the *Pointe de Chevran* (4030′) by a tunnel and runs to the S. through the narrowing gorge of the Arve, on the right bank. Beyond (31 1/2 M.) *Balme-Arâches* (1624′; café-restaurant), in the bluish-yellow limestone rock to the left, 750′ above the valley, is the *Grotte de Balme,* a stalactite-cave hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.). 33 1/2 M. *Magland* (1680′), at the foot of a steep cliff. Then, to the right, the Pointe d'Areu and the Pointe Percée, and to the left, the Aiguille de Varens (p. 328). Beyond (36 M.) *Oex* we cross the Arve. To the left is the *Cascade d'Arpenaz* (165′ high), fine after rain.

The valley expands. To the S.E. opens a superb *View of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks, towering majestically at the head of the valley, seem to annihilate the intervening distance of 15 M. The Aiguille du Goûter appears first; then, from right to left, the Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc itself, Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, Aiguille du Midi, and Aiguille Verte.

39 M. **Sallanches** (1770′; **Gr.-Hôt. Micholin,* R. from 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Séjour,* R. 2, D. 2 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue; Hôt. des Messageries*), a straggling little town with 2032 inhabitants.

The **Pointe Percée** (9030′; 7-8 hrs.; with guide), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc, is ascended hence by the *Chalets de Coeur,* the *Col des Vents,* and the N. arête. To the W. below the summit is the *Refuge*

Sauvage of the F.A.C. — The *Pointe d'Areu* (8097′; 6 hrs.), the *Aiguille de Varens* (8163′; 6 hrs.), and the *Pointe du Colloney* (8832′; 6½ hrs.) are also interesting (with guides).

At (43 M.) **Le Fayet-St-Gervais** (1860′; *Rail. Buffet; *Hôt. des Alpes; de la Paix; Terminus; Pens. Granges*, 6-7 fr.), by the bridge over the *Bon-Nant*, we change carriages for Chamonix.

In a wooded ravine of the *Vallée de Montjoie*, ½ M. from Le Fayet, lies **St. Gervais-les-Bains** (2075′; **Grand Hôtel de la Savoie*, with the casino, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 140 beds, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 13-18 fr.; *Hôtel des Bains*, R. from 4, pens. from 10 fr., both in the grounds of the baths), a sulphur-bath, which was destroyed by a burst of the Glacier de Tête-Rousse (p. 347) in 1892, but has been rebuilt in a higher and safer position. A shady path leads in 20 min. from the baths (road from Le Fayet 2¼ M.; omn. 1¼ fr.) to **St. Gervais-Village** (2680′; **Hôt. du Mont Joly*, 180 beds, R. from 3, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel*, 100 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Hôt. du Mont Blanc*, 80 beds, pens. 8-11 fr.; **Splendid Hôt. & des Etrangers*, 150 beds, pens. 8-12 fr., these four open June-Oct.; **Hôt. Regina*, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *Pens. de Genève*), a health-resort, finely situated. About 5 min. below the village is the *Cascade de Crépin*, a fall of the Bon-Nant (adm. 50 c.). — A Rack-and-Pinion Railway from the station of Le Fayet to the (1 M.) village of St. Gervais is to be opened in 1909. Electric tramway from St. Gervais viâ *Montivon* to the (4½ M.) *Col de Voza* (p. 349) under construction.

From St. Gervais a road leads viâ *Bionnay* to (6 M.) *Les Contamines* (p. 349). — The *Mont Joly* (8290′) is ascended without difficulty from St. Gervais in 5 hrs. Descent to St. Nicolas-de-Véroce, comp. p. 350.

Walkers from Le Fayet may cross the **Col de la Forclaz** (5105′), between the *Tête Noire* (5800′) and the *Prarion* (6455′), to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr. to the pass). A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) is from St. Gervais viâ the *Chalet des Anglais*, the (2½ hrs.) *Pavillon du Prarion* (6100′; *Chalet-Hôtel, R. 2, B. 1½, S. 2¼ fr.), with a splendid view, and the *Col de Voza* (p. 349). An excursion to the *Tête Rousse* may be easily combined with this last (from the Pavillon du Prarion 5-6 hrs., with guide; see p. 349); the descent may be made viâ *Les Houches* to Chamonix in 5½ hrs., by a rocky path diverging at a workmen's hut on *Mt. Lachat*.

An attractive route (8-9 hrs., with guide) for mountaineers leads from Le Fayet to *Sixt* viâ the *Escaliers de Platé*, the *Chalets de Platé* (p. 330), and the **Portettaz** (7820′). Fine view; better from the *Pointe de Platé* (8375′; ¾ hr.). We descend to the chalets of *Salles* (6200′) and through an imposing ravine with fine waterfalls *(La Pleureuse, Cascade du Rouget)* to *Salvagny* and *Sixt* (p. 330).

From Le Fayet to *Annecy* viâ *Flumet* and the *Col des Aravis* or viâ *Ugines* (motor-omnibus in summer), see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

The Electric Railway to Chamonix crosses the Bon-Nant and the Arve to (2 M.) *Chedde* (1965′; Hôt. National), beyond which, to the right, is the large electro-chemical establishment of *Corbin & Co.* The line now gradually ascends and, describing a wide curve, again crosses the Arve by a handsome iron bridge of 150′ span. On the left bank it threads a short tunnel and enters the wooded valley of *Le Châtelard*, where it passes the (3 M.) first electric power-house of the railway and, beyond another short tunnel, reaches the station of (4½ M.) *Servoz-Gorges de la Diosaz* (Hôt.-Café de la Gare).

On the left a road leads across the Arve to (1 M.) *Servoz* (2785′; Hôt. de l'Europe, L. 2½, pens. 6 fr.; Hôt. de la Diosaz; de la Fougère; des Cascades), whence we may visit (1 hr. there and back) the ***Gorges de**

la Diosaz (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine $^2/_3$ M. in length, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades.—From Servoz to Sixt (p. 330) over the *Col du Dérochoir* (7340′), $7^1/_2$ hrs. (guide), toilsome but interesting.

Beyond the Servoz station the line ascends rapidly for about a mile, and passes the ($5^1/_2$ M.) second power-house of the company, with a force of 10,800 HP. derived from a waterfall 310′ in height. To the S.E. appear the Dôme du Gouter and the jagged Aiguille du Midi (p. 346). The line passes through the short *Tunnel de la Cascade* and crosses the wild gorge of the Arve, below the old bridge of *Ste. Marie*, by an imposing **Viaduct* with seven arches of 50′ span and a central arch of 82′ span, 165′ above the foaming torrent. $7^1/_2$ M. *Les Houches* (3215′; Hôt. des Montées; de la Gare, pens. $4^1/_2$-6 fr.), opposite the village of that name (p. 349), at the entrance of the Chamonix valley. To the right opens a view of the Mont Blanc range with its glaciers: first the *Glacier de Taconnaz*, then the imposing *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 345), descending far into the valley. The railway skirts the right bank of the Arve for about a mile and then crosses the river to the station of (10 M.) *Les Bossons* (Hôt.-Pens. des Familles, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. de la Gare, pens. from 5 fr.). After crossing the Arve twice more we reach the terminus at ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Chamonix*, on the E. side of the village.

ii. Viâ Sixt.

Railway from Geneva to ($3^3/_4$ M., in 13 min.) *Annemasse*. Steam Tramway from Annemasse to *Samoëns*, $27^1/_4$ M., in 3 hrs. (3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 20 c.). Omnibus from Samoëns to *Sixt* ($3^1/_2$ M., in 40 min.; fare 1 fr., there and back $1^1/_2$ fr.). From Sixt to *Chamonix*, Bridle Path (11 hrs.) over the Col d'Anterne and Col du Brévent (guide, 18 fr., needless in good weather), rather fatiguing if we traverse both passes during the heat of the day (better spend night at the Chalet-Hôtel d'Anterne, p. 331). Splendid views of Mont Blanc.

From Geneva to ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Annemasse*, see p. 326. At the N. end of Annemasse the tramway turns to the E. (right) and runs viâ *Malbrande, Bas-Monthoux*, and *Borly* to (8 M.) *La Bergue* (1680′).

The **Pralaire** (4630′), the S. peak of the *Voirons* (p. 289), may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Lucinges* and *Les Gets*.

$9^1/_2$ M. *Bonne*, on the *Menoge*. Branch-line to (8 M.) *Bonneville*, see p. 327.—From ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Fillinges* (1784′; inn) a diligence runs twice daily to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Boëge* (Hôt. des Allobroges), the best starting-point for the *Voirons* (2 hrs.; see p. 288).—Then through the valley of the *Foron* to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Viuz-en-Sallaz* (2007′). To the left is the *Pointe des Braffes* (4940′), to the right the *Môle*.

16 M. **St. Jeoire** (1925′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Blanc*, pens. 5 fr.; *Couronne; Hôt. des Alpes; Restaurant Blanc*), a little town, with the château of *Fléchère* and a statue of *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, who was born here.

From St. Jeoire a steam-tramway (fares 60 or 35 c.) runs viâ ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Pont du Risse* (p. 330), *Le Breuillet*, and the Giffre, to *Marignier* (p. 327).

The ***Môle** (6132′), which commands the Arve valley and Mont Blanc,

is ascended in 4 hrs. from St. Jeoire (guide 5 fr.), by the chalets of *Char d'en-bas*, *Char d'en-haut*, *L'Ecutieu* (small inn), and the *Côte à Meulet*. A somewhat shorter route leads by *La Tour*, the *Granges de Bovère*, the *Grange à Béroud*, and the *Petit-Môle* (p. 327).

17½ M. *Pont du Risse* (see p. 329). The road ascends a narrow gorge, and then enters the valley of the *Giffre*, to the left. 20 M. *Mieussy* (2225′), at the W. base of the *Pointe de Marcelly* (see below). In front rise the Buet and Mont Blanc.

24¼ M. **Taninges** (2203′; **Hôt. de Paris; Hôt. du Bras de Fer*, pens. from 5 fr.), a busy little town (2249 inhab.) with the old abbey of *Mélan*, now a school. Route to *Cluses*, see p. 327.

A steep bridle-path (mule 5 fr.) leads hence to the N.W. to (3 hrs.) **Le Praz de Lys** (5019′; **Hôt. du Praz de Lys*, pens. 5-6 fr.), a health-resort with a fine view, whence the *Pointe de Marcelly* (6585′; magnificent view) may be easily ascended in 1½ hr., with guide. — From Taninges viâ *Les Gets* to *St. Jean d'Aulph* and *Thonon*, in the valley of the Drance, see p. 317. Diligence daily from Taninges to *Morzine* (p. 317) in 3¼ hrs.

We ascend the valley of the *Giffre*, by *La Palud*, *Jutteninge*, *Verchaix-Morillon*, *Les Chenets*, and *Le Bérouze* (Pens. Ballaloud, from 5 fr.) to —

31 M. **Samoëns** (2280′; pop. 2505; **Hôt. Bellevue*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *du Commerce*, very fair; *du Giffre; Croix d'Or; Pens. La Falconnière*, on the hillside, pens. 5-6 fr.), prettily situated at the base of the *Rochers de Criou* (7380′). Fine view from the chapel above the church (10 min.). The Alpine garden of *La Jaysiana*, founded by Mme. Cognacq-Jay in 1904 and covering an area of 7 acres, on a hill crowned by a ruined castle, deserves a visit.

From Samoëns to (7 hrs.) *Champéry* in the Val d'Illiez, over the *Col de la Golèse* and *Col de Coux*, see p. 322; over the *Col de Jouplane* or the *Col de la Golèse* to (4 hrs.) *Morzine*, see p. 317.

Beyond Samoëns the road enters the defile of the *Gorges des Tines*. As the valley expands we see before us the precipices of the Buet, to our right the Pointe de Salles and the Pointe des Places, and to our left the Pointe de Tanneverge (p. 331).

36 M. **Sixt**, or *L'Abbaye de Sixt* (2485′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Fer à Cheval*, in the old abbey, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.).

Environs. In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting snow, the environs of Sixt abound in fine waterfalls, there being no fewer than thirty in the upper part of the valley alone, which is called from its shape **Vallée du Fer à Cheval**. In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles to five or six. Omnibus from Sixt (from Samoëns, see above) to the *Cantine du Fer à Cheval* once or twice daily in 40 min. (there and back 1½ fr.). It is preferable to drive from Samoëns direct to the Fer à Cheval in one of the carriages waiting at the station; a good luncheon (2½ fr.) may be obtained at the Cantine. Attractive excursion thence, through the débris of a landslip of 1602, to the (1½ hr.) *Fond de la Combe* (3275′), at the head of the valley, with a waterfall.

Fine views from the *Collet d'Anterne* (5900′), 3½ hrs. to the S., and from the *Croix de Commune* (6340′), 3½-4 hrs. to the E. — The ***Tête Pelouse** (8120′), ascended viâ the *Lac de Gers* in 6 hrs., with guide, offers no difficulty; fine view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made over the stony slopes ('lapiaz') of the *Désert de Platé* to the *Chalets de Platé*, and then over the *Escaliers de Platé* to *Le Fayet* (p. 328; dizzy path, recalling

the Gemmi).—The **Pointe de Salles** (8183′), from the (4hrs.) *Chalets de Salles* (p. 328) by the S.W. side in 2 hrs. (with guide), not difficult. The ascent by the E. side demands skilful climbing.—The **Pointe de Tanneverge** (9785′; 9 hrs.; with guide), by the *Col de Tanneverge* (8190′), is difficult, but commands a splendid view. Steep descent from the col to the (2 hrs.) *Barberine Club Hut* (p. 333).

The ***Buet** (10,200′) may be ascended from Sixt in 6 hrs. (fatiguing but interesting; guide necessary, 23 fr., incl. return). About 1/2 hr. beyond *Salvagny* (see below) a new bridle-path leads to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Cantine du Buet* (6560′; to be opened in 1910), whence (path under construction) we ascend by the ridge of the *Grenairon* (9090′) and the N. arête, to the (3 hrs.) summit (comp. p. 334). Descent to the (2 hrs.) *Pierre à Bérard*, see p. 334.

From **Sixt** to *Champéry* over the *Col de Sagerou*, see p. 322; to *Le Fayet* by the *Portettaz*, or over the *Col du Dérochoir*, see p. 328.

The bridle-path to the Col d'Anterne (to Chamonix 11 hrs.) ascends the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., past two picturesque waterfalls on the right, to (1/2 hr.) *Salvagny*. Beyond the Buet path (see above) it zigzags up a grassy hill to the left, past the *Cascade du Rouget* (p. 328), to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Chalets des Fonds* (4530′; rfmts.), at the W. foot of the Buet. About 8 min. farther on, beyond the bridge, we ascend to the right in numerous windings to (2 hrs.) the *Signal* or *Bas du Col d'Anterne* (6810′). We then traverse the undulating plateau, skirting the *Lac d'Anterne* (6693′), and ascend to (1 1/2 hr.; 10 M. from Sixt) the ***Col d'Anterne** (7435′), where a stupendous view of the Mont Blanc chain is suddenly revealed. We descend to the left (path to the right to *Ayer* and *Servoz*, p. 328; 2 1/2 hrs.) to the (20 min.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Col d'Anterne* (6150′; plain but good) and into the valley of the *Diosaz*, which we cross after 1 hr. by a wooden bridge (5535′). We then ascend to the (2 1/4 hrs.) **Col du Brévent** (7770′), which also affords a superb view of Mont Blanc. Descent, chiefly through wood, viâ *Planpraz* (p. 344) to (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

73. From Martigny to Chamonix viâ Salvan.

22 1/2 M. Electric Tramway in 3-3 1/4 hrs. (2nd class 18 fr. 35, 3rd cl. 13 fr. 25): to *Vallorcine*, 13 1/2 M., Swiss Federal Railway in 2-2 1/2 hrs.; from Vallorcine (change of carriages) to *Chamonix*, 9 M., Chemin de Fer Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée in 1 hr. 4-1 hr. 14 minutes.

Martigny (1542′), see p. 311. From the railway-station the tramway traverses the town to the (1/2 M.) station of *Martigny-Ville*, then runs to the N.W., crossing the Drance, to (3/4 M.) *La Bâtiaz*, at the foot of the castle-hill, and follows the high-road to the station of (2 3/4 M.) **Vernayaz** (p. 311), at the entrance to the *Gorges du Trient* (p. 311). The line crosses the Trient and ascends the hillside (rack-and-pinion for 1 1/2 M.), threading two tunnels and commanding fine views of the Rhone valley and the Dent de Morcles. It then describes a double bend (curved tunnel) and

ascends to the rocky plateau of the *Plan du Sourd* and to the (5 M.) station of *Salvan* (3074′), at the N. end of the village.

Salvan. — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel, open May 15th-Sept. 30th, 70 beds at 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mon-Repos, near the station, 50 beds, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Gorges du Trièg, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue, June 1st-Oct. 1st, R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair; Union, moderate; Hôt.-Pens. Bel-Air; Hôt. Suisse & de la Poste, pens. 4½-6½ fr., well spoken of; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, pens. 4½-5 fr.; Pens. Joli-Site, du Luisin, de la Place. — *Engl. Church Serv.* in summer.

Salvan (3230′) is much frequented as a summer-resort. In the village is a large erratic boulder; interesting prehistoric sculptures.

Excursions (guides, Louis Gaspar and Fréd. Coquoz, Louis, Fr., and Pierre Louis Délez, Jos. and Jean Louis Fournier, Maur. Décaillet, Em. Revaz, and Alex. Bochatay). From (1 M.) *Les Marécottes* (see below) a direct path, affording a series of fine views, leads, largely through wood, viâ *La Crête* (4380′) and *Fenestral* (5888′) to the (3½ hrs.) *Col de la Gueulaz* (p. 333). — A good path leads by the hamlets of *Biolley* (3250′; Pens. Cheseaux; Pens. Joli-Site) and *Les Granges* (3425′; *Hôt. des Gorges du Dailley; Pens. Gay-Balmaz; Pens. Mon-Séjour, 4½ fr.) and the *Col de la Matze* (4210′) to the *Salanfe Valley* and (1½ hr.) *Van d'En Haut* (4430′; see below). We may return through the fine ***Gorges du Dailley** (made accessible by steps), at the end of which is the picturesque **Cascade du Dailley*, on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Salanfe forms the Pissevache Fall (p. 310). — A fine view of Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, etc., is obtained from the **Mayens de la Creuse** (5790′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary), to which an attractive path (suited for riding) leads through wood. — A bridle-path leads viâ *Les Granges* and *Van d'En Haut* (see above) to the (3½ hrs.) **Salanfe Alp** (6280′; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent du Midi*), an admirable point of view (ascent of the *Dent du Midi*, see below). — ***Luisin** (9140′; 6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), not difficult: from Salvan viâ the (2½ hrs.) chalets of *Emaney* (6070′; accommodation) to the (2 hrs.) *Col* or *Chieu d'Emaney* (p. 322), and then to the right by the arête to the (1 hr.) summit. Descent in 2 hrs. to the *Salanfe Alp*. — **Dent du Midi** (*Haute Cime*, 10,696′; 8 hrs.; guide 20, with descent to Champéry 25 fr.), a toilsome but attractive expedition. From the (3½ hrs.) *Salanfe Alp* (see above) we ascend to the (1¾ hr.) *Col de Susanfe* (p. 322). Then by the S. arête to the *Col des Paresseux* (10,043′) and the (2½ hrs.) W. and highest peak. The other peaks are more difficult (comp. p. 322). — **Tour Sallières** (10,588′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), viâ Emaney (see above) and the S.E. side, difficult (better from the Barherine Hut, see p. 333).

From Salvan the train ascends in windings and threads a tunnel to the station of (6 M.) **Les Marécottes** (3385′), below the village (3575′; *Hôt. des Marécottes*, May-Oct., pens. 5-9 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de l'Espérance; Pens. de l'Avenir*, 4-5 fr.; *Pens. Jolimont*, 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Blanc*, pens. 4-5 fr.; all very fair; Engl. Ch. Serv.), a charmingly situated summer-resort. Farther on, the line is carried along the hillside high above the valley of the Trient and beyond two tunnels crosses the gorge of the *Trièg* by a viaduct 140′ in height, to the station of (7 M.) **Le Trétien**, or *Triquent* (3484′), above the village of that name (3260′; Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Rose, pens. 4-5 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. de la Dent du Midi, pens. 4-4½ fr.), whence we may visit the **Gorges du Trièg*, with their picturesque waterfalls (adm. 1 fr.; restaurant).

The line continues on the precipitous hill-slope, at places almost perpendicularly above the deep gorge of the Trient, to the station of (9 M.) *Finhaut-Giétroz* (4025′), below the village of —

Finhaut. — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel Bristol, May-Oct., R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3-4, D. 4-5, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel de Finhaut, May 1st-Sept. 30th, 74 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Bel-Oiseau & Villa Victoria, 110 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. du Grand-Combin, 74 beds, pens. 6-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mont-Fleuri, 60 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beauséjour, 60 beds, pens. from 6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Blanc, 50 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. du Glacier, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Perron, pens. from 4½ fr.; Croix Fédérale, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of; Pens. des Alpes, 4-5 fr. — About 2 M. to the S.W. on the Châtelard road is the finely situated *Hôt. de Giétroz (4385′; 60 beds at 2-3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.), with view of Mont Blanc.

Finhaut or *Fins-Hauts* (4060′) is charmingly situated and much frequented. Fine view of the valley of the Trient, with the Glacier du Trient. Engl. Church (serv. in summer).

Excursions (guide, Justin Langon). The *Bel-Oiseau* (8655′; 4 hrs., with guide), *La Rebarmaz* (8115′; 3½ hrs., with guide), the *Fontanabran* (8849′; 4-4½ hrs., with guide), and the *Luisin* (9140′; 6 hrs., with guide) are interesting though somewhat toilsome. — From Finhaut a good path ascends to the W. to the (2½ hrs.) ***Col de la Gueulaz** (6380′), to the S. of the Bel-Oiseau, with a splendid view, across the Barberine Valley, of Mont Blanc, the Glacier du Trient, etc., and of the Bernese Alps to the E. The view is still better from the rocky knob of ***Six Jeur** (6745′), 20 min. to the S.E. of the col. A steep descent leads into the Eau-Noire Valley to the chalets of *Emosson*, whence we ascend through a rocky gorge on the right bank of the Eau-Noire to the (1¼ hr.) **Cabane de Barberine** of the S.A.C. (6135′; guard). This is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Bel-Oiseau* (see above; 2½ hrs.), the *Fontanabran* (2½ hrs.), *La Finive* (9440′; 3½ hrs.), the *Pointe des Rosses* (9725′; 3½ hrs.; all four easy), the *Pointe de Tanneverge* (9785′; 4½ hrs., by the *Col de Tanneverge;* trying), the *Mont Ruan* (10,099′; 5½ hrs., by the *Glacier des Fonds* and the S.W. arête; rather difficult), and the *Tour Sallières* (10,588′; 7 hrs., by the S. arête; laborious; comp. p. 332). Over the *Col de Tanneverge* to *Sixt*, see p. 331 (descent sometimes difficult and not free from danger); over the *Col de Barberine* to *Emaney*, p. 322.

The line then crosses three tributaries of the Trient and leads through wood at about the same level. To the left opens the valley of Trient, with the beautiful Glacier du Trient. We now gradually descend, passing through two tunnels, into the wooded valley of the *Eau-Noire* to the station of (11 M.) *Châtelard-Village* (3704′), and proceed past the *Restaurant de la Madeleine*, where the Tête-Noire road diverges on the left (see p. 337), to the Swiss frontier-station of (12 M.) **Châtelard-Trient** (3680′; *Buffet; Hôt. Suisse du Châtelard*, May-Oct., 50 R. at 2-4, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.). — Walkers may visit hence (1½ hr. there and back) the *Cascade de Barberine*, a fine waterfall 320′ in height (adm. 1 fr.).

The line crosses the *Eau-Noire* (short tunnel) and ascends its narrow rocky valley to (13½ M.) **Vallorcine** (4140′; *Hôt. de la Gare Internationale*, plain), the first French station (change of carriages; French railway-time is 55 min. behind Central European time). No custom-house revision (comp. p. 326). — The line now

ascends more rapidly, past an electric power station, and crosses the Eau-Noire. Straight on appear the sharp needles of the Aig. des Grands-Charmoz and its neighbours, then the Aig. Verte and Aig. du Dru (p. 342). — 15 M. **Le Buet** (4400′; *Hôt. Bellevue*, 1/4 M. from the station, R. from 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. from 4 fr.; *Hôtel du Buet et de la Gare*, R. from 1 1/2, L. 2, D. 2 1/2, pens. 4-6 fr.).

The *Buet (10,200′) may be ascended hence in 6-6 1/2 hrs. (not difficult and highly attractive; guide from Chamonix 15, incl. a night at Pierre à Bérard 20 fr.). From the station we take the road to the Col des Montets (see below) and after a few paces diverge to the right to the (10 min.) hamlet of *La Poya*, at the mouth of the wild valley of the upper Eau-Noire *(Vallée de Bérard)*. A bridle-path ascends the right bank, past the (20 min.) picturesque *Cascade de Bérard*, and crosses the Eau-Noire (to the left, the precipitous rocks of *Mont Oreb*, 8710′) to the (2 hrs.) *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (6310′, plain accommodation; new inn on the left bank under construction). Thence a somewhat fatiguing ascent leads, first to the W. and then to the N.W., skirting the *Aig. de Salenton* (8806′), to the *Table au Chantre*, where the view opens to the W., and finally over steep slopes of débris partly covered with snow, to the S.W. arête, and up this past a small open stone-hut (*Cabane Pictet*, 9974′) to the (4 hrs.) flat summit, which commands a magnificent and extensive view (Panorama by Fr. Eymann). The descent may be made to Chamonix through the valley of the Diosaz and over the Col du Brévent (p. 331); to Sixt see p. 331.

The Road to Argentière (3 M.; repaying for walkers) from the station of Le Buet ascends gradually to the (20 min.) *Col des Montets* (4740′), the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve, where the view of the Mont Blanc chain opens (see below). We descend past the (1/4 hr.) prettily situated village of *Tréléchamp* (4640′; Hôt.-Pens. du Col des Montets, pens. 5-8 fr., well spoken of), and in long windings through sparse larch-woods enter the valley of the Arve. 25 min. Argentière.

The railway turns to the S.E. and passes under the ridge to the E. of the *Col des Montets* (see above) by means of a tunnel 1 1/4 M. in length (highest point 4547′). At the exit, where the whole *Mont Blanc chain suddenly appears, is the (16 1/2 M.) station of *Montroc*. We now cross the Arve and the road from Le Tour (Col de Balme, p. 337); to the right, the village of *Les Frasserands*.

17 1/2 M. **Argentière.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel du Planet, in a commanding position (4495′), 1 M. above the village, open in winter also, 70 beds, R. from 3 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; omnibus from Montroc station 1 fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. de la Couronne, R. 2 1/2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc et du Chardonnet, R. 3, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. du Glacier & Terminus, R. 1 1/2-3, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; Bellevue & Terrasse, R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, pens. 9 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. du Globe et de la Gare, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, D. 3, pens. 7-12 fr., very fair. — Branch office of the Chamonix guides (p. 339).

Argentière (4100′), a finely situated village (500 inhab.), is well adapted for a stay. On the left the *Glacier d'Argentière* descends between the *Aiguille Verte* (right) and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (left).

***Glacier d'Argentière.** Bridle-path (guide unnecessary; mule and attendant, 12 fr.) from Argentière to the (2 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de Logman* (6703′; 25 beds at 3-4, B. 1 1/2, L. or D. 3 1/2-4 fr.), 1/2 hr. above which we obtain a splendid survey of the grand 'séracs' of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In 1/4 hr. more the footpath ends and we obtain

a view of the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses *(Mer de Glace d'Argentière)* and of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noir, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Droites, Aig. Verte). The view from the glacier itself (guide necessary; to be brought from Argentière, 10 fr.) is still finer. We may ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the *Jardin d'Argentière* (8805′), a rocky 'islet' at the base of the Aiguille d'Argentière, with fine flora in summer; about ¾ hr. higher, at the S. foot of the Aig. d'Argentière, is a new refuge of the F.A.C. (9680′), a starting-point for the ascents of the Aig. d'Argentière, Tour Noir, etc. — Excursions from the Chalet-Hôtel de Lognan: *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540′; 7 hrs.; guide from Chamonix 65 fr.) and *Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,810′; 8 hrs.; guide 65 fr.), two difficult ascents, respectively accomplished first by R. Fowler in 1865, and A. Adams Reilly and Ed. Whymper in 1864. — To Orsières over the **Col du Chardonnet** (10,920′; 11 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), difficult, but very interesting. We ascend the steep Glacier d'Argentière and the Glacier du Chardonnet to (5½ hrs.) the col, between the Aiguille du Chardonnet and the Aiguille d'Argentière; then cross the *Glacier de Saleinaz* to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane de Saleinaz* (p. 362), and descend to (4 hrs.) *Orsières* (p. 363). — To Orsières over the **Col d'Argentière** (11,535′; 12 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), very difficult. The pass, which commands a fine view, lies between the *Tour Noir* (12,585′) and the *Aiguilles Rouges du Dolent* (12,110′). The dangerous descent leads across the *Glacier de la Neuvaz* to the chalets of *La Fouly* in the *Val Ferret* (p. 354). — To Courmayeur over the **Col Dolent** (11,625′; 14 hrs. with guide), between *Mont Dolent* (12,543′) and the *Aiguille de Triolet* (12,715′), another difficult expedition. The descent leads by the *Glacier du Pré de Bar* to the *Petit Col Ferret* (p. 354). — To the Montanvert over the **Col des Grands-Montets** (10,635′; 8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), laborious but very fine. The pass lies between the *Petite Aiguille Verte* (11,457′) and the *Aiguille des Grands-Montets* (10,827′; easily ascended from the col in ½ hr.), at the head of the steep *Glacier des Rognons*. — From the Chalet-Hôt. de Lognan we may return to the chalets of *Lognan* and *Pendant*, and follow the Chapeau route to (2½ hrs.) *Les Tines* (p. 343).

From Argentière to Orsières over the Col du Tour, 12-13 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), toilsome. We diverge to the left from the Col de Balme route at (35 min.) *Le Tour* (p. 337) and ascend over the moraine of the *Glacier du Tour*, and farther on over the glacier itself, to the **Col du Tour** (10,785′), between the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,640′) and the *Tête Blanche* (11,273′), both of which are easily climbed from the pass. We descend to the névé of the *Glacier du Trient*, where we either take to the right over the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710′) to the *Cabane de Saleinaz* (p. 362), or cross the *Col d'Orny* (p. 337) to the left to the *Cabane d'Orny* (p. 362).

Ascent of the **Buet*, see p. 334 (from Argentière to Pierre à Bérard, 3 hrs.).

The railway descends the right bank of the Arve, passing through a wooded defile and threading a tunnel, beyond which it crosses to the left bank short of (20 M.) **Les Tines** (3610′; *Hôt. Excelsior*, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de la Forêt*, pens. 5-8 fr.; *de la Gare & de la Mer de Glace*, 5-6 fr.). To the Chapeau, see p. 343. It then skirts the high-road (to the left, the village of *Les Bois*, p. 343) to —

21 M. **Les Praz-de-Chamonix.** — **Hotels.** *Splendid Hotel, 85 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Regina, 100 beds, R. 2-3, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. National, 100 beds, R. 2-2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. du Chalet des Praz, pens. 5-6 fr., well spoken of.

Les Praz-de-Chamonix (3540′), a prettily situated village, offers pleasant quarters for a stay. To the *Flégère*, see p. 344.

The line crosses the *Arveyron* (p. 343). — 22½ M. *Chamonix*.

The Road from Argentière to Chamonix (1¾ hr.) crosses to the left bank of the Arve at (10 min.) *Les Chazalets* (to the left, path to the Chalet-Hôtel de Lognan, p. 334). We next reach the houses of *Grassonnet* (Hôt. du Grassonnet, pens. 5-7 fr.) and (¼ hr.) *Les Iles*, 5 min. beyond which a bridge crosses the Arve to *La Joux* (ascent of the Flégère, see p. 345). — ½ M. *Le Lavancher* (3966′; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, 10 min. above the road, R. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 4½-5 fr.); to the Chapeau, see p. 343. — The road descends through a wooded defile. At (10 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 335) another path for the Chapeau diverges on the left (p. 343). The Mer de Glace and the village of Les Bois (p. 343) are seen on the left. — 20 min. *Les Praz-de-Chamonix* (railway-station, see p. 335). We finally cross the Arve to *Le Chable* and (½ hr.) *Chamonix*.

74. From Martigny to Chamonix by the Tête-Noire.

25 M. (to Le Châtelard 13, thence to Chamonix 12 M.). Omnibus (with 3-4 seats) from Martigny to Chamonix, or vice versâ, in 8-9 hrs.; fare 16 fr. and fee of ¾-1 fr. to the driver. — Carriage and pair between Martigny and Chamonix for 1-3 pers. 40 fr. and 5 fr. fee. Walkers (8½ hrs.; guide, 12 fr., superfluous) may send their luggage by diligence. — No custom-house revision (comp. p. 326).

Martigny (1542′), see p. 311. We follow the Great St. Bernard road (p. 361) through the long village of *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 311) to the *Drance Bridge* (1630′) and (½ hr.) the hamlet of *La Croix*. A notice on a house here indicates the steep old road to Chamonix, ascending to the right. Beyond (¼ hr.) the village of *Le Brocard* we ascend gradually to the right, through vineyards, orchards, meadows, and wood. 20 min. *Les Rappes;* 25 min. *La Fontaine;* 35 min. *Sergnieux* (2810′); ¼ hr. *Le Fay*. The road here ascends to the right in wide bends (short-cut by the old path). Looking back from the (40 min.) *Chalet de Bellevue* we enjoy a fine survey of the Rhone Valley. Then (¼ hr.) the *Chalet du Drapeau Suisse* (restaurant), and an ascent of 35 min. more past the *Pens. Chalet de la Forêt* to the **Col de la Forclaz,** or *Col de Trient* (4987′; *Hôtel Gay-Descombes*, R. 1½-2½, L. 2½, D. 3 fr., very fair; *Hôt. de la Fougère*, L. 2½, pens. 4-5 fr., well spoken of), 4 hrs. from Martigny. To the right, about 150 yds. from the col, is a point commanding a good view of the Trient Valley.

From the pass a nearly level path, laid with rails for the transportation of ice, leads to the (1½ hr.) ***Glacier du Trient** (lower end 5560′), the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (good view from a point about ½ hr. up the left side). Over the *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8790′) to *Champex*, 6½-7 hrs., with guide, see p. 362. — Another attractive route leads from Forclaz to the S.E. viâ *La Giète* and over the N.E. shoulder of the (2 hrs.) ***Pointe de Bovine** (7130′), commanding a grand view of the Bernese Alps and Grand-Combin, to the chalets of *Bovine*. About 20 min. farther on, we descend to the right (boy to show the way desirable) in steep zigzags, past *La Guraz* (5310′), across the *Durnant*, and through wood to the *Plan de l'Eau* (4365′), then past the chalets of *Revis*, and across the brook by the saw-mill, to *Champex d'en haut* and (2½ hrs.) *Lac Champex* (p. 362). — ***Arpille** (6830′), ascended in 1½ hr. from the Col de la Forclaz, see p. 311. Fine view also from the (2 hrs.) *Croix de Prelayes* (7770′),

to the S. of the col; grander from the *Pointe Ronde* (8710′; 4 hrs.; guide). — To the *Cabane d'Orny* (p. 362) by the *Glacier du Trient* and the **Col d'Orny** (10,270′), with the *Cabane Julien Dupuis* of the S.A.C., 7-8 hrs., with guide, laborious but repaying; the easy ascent of the *Pointe d'Orny* (10,742′) requires 1-1½ hr. more.

FROM THE COL DE LA FORCLAZ TO ARGENTIÈRE OVER THE COL DE BALME, 5 hrs., highly attractive; guide from Martigny 14 fr., unnecessary; horse to the Col de Balme 24 fr. (from the col to Le Tour the path is unfit for riding). After a descent of ¼ hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road (see below), and in 10 min. it crosses the Trient opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (see below; tavern). We ascend the meadows to the left and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir* ('nant', from *natare*, being the Savoyard for torrent), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level; it passes (20 min.) the chalets of *Les Arolles* (6223′) and (25 min.) the chalets of *Zerbazière* (*Les Herbagères*, 6820′), and (½ hr.) reaches the ***Col de Balme** (7232′; *Hôtel Suisse*, R. 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4 fr., well spoken of), the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb *View of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, des Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Goûter; also of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the snow-clad Buet, the Aiguilles Rouges, and the Brévent. In the opposite direction, over the Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland. — From the **Croix de Fer* or *Aiguille de Balme* (7695′), ½ hr. to the N.E. of the inn, Mont Blanc looks still grander; to the N.E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps; to the N., at our feet, lies the Tête-Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it.

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine flowers (often marshy in wet weather). On the right flows the *Arve* (p. 340), which rises on the Col de Balme. We cross several small brooks to the (¾ hr.) *Restaurant-Chalet du Charamillon* (5965′), and reach (½ hr.) *Le Tour* (4695′), where the carriage-road begins. To the left is the fine *Glacier du Tour* (p. 335). Beyond Le Tour (¼ M.) we cross the *Buisme*, which drains the Glacier du Tour, and proceed to the right to (20 min.) *Montroc* (p. 334), or to the left, passing below the Hôtel du Planet, to (½ hr.) *Argentière* (p. 334).

The road now descends in steep curves, with a view of the Glacier du Trient and the Aiguille du Tour to the left, and in ½ hr. reaches the village of **Trient** (4280′; **Grand-Hôtel de Trient*, 70 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Glacier*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*), situated in an expansion of the valley. Farther down we cross the Trient and descend through wood, high above the brawling stream, to the (1½ M.) rocks of the **Tête-Noire**, with the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (3966′; R. 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 6-8 fr.). To the N.W. rises the Bel-Oiseau, to the N.E. the Dent de Morcles and the Grand-Muveran.

A steep path descends by the hotel to the left to the (20 min.) **Gouffre de la Tête-Noire**, a ravine of the *Trient*, with waterfalls and a natural bridge (*'Pont Mystérieux'*). Tickets at the hotel (1 fr., incl. guide).

The road threads a tunnel (10 min.) and descends to a (25 min.) bridge over the *Eau Noire*, 10 min. beyond which is the station of *Châtelard-Trient*. Thence to *Chamonix*, see pp. 333-335.

75. Chamonix and Environs.

Hotels (generally crowded in July and August; rooms should be secured beforehand). The omnibus of the Société Forestier meets the trains (1 fr., incl. 66 lbs. of luggage). *Grand-Hôtel Cachat et du Mont-Blanc (Pl. a), with garden, open May-Oct., 190 beds, R. 4-9, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Couttet et du Parc (Pl. c p), frequented by the English, with garden and central heating, 140 beds, R. 4-10, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 12-20 fr. (in the garden is a monument to the late president of the Engl. Alpine Club, C. F. Mathews, d. 1905); *Grand-Hôtel Royal et de Saussure (Pl. r s), with garden, in summer only, 90 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Impérial et Métropole (Pl. i m), May 15th-Oct. 1st, 120 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre (Pl. a g), with garden, May 20th-Oct. 10th, 90 R. at 4-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-16 fr.; *Savoy Hotel (Pl. c), in an open situation, with garden, in summer only, 90 beds, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Alpes (Pl. b), 170 beds, with garden and central heating, R. 3-6, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-14 fr.; *Hôt. Moderne et Victoria (Pl. m v), in summer only, 100 beds, R. 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-14 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Beaurivage et des Anglais (Pl. b a), frequented by the English, with garden, in summer only, 90 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste (Pl. p), 80 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôtel de France et de l'Union (Pl. d), 90 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Mer de Glace (Pl. e), with garden, May 1st-Nov. 1st, 73 beds, R. 2½-10, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Touring-Hôtel & du Louvre (Pl. z), 60 beds, R. 3-7, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. Beaulieu (Pl. x), R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt.-Restaur. du Nord (Pl. y), R. 2-3½, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7½-9 fr.; *Hôtel Beau-Site et Continental (Pl. b c), 80 beds, R. 3-6, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris (Pl. f), with garden and central heating, 60 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche (Pl. g), 74 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 9-12 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue (Pl. q), R. from 2½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-8 fr., well spoken of; *Hôtel Central (Pl. h), 70 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt. Belvedere (Pl. v), in an open situation at the N. end of the town, with garden, May-Oct., 60 beds, R. 2-5, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. i), 70 beds at 2-5, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Allobroges (Pl. s), with garden, May 1st-Oct. 15th, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. Breton, Rne Nationale, R. 2½-5, B. 1, L. 2, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Balmat (Pl. k), R. 1½-4, D. 2½, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt. Suisse (Pl. l), May 1st-Oct. 15th, R. 2-3, pens. from 7 fr.; Hôtel Bristol (Pl. r), R. 3, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. de la Paix (Pl. n), R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt. de Chamonix (Pl. o), R. 1½-3½, B. 1, L. 2, D. 2½, pens. 7-9 fr. — *At the Station:* *Hôt. de l'Univers et de Genève (Pl. u g), with café-restaurant, in summer only, 100 beds, R. from 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. des Etrangers (Pl. t), with central heating, 70 beds, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. International (Pl. w); Hôt. du Chemin de Fer (Pl. u). — About ⅓ M. above the church, quietly situated (3560'): Hôt.-Pens. des Chalets de la Côte, with garden, pens. 8-12 fr.

The following hotels are open in winter: Gr.-Hôt. Couttet & du Parc, Gr.-Hôt. des Alpes, Hôt. du Nord, Hôt. Beau-Site & Continental, Hôt. Croix-Blanche, Hôt. de Paris, Hôt. de l'Europe, Hôt. de la Paix, Hôt. Balmat, Hôt. Bristol, Hôt. de Chamonix, Hôt. des Etrangers, Hôt. International.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Café de la Terrasse* (Pl. m), on the Arve, well spoken of; *Anglo-American Bar*, at the Hôt. de l'Union (see above); *Café de la Couronne*, opposite the Hôt. Suisse; *Brasserie de Munich*, Avenue de la Gare; *Pâtisserie des Alpes* (confectioner), opposite the post-office

Sixt
Vallorcine
Martigny
Orsières
Aoste
St Gervais
Servoz
le Fayet
Mont Buet
Mt Oreb
Col de Balme
Zermepi
Aig. de Salenton
Col des Fonds
Aig. de Bérard
Belvédère
Aiguilles Rouges
Vallée de Chamonix
Argentière
Glacier du Tour
Aig. du Tour
Aig. du Chardonnet
Aig. d'Argentière
Glacier d'Argentière
Tête à l'Ane
Pte Noire de Pormenaz
le Brévent
CHAMONIX
les Houches
Aig. Verte
Aig. du Dru
Mer de Glace
Mt Dolent
Aig. de Triolet
Aig. de Talèfre
Aig. du Moine
Aig. de Blaitière
Aig. du Plan
Aig. du Midi
Aig. de Leschaux
Gdes Jorasses
Aig. du Géant
Aig. de Rochefort
Mt Blanc du Tacul
Mt Maudit
Aig. du Goûter
Dôme du Goûter
MONT BLANC
Aig. de Bionnassay
Aig. Blanche
Aig. Noire de Péteret
Tête Carrée
Aig. de Trélatête
Aig. des Glaciers
Mt du Brouillard
Val Ferret
Val Veni
Courmayeur
Entrèves
Dolonne
Pré St Didier
Morgex
Tête Bernarde
Aig. de Chambave
Tête de Licone
Tête Ruminna
Tête d'Arp
Mt Berio Blanc
Mt Percé
Mt Fortin

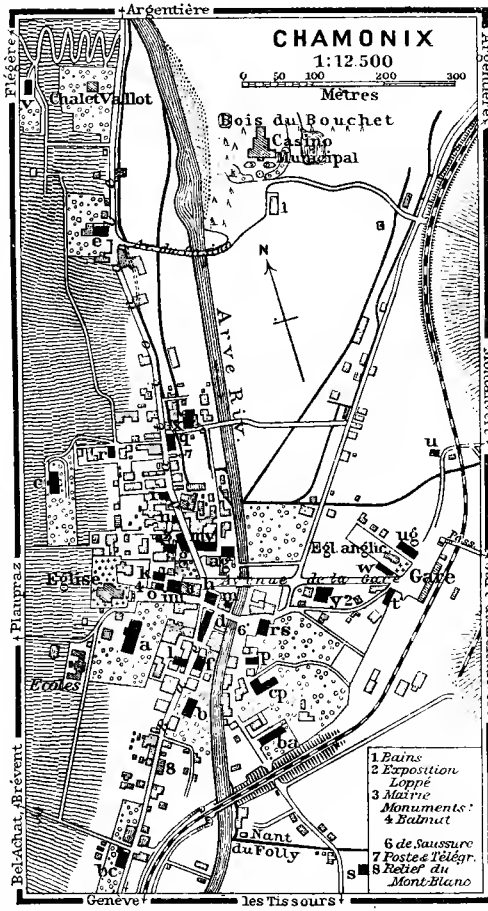
Casino Municipal in the Bois du Bouchet (p. 340), with café, theatre, and card-room; concerts daily in the morning and afternoon. Adm. to the park 25 c., to the park and the Casino 1 fr.

Baths (Pl. 1) near the Casino Municipal.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 7), in the Rue Nationale. — *Library*, adjoining the guides' office.

English Church (p. 340), with regular services during the season.

The Collection of Pictures (Pl. 2) of *M. Gabriel Loppé*, the painter of Alpine scenery, situated in the Avenue de la Gare, not far from the station, is worth seeing (closed 12-1.30; small fee). — At the W. end of the village is J. Demarchi's *Relief of the Mont Blanc Group* (Pl. 8), constructed of different kinds of rock arrauged as in nature (adm. 1 fr.).



Guides (office adjoining the Hôt. Impérial). A guide is unnecessary for the *Montanvert*, the *Flégère*, the *Brévent*, the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, and the *Pierre Pointue*. The paths are so minutely described in these pages that they can hardly he mistaken, and opportunities of asking the way are frequent. Crossing the Glacier des Bossons, see p. 345; across the Mer de Glace, see p. 342. — The guides at Chamonix form a society under a *Guide-Chef*, who assigns them to applicants in rotation; but members of Alpine clubs or single ladies may choose their own guides and should in any case ascertain that the selected or assigned guide is familiar with the proposed route. The guides are not hound to carry haggage. — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: Alphonse Simond, Joseph, Jean, and Camille Ravanel, Jos.-Arist. Simond, Ed. Payot, Jos. Demarchi, Fr. Mugnier, Léon Claret-Tournier, J. A. Devouassoud, Jules Burnet, Cam. Simond, L. Favret, Fr. Couttet, Jos. and Ern. Simond, Hubert Charlet, Ern. Ravanel, Jos. Couttet, Jules and Alfred Balmat,

Joseph and Paul Cachat. — Several of them are accustomed also to skis (guides skieurs).

Mules. The charges are the same as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much more is charged for the attendant. But one attendant is sufficient for two mules.

Points of Interest. The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix. Those who have one day only at command may early in the morning ascend (rack-and-pinion railway in 1 hr.) the *Montanvert* (p. 341), descend on foot across the *Mer de Glace* to the *Chapeau* (p. 343) and to *Les Tines*, and ascend thence (or from Chamonix) to the *Flégère* (p. 344); or from Montanvert they may proceed to the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (p. 345) and thence return to Chamonix. The ascent of the *Brévent* (p. 343) requires almost a whole day; trained walkers may descend to *Planpraz* and Chamonix (about 3½ hrs. there and back).

The best map of the Mont Blanc Chain is that by *Barbey, Imfeld*, and *Kurz* (1:50,000; 2nd ed., 1905; 10 fr.). MM. *J.* and *H. Vallot* of Paris have been engaged since 1892 in the preparation of a new map (1:20,000), of which a sheet containing the nearer environs of Chamonix was published in 1907 (1½ fr.).

The ***Valley of Chamonix** (3415′; pop. about 4800), 12 M. long, ½ M. wide, watered by the *Arve*, runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the *Mont Blanc* chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the *Glacier du Tour*, *Glacier d'Argentière*, *Mer de Glace*, and *Glacier des Bossons*, and on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent*. The valley was first brought into cultivation by a Benedictine priory in the 12th cent. (hence its former name of *Le Prieuré*), but it remained practically unknown until the 18th cent., when it was visited by the English travellers Pococke and Windham (1741) and the Genevese naturalists De Saussure (see below) and Bourrit (1769). It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

The village of **Chamonix** (800 inhab.), on both banks of the Arve, is a tourists' centre of the first class, recently frequented in winter also. Opposite the station is the *English Church* (in the churchyard are several tombs of mountaineers). The Avenue de la Gare leads straight on across the Arve to the Rue Nationale (see below). About 1 min. short of the bridge a street to the left leads to an open space on the left bank of the Arve, in which rises the *Saussure Monument* (Pl. 6), unveiled in 1887, on the centenary of the first ascent of Mont Blanc. The bronze group (by J. Salmson), on a granite pedestal, represents H. B. de Saussure (1740-99) and J. Balmat looking up to Mont Blanc (p. 346). Crossing the Arve, we reach the central point of Chamonix, at the intersection of the busy *Rue Nationale* and the *Rue de l'Eglise*. The latter ascends to the *Parish Church*, in front of which is a boulder of granite with a medallion-portrait of Balmat (Pl. 4).

Walks. A pretty walk may be taken to the (½ M.) *Casino Municipal* (p. 339), in the *Bois du Bouchet*, on the left bank of the Arve. — To reach the *Source of the Arveyron* (p. 343) from the Casino we cross the railway and proceed to the left through wood, skirting the hillside, farther on

crossing the bridge to the left and ascending the left bank (2 hrs. there and back). — *Cascade du Dard* and *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 345). — *Les Gaillands* (p. 345). — To the *Cascade de Blaitière*, on the hillside to the E. of Chamonix, 1/2 hr. (adm. 1/2 fr.; rfmts.). The path diverges to the right from the route to Montanvert (see below). — *Gorges de la Diosaz* (p. 328; electric railway to Servoz).

The ***Montanvert** or **Montenvers** (6267′), a height on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the view it affords of the Mer de Glace and also as headquarters by mountaineers. Rack-and-Pinion Railway from Chamonix in 1 hr. (fare 1st class 12 fr. 50, 2nd class 8 fr. 25 c.; there and back 17 fr. 10 c. or 12 fr.). The station, to the E. of the railway station (p. 340), is reached by an iron footbridge from the Place de la Gare. The railway (3 M. in length; maximum gradient 22 : 100) ascends, at first gradually and then more rapidly, describing a long bend, to the (1 M.) passing-station of *Les Planards* (4210′; view of Chamonix to the right). It then approaches the *Torrent du Grépon*, turns back, threading a curved tunnel of 328 yds. (the windows should be shut), towards the N.E., and ascends (22 : 100) the wooded hillside to the (2 M.) passing-station of *Le Caillet* (5247′). Farther on, the line passes over two viaducts (views of the valley of Chamonix), describes a sharp bend towards the S., where the view of the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille du Dru is suddenly disclosed, and proceeds to the (3 M.) station of Montanvert (6275′), 3 min. to the S. of the hotel.

The Bridle Path (2 1/2 hrs.; much deteriorated by the construction of the railway; guide useless), leaving the rail. station to the right and turning again to the right at the Hôt. du Chemin de Fer (Pl. u), crosses the railway and proceeds (to the right the path to the Cascade de Blaitière, see above) to the (1/4 hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles*. Beyond the first house we ascend through wood to the right, crossing the tramway, turn again to the right after 1/4 hr., pass the (10 min.) *Chalets des Planards* (rfmts.), and reach (40 min.) *Le Caillet* (4900′; rfmts.) and (1 1/4 hr.) the Hôt. du Montanvert.

The *Hôtel du Montanvert* (R. 3-4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-12 fr.), at the top of the hill, commands a magnificent *View (good mountain-indicator by H. Vallot) of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest basins of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches *(Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul, Glacier de Leschaux,* and *Glacier de Talèfre)* and descends into the valley in a huge ice-cataract, 4 1/2 M. long and 1/2-1 1/4 M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace*. Straight opposite rises the huge Aiguille du Dru; behind it, to the left, is the snow-clad Aiguille Verte and lower down the Aig. à Bochard, to the right the Aig. du Moine; farther distant are the Grandes Jorasses, the Mont Mallet, and the Aig. du Géant; and immediately to the right tower the Aiguille des Grands-Charmoz and the Aiguille de Blaitière.

The ***Jardin de Talèfre** (9140′; 4-5 hrs. from the Montanvert; for experts only; guide 14 fr., incl. night at the Montanvert 16 fr.) is a triangular rock rising in the heart of the ice-world from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. From the Montanvert

we skirt the rocks of *Les Ponts* (6325′; iron rods) to the right to the (1/2 hr.) *Angle;* here we take to the Mer de Glace, with its glacier-mills (**Refuge** des Drus above to the left, see below) and then ascend the moraines of the Glaciers du Tacul, de Leschaux, and de Talèfre, to the foot of the *Couvercle.* We now ascend rapidly by a steep path, partly cut in the rocks of *Les Egralets* (iron pegs), and then above the *Séracs de Talèfre* skirt the foot of the Aig. du Moine (see below), passing a little below the sheltered *Refuge du Couvercle* of the F.A.C. (8940′; 2-2 1/2 hrs. from the Angle), till we are opposite the huge rock of the Jardin. The *Glacier de Talèfre* is then crossed to the foot of the rock (1 1/2-2 hrs.). In July and August a spring rises here, surrounded by Alpine flowers. Around us tower the Aig. du Moine, the Aig. Verte, the Droites, the Courtes, the Aig. de Triolet, the Aig. de Talèfre, and other snow-peaks. — We descend to the (1 hr.) ruined refuge-hut on the *Pierre à Béranger* (8110′) on the E. side of the séracs, and return to the Montanvert in about 3 hrs.

Ascents. 1. To the W. of the Mer de Glace. The *Aiguille de l'M* (9300′) is ascended (guide indispensable) from above the huts of Blaitière-Dessus (p. 346) by a path to the E., crossing the lower end of the *Glacier des Nantillons* and mounting a (2 1/2 hrs.) couloir to the (40 min.) *Col de la Bûche* (9155′); thence to the left in 1/2 hr. to the top (for experts not very difficult rock-climbing); descent from the Col to the Montanvert by the *Glacier de la Thendia* in 1 1/2 hr. — The ascent of the *Aig. des Petits-Charmoz* (9410′), to the S. of the Col de la Bûche, is rather more difficult. — The following ascents, most of them from the W. side, are very difficult and adapted for first-rate climbers only: *Aig. des Grands-Charmoz* (11,290′; guide 80 fr.), by the Glacier des Nantillons (first ascent made by A. F. Mummery in 1881; the spur called *Aig. de la République* 10,841, by H. E. Beaujard in 1904); *Aig. de Grépon* ('Grand Diable', 11,444′) and *Dent du Requin* (11,214′), both extremely difficult (first ascents made by A. F. Mummery in 1881 and 1893); *Tête de Trélaporte* (8366′); *Aig. de Blaitière* (*Cime Septentrionale* or *de Chamonix*, 11,506′; *Cime Centrale*, 11,550′, guide 80 fr., first ascent by E. R. Whitwell in 1874; *Cime Méridionale* or *Aig. du Fou*, 11,490′, first ascent by E. Fontaine in 1901). — *Aig. du Tacul* (11,280′; 6-7 hrs., guide 35 fr.); splendid view.

2. To the E. of the Mer de Glace. To the Glacier d'Argentière by the *Col des Grands-Montets*, see p. 335. — From the *Refuge des Drus* or *Refuge Charlet-Straton* (9318′; key at the Hôtel du Montanvert; fuel and wraps should be brought) on the *Rocher de la Charpoua*, 4 hrs. from the Montanvert (see above), all very difficult: *Grand Dru* or *Pointe Est* (12,320′; guide 90 fr.), first ascended by C. T. Dent and J. W. Hartley in 1878, by the S. flank and the E. arête (6-7 hrs.); *Petit Dru* or *Pointe Charlet* (12,244′; guide 130 fr.), first ascended by J. E. Charlet-Straton in 1879; *Aig. sans Nom* (13,087′), first ascended by the Duke of the Abruzzi in 1898, by the S. flank and the W. arête. — From the *Refuge du Couvercle* (see above): *Aig. du Moine* (11,198′; guide, 35 fr.), first ascended by Miss I. Straton and Miss E. Lewis Lloyd in 1871; *Aig. Verte* (13,540′; guide, 100 fr.; first ascended by E. Whymper in 1865): by the Glacier de Talèfre and a long snow-couloir to the ridge between the Aig. Verte and *Les Droites* (13,222′), thence to the left to the (7-8 hrs.) top, very difficult and dangerous on account of falling stones.

Col du Géant (8 hrs.) see p. 348.

From the Montanvert travellers usually cross the **Mer de Glace** to the (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) *Chapeau,* opposite (the zigzag bridle-path to the Plan de l'Aiguille ascends to the right, 2 1/4 hrs., see p. 346). Below the hotel at the edge of the glacier is the 'Pierre des Anglais', with the names of Pococke and Windham, 1741 (see p. 340). From the station, a path descends to the (6 min.) glacier. The passage of the glacier presents no difficulty (1/4 hr.; guide

from the Montanvert, unneeessary for experts, 3 fr., or to the Chapeau 6 fr.; woollen soeks to draw over shoes unfurnished with nails, 1 fr.). On the opposite side we aseend over débris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine (5987′; rfmts.), skirting which we descend by a narrow path, passing a wooden bridge near the *Cascade du Nant Blanc,* and finally by the giddy '*Mauvais Pas*', where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks (guide advisable for elderly people or those subject to giddiness), to the (40 min.) Chapeau. Guides for this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be found at the Chapeau; if required, they should be brought from Le Lavancher (6 fr.; see below).

The ***Chapeau** (5250′; *Chalet-Restaurant,* L. $3^1/_2$ fr.), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Mer de Glace, at the base of the *Aiguille à Bochard,* is mueh lower than the Montanvert, but eommands an excelleut survey of the Mer de Glace and the Chamonix Valley. In the background, Mont Mallet and the Aiguille du Géant; to the right, the Aiguilles des Grands-Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan, the Bosses du Dromadaire, the Dôme du Goûter, and the Aig. du Goûter.

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the ice-fall of the glacier and the Aiguille du Dru, and then through pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour* (p. 336). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Le Lavancher,* to the left to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 335). The route to the Flégère erosses the Arve and the railway at the Hôtel de la Gare et de la Mer de Glace, then leads to the left through wōod and pastures to (20 min.) the foot of the zigzag path beginniug at Les Praz (p. 344). A shorter path, rough and unfit for riding, diverges from the path to Les Tines (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left, and descends the moraine (passing the *Arveyron,* which issues from the Mer de Glace, below on the left) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (p. 335).

The ***Brévent** (8285′), the S.W. prolongation of the Aiguilles Rouges, affords a magnificent view, surpassing that from the Flégère (p. 344), particularly of Mont Blane, which is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the N.E. beyond the Flégère we see the Bernese Alps (Wildhorn, Wildstrubel, and others), and to the S.W. the Dauphiny Alps (good mountain-indicator by H. Vallot). Thc bridle-path ($4^1/_2$ hrs.; guide unnecessary; mule and attendant 20 fr.) diverges to the right at the Hôt. Beausite (Pl. b c); 5 min. farther on to the left (to the right the route to Planpraz, see p. 344), past the houses of *Les Mossoux,* and ascends through wood to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Plan Lachat* (5160′; rfmts.), an admirable point of view; then in numerous zigzags to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Pavillon de Bel-Achat* (7037′; Restaurant, bed $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.), and thenee, passing abovc

the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, to the (1¼ hr.) top (unpretending restaurant, L. or D. 4 fr.).

Pedestrians often choose the steeper route viâ Planpraz, which begins 7 min. above the church of Chamonix at the houses of *La Molaz* (the path to the left leads to Plan Lachat, see p. 343). It ascends to the left through wood to the (1 hr.) small restaurant on the *Plan des Chablettes* (5068′; view of Mont Blanc), quits the wood 8 min. farther up, and ascends without shade, but commanding a splendid view, to (1½-2 hrs.) *Planpraz* (6772′; Hôt.-Restaurant, R. 3, L. or D. 3½-4 fr.), up to which point riding is practicable (mule and attendant, 14 fr.; the bridle-path goes on viâ the Col du Brévent and the Col d'Anterne to Sixt, p. 331). We then mount by a somewhat steep path to the left, lastly through the couloir of the '*Cheminée*' (8040′), to the (1¼ hr.) summit. Iron bars are fixed in the chimney to assist climbers, and steps are cut in the rock; a guide is unnecessary, except, perhaps, for novices in descending.

The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined but badly kept path, diverges to the right from the Flégère path, 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and undulates along the hillside, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* (5944′) halfway, to the (2 hrs.) *Restaurant Planpraz.*

The ***Flégère** (6158′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; mule and attendant 14 fr.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the Aiguille de la Floriaz (9475′), a peak of the Aiguilles Rouges. The bridle-path (shady in the afternoon) diverges to the left from the Argentière road (p. 336) beyond the last house in Chamonix (Villa Vallot); at the Hotel Belvedere (Pl. v) it leads to the right (stony at first) into the wood, passing the (10 min.) electricity-works (3706′), and thence ascends gradually through wood until it joins the bridle-path from Les Praz (see below), ¼ hr. below the (1½ hr.) *Chalet du Praz de Violaz* (5032′; rfmts.). Thence, mostly through wood, to (1 hr.) the *Croix de la Flégère* (Hôtel-Pension, R. 3-5, L. or D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.).

From *Les Praz-de-Chamonix* (p. 335) to the Flégère we may either follow the path which diverges from the highroad near the Arve bridge, to the W., and joins the bridle-path from Chamonix (see above) after about 20 min.; or we may turn to the left at the uppermost house of Les Praz (p. 335; 40 min. from Chamonix), cross the Arve to the left, and ascend a stony slope in long zigzags; after 50 min., we enter the wood to the right; ½ hr. Praz de Violaz (see above).

The *View (comp. Panorama) embraces the Mont Blanc chain, from the Col de Balme to beyond the Glacier des Bossons. Opposite us lies the basin of the Mer de Glace, enclosed by sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left, the Aiguille du Dru and the huge snowclad Aiguille Verte; to the right, the Aiguilles des Grands-Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan, and du Midi. The summit of Mont Blanc is distinctly seen, but is less striking than the nearer peaks. The jagged pinnacles of the Aiguilles Rouges also present a singular appearance.— As the evening-light is most favourable, it is advisable to spend the night here.

From the Flégère we may ascend the *Aiguille de la Glière* (9353′; 3½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), the *Aiguille de la Floriaz* (9475′; 4 hrs.; 20 fr.),

LA CHAINE DU MONT BLANC VUE DE LA FLEGÈRE. (1877 m)

or the **Belvédère* (9750′), the highest peak of the *Aiguilles Rouges* (for adepts only; 5 hrs.; 20 fr.). On the E. slope of the latter is the little *Lac Blanc.*—Those bound from the Flégère to Argentière may descend by a steep and stony path direct to (1 hr.) *La Joux* (p. 336).—To *Planpraz (Brévent)*, see p. 344.

To the ***Glacier des Bossons,** an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back). We may take the electric railway to (2½ M.; 10 min.) *Les Bossons* (p. 329) and begin the walk there; or we may follow the Geneva road to (1¼ M.) *Les Gaillands* (Hôt.-Pens. Au Miroir du Mont-Blanc, with café-restaurant, pens. 6-8 fr.), behind which on the road are two small lakes, a larger one to the left, a smaller one to the right, with artificial ruins. We then cross the Arve by the (½ M.) *Pont de Peralotaz* (Hôt.-Pens. du Panorama), diverge to the left nearly opposite the station of *Les Bossons* by a good path, and ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Pavillon* on the left moraine (4230′; rfmts.). Fine view of the huge glacier, which has begun to advance of late, overshadowed by the Mont-Blanc du Tacul (13,940′). On the left rise the Aiguilles du Midi (12,608′) and du Plan (12,050′). We descend to the grotto hewn in the glacier (80 yds. long; adm. 1 fr.) and cross the glacier (guide, unnecessary for experts, 2 fr.; woollen socks to prevent slipping 1 fr.) to the (½ hr.) top of the right lateral moraine (rfmts.). We now descend over débris and through wood, crossing two brooks, to the *Cascade du Dard* (p. 346) and thence return to (1 hr.) Chamonix.

The excursion to the ***Plan de l'Aiguille** (7227′) takes 3-3¼ hrs. (guide unnecessary; mule with attendant 18 fr., incl. return by the Montanvert 24 fr.). We follow the left bank of the Arve across the railway and past the hamlets of *Les Praz-Conduits* and *Les Barats* (to the left, the upper path) to (20 min.) *Les Tissours;* hence we ascend to the left, and at a rfmt.-hut again turn to the left (finger-post; to the right the path to the Pierre-Pointue, p. 346) through wood by a good bridle-path, affording fine views of the Chamonix valley and (farther up) of the Glacier des Bossons, the Aiguille and Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc, Aig. du Midi, and Glacier des Pèlerins. Beyond the (1½ hr.) *Chalet du Trois* (5547′; rfmts.) we ascend over pastures to the (1¼ hr.) *Chalet-Restaurant du Plan de l'Aiguille* (L. 3½ fr., also beds). From this point a footpath ascends over a stony tract, commanding a grand view of the whole Mont Blanc chain, with the Glaciers des Bossons, des Pèlerins, de Blaitière, and others, and of the Tarentaise Mts. beyond the Col de Voza. In 25 min. we reach the clear bluish-green *Lac du Plan de l'Aiguille* (7540′) at the foot of the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Blaitière,* dominated by the Aiguilles du Midi, du Plan, and de Blaitière.

Experts (guide from Chamonix 10 fr.) may go from the Plan de l'Aiguille over the moraine and the crevassed end of the *Glacier des Pèlerins* to the (2 hrs.) *Pierre-Pointue.*

From the Plan de l'Aiguille a good bridle-path ('Chemin Henri

Vallot') affording fine views leads to the N.E. below the *Glacier de Blaitière* and the *Glacier des Nantillons*, skirting the mountain side and alternately ascending and descending. It passes above the chalets of *Blaitière-Dessus*, and finally from the (1½ hr.) *Signal les Charmoz* (7235′), straight opposite the huge Aig. du Dru (p. 342), descends in zigzags, with a splendid view of the Mer de Glace (pp. 341, 342), to the (½ hr.) *Montanvert* (p. 341).

The ***Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue** (6720′; bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; mule with attendant 16 fr.) is another favourite point. Beyond (20 min.) *Les Tissours* (see p. 345) we ascend straight on (left, the path to the Plan de l'Aignille, see p. 345) through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (35 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (4045′; Chalet-Restaurant), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad, stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. We ascend in zigzags, past a rfmt.-hut (10 min.), beyond which the path to the Glacier des Bossons diverges to the right (p. 345), and mount steadily on the right side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant Blanc* dashes over rocks. 35 min. *Chalet de la Para* (4790′; rfmts.); then (1½ hr.) the *Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue* (R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3½ fr.), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc.; superb view also to the N. and W.

An interesting point is the **Aiguille de la Tour** (7460′), which commands an excellent survey of the Glacier des Bossons (¾ hr.; guide desirable, 9 fr. from Chamonix; ascent to the left by the pavilion). — The **Pierre à l'Echelle** (7910′) is another fine point (1 hr.; guide, unnecessary for experts, 9 fr. from Chamonix). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see p. 327) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them, the Aiguille du Goûter, the Dôme du Goûter, the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the background are the *Grands-Mulets* (p. 347), 2½ hrs. distant (guide necessary; 20 fr.). — The **Aiguille du Midi** (12,608′) may be ascended from the Pierre-Pointue viâ the Pierre à l'Echelle and the *Col du Midi* (a little above which is the *Cabane du Midi*, 11,664′) in about 7½ hrs. (guide 60 fr.); difficult. The *View is very fine. The descent may be made by the Vallée Blanche and the Glacier du Géant to the *Col du Géant* (p. 348). — From the Pierre-Pointue to the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, see p. 345.

***Mont Blanc** (15,782′), the monarch of the Alps (Monte Rosa 15,215′, Finsteraarhorn 14,025′, Ortler 12,800′; the Pic de Néthou, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,170′; Elbrnz 18,470′; Mount Everest 29,000′), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of granite, and is shrouded with a stupendous mantle of perpetual snow. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure, with eighteen guides; in 1825 by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. The ascent, though

very fatiguing, offers no very great difficulties to experienced mountaineers, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have frequently occurred. The view from the summit is extremely grand, though unsatisfactory in the ordinary sense. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather we can descry only the outlines of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, the Dauphiny, Graian, and Cottian Alps, and the Apennines (Panorama by X. Imfeld, 5 fr.).

For the ASCENT FROM CHAMONIX (about 13 hrs.) a guide costs 100 fr. (two guides are desirable for the less experienced), a porter 50 fr.; if the traveller does not attain the summit, 20 fr. are paid as far as the Grands-Mulets (30 fr. in two days), 50 fr. to the Grand-Plateau, and 70 fr. to the Bosses du Dromadaire. When the 'hotel bill' on the Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person. On the first day we ascend by the *Pierre-Pointue* (p. 346) and the *Glacier des Bossons*, through the séracs of the so-called *Jonction*, to the (6-7 hrs.) **Grands-Mulets** (10,010′). The *Chalet-Hotel des Grands-Mulets* (9908′), at the W. base of the rocks, contains eight rooms (bed 8, B. 3, L. 4, D. 6, vin ordinaire 4 fr.; D. for guide 2½ fr., incl. wine, bed free; food and wine often poor). [Travellers crossing Mont Blanc from the Italian side should go on to the (2½ hrs.) Pierre-Pointue or to (2 hrs. more) Chamonix.]—On the second day (starting at 1 or 2 a.m.) we proceed by the *Petit-Plateau* (ca. 11,800′) to the (4 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,900′), and, hearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the *Col du Dôme*, to the left of the *Dôme du Goûter*, to the (1½ hr.) *Cabane Vallot*, on the *Rocher des Bosses* (14,312′; refuge hut, with beds), below the *Observatoire Vallot* (closed), and thence by the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950′) and the *Rocher de la Tournette* (15,325′) to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit *(Calotte)*. [Another route leads to the left from the Grand-Plateau by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, the *Rochers Rouges* (with the *Cabane des Rochers-Rouges*, 14,774′), and the *Petits-Mulets* (15,390′) in 3-4 hrs.] On the top of Mont Blanc is the *Observatoire Janssen*, built by Dr. Janssen of Paris (d. 1907) in 1893, and now almost entirely buried in the snow.

FROM ST. GERVAIS (p. 328) to the top of Mont Blanc, 13-14 hrs., interesting. We ascend by *Bionnay* and *Bionnassay* to the *Col de Voza* (p. 349; rail. under construction, see p. 328), and the (3½ hrs.) *Pavillon de Bellevue* (p. 349), whence a good bridle-path leads viâ *Mt. Lachat* (6925′) to the saddle of the *Rognes* and across the *Glacier de Tête-Rousse* (5 min.) to the (4 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse* (10,380′; bed 6-8, B. 3, L. incl. wine 5, D. incl. wine 6 fr.), with a magnificent though limited view. A visit may be paid to the tunnels in the Glacier de Tête-Rousse, made by the French government to prevent a recurrence of glacial out-breaks such as that of 1892 (p. 328; permission obtained from the manager). We now toil up (early start advisable) a rocky arête on the E. side (to the left in ascending) of a long couloir to the (3-3½ hrs.) small Cabane (12,520′) on the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,610′); thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane Vallot* (see above).—This route may be used also in ascending from Chamonix. We proceed to (4½ M.) *Les Houches* (p. 349) either by road or by electric railway (20 min.), and then ascend to the left by a path viâ *Le Planet* to the workmen's hut on Mt. Lachat and the (6-7 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse* (see above).

FROM COURMAYEUR (p. 352), about 14 hrs. (guide 100, porter 60 fr., to Chamonix 130 and 70 fr.): from the *Combal Lake* (p. 352) across the *Glacier de Miage* to the (7½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Cabane du Dôme* of the Italian Alpine Club (10,235′) at the foot of the *Aiguilles Grises* (10,650′); thence across the *Glacier du Dôme* and the *Col du Dôme* to the (5-7 hrs., acc. to the season and number of crevasses) *Cabane Vallot* and the (1½ hr.)

summit. — Another route leads from the Comhal Lake across the *Glacier de Miage* and *Glacier du Mont-Blanc* to the *Cabane du Rocher* (10,194′) and the (7½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Refuge Quintino Sella* (11,055′), on the *Rocher du Mont-Blanc*, whence the top is attained in 7-8 hrs.; but in the middle of the day this route is exposed to falling stones and should be avoided as a descent. — The ascent by the *Glaciers du Brouillard* and *du Fresnay* as well as the direct ascent by the *Glacier de la Brenva* are very difficult and dangerous. — From the Col du Géant (see below) the ascent takes 7½-8 hrs. (difficult; no fixed tariff). We cross the *Glacier du Géant* and the *Vallée Blanche* to the (2½ hrs.) *Cabane du Midi* (11,664′; see p. 346); then skirt the ice-slopes of the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940′) and the *Mont Maudit* (14,665′) to the *Rochers Rouges* (p. 347) and to (5-6 hrs.) the top. — The **Aiguille du Goûter** (12,610′; 3 hrs.; guide from Chamonix 40 fr.; refuge-hut, see p. 347) and the ***Dôme du Goûter** (14,210′; 5 hrs.; guide 60 fr.) may be ascended from the Tête-Rousse or the Grands-Mulets without serious difficulty.

From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Géant, 12-13 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but highly interesting, and for adepts not difficult (guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the *Hôtel du Montanvert* (p. 341) we traverse the upper part of the Mer de Glace and the *Glacier du Tacul* or *du Géant*, the jagged 'séracs' of which should be crossed with the necessary precaution. On the right we pass the Mont Blanc du Tacul (see above) and on the left the Aiguille du Géant (13,170′; p. 353), and in 7-8 hrs. reach the **Col du Géant** (11,057′; shelter-hut), about 5 min. beyond which is the *Refuge Torino* (p. 354). We then descend the rocks on the S. side by a steep path to the *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (p. 354) and (3 hrs.) *Courmayeur*. — Other Passes over the Mont Blanc Range from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for trained adepts only): the **Col de Triolet** (12,110′), at the head (S.E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aig. de Triolet* (p. 354) and the *Punta Isabella* (guide 50 fr.); the **Col de Talèfre** (11,730′), also at the head (E. end) of the Glacier de Talèfre, but farther to the W., to the E. of the *Aig. de Talèfre* (guide 50 fr.); the **Col de Pierre-Joseph** (11,410′), to the S.W. of the Aig. de Talèfre (60 fr.); the **Col des Hirondelles** (11,370′), between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses* (60 fr.). — *Col de Miage*, see p. 350. — *Col Dolent*, see p. 335. — To Orsières over the *Col du Chardonnet*, the *Col d'Argentière*, or the *Col du Tour*, see p. 335.

From Chamonix to *Sixt* over the *Col du Brévent* and the *Col d'Anterne*, see p. 331 (much preferable in the reverse direction). Over the *Buet*, see p. 334.

76. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme and Col de la Seigne. Tour of Mont Blanc.

Bridle Path. Three days: 1st, by the Col de Voza or the Pavillon de Bellevue to Contamines 6 hrs. (or to Nant-Borrant, 7¾ hrs.); 2nd, to Les Mottets from Nant-Borrant, 6-6½ hrs. by the Col des Fours, or 7 hrs. by Chapieux; 3rd, to Courmayeur 6½ hrs. — Or, omitting the Pav. de Bellevue, we may drive in the afternoon from Chamonix viâ St. Gervais to Les Contamines, in which case Les Mottets is easily reached on the second day and Courmayeur on the third. — Guide (not needed in fine weather, but advisable over the Col des Fours) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr.; return-fee 16 fr. extra; from Contamines to the Col du Bonhomme 6-8, Chapieux 8-10, Les Mottets 10-12 fr., the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day. If the guide be taken to the Col du Bonhomme only, his attendance should be required as far as the Croix du Bonhomme (p. 351), whence a path ascends to the left to the Col des Fours and another descends straight on to Les Chapieux. Mule from Nant-Borrant to the Croix, 8 fr.

The ***Tour of Mont Blanc,** as this route is called, is easy and interesting. To complete our circuit of Mont Blanc, we may return to Martigny over the Great St. Bernard or over the Col Ferret. Good walkers go from Aosta to Châtillon, and cross the Theodule Pass to Zermatt. (In the opposite direction, from Zermatt, the route is less interesting.) Note that the Italian and French custom-house officers sometimes ask for passports.

We proceed by the electric railway (p. 329) in 20 min. to (5 M.) the station for *Les Houches,* 1/2 M. to the N. of the village; or we follow the Geneva road from Chamonix to (3 1/2 M.) the hamlet of *La Griaz,* turn to the left by the Restaurant de la Gare, and cross the *Nant de Griaz* to (3/4 M.) *Les Houches* (Restaurant des Glaciers, plain), with a picturesquely situated church. A tolerable path, hardly to be mistaken, diverges to the left beyond the church and the brook (guide-post) and ascends viâ (40 min.) *Lavouet* (short of which, to the left, is the direct route to the Tête Rousse, p. 347), partially through wood, to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Pavillon de Bellevue** (5955′; **Hôt.-Pens.*, R. 3-3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3-3 1/2 fr.), on a saddle of *Mont Lachat* (see below), affording a superb *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley and the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by the Dôme du Goûter).

Another path (easier at first, but disagreeable after rain), diverging to the left 8 min. beyond Les Houches and 2 min. after the first bridge, ascends in 1 1/2 hr. to the **Col de Voza** (5375′; inn closed; poor fare at the chalet), a depression between Mont Lachat (p. 347) and the Prarion (p. 328), 20 min. to the W. of the Pavillon de Bellevue, with a fine view, but inferior to that from the Bellevue. Descent by the hamlet of *Bionnassay* (4363′) to *Bionnay* (3190′), on the road from St. Gervais to Contamines (p. 328).

From the Pavillon de Bellevue to the *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse,* see p. 347; to *St. Gervais* by the *Col de Voza* (rack-and-pinion railway under construction) and the *Pavillon du Prarion,* see p. 328.

From the Pav. de Bellevue the path descends to the S. over pastures (the Aiguille de Bionnassay rising on the left) and through wood and beyond the chalets of *Le Planey* crosses the stream issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay* to the *Chalets de la Pierre.* We then descend by a tolerable bridle-path to (1 1/4 hr.) *Champel,* where we turn to the left by the fountain and descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated *Montjoie Valley,* bounded on the W. by the slopes of *Mont Joly* (p. 350), with the *Mont Roselette* (7845′) in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (Aig. de Tricot, de Trélatête, etc.). Beyond (8 min.) *La Villette* the path joins (6 min.) the road from St. Gervais (p. 328), which we follow to the left, crossing the *Torrent de Miage* just before the hamlet of *Tresse.* (To the right, on the slope of Mont Joly, stands the church of *St. Nicolas de Véroce.*) The road then ascends high on the right bank of the *Bon Nant* to *La Chapelle, Champellet,* and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines (3927′; *Hôt. de l'Union* and *Hôt. du Bonhomme,* at both, R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de la Bérangère,* R. 2, B. 1, D. 3 fr.), a large village with a handsome church.

Instead of descending through the valley of the *Bionnassay*, we may ascend to the right at the end of the Glacier de Bionnassay (p. 349) to the *Chalets de Tricot* and the (2½-3 hrs. from the Pav. de Bellevue) **Col de Tricot** (7000′; *Chalet-Auberge des Deux Frères*), between the *Pointe de Tricot* and *Mt. Vorassay*. We then descend to the chalets of *Miage*, which afford a fine view to the S.E. of the Glacier de Miage, the Dôme de Miage (12,100′), the Col de Miage, and the Aiguille de Bionnassay. Hence we follow the left bank of the Miage to *Tresse*, on the road to (2½ hrs.) *Les Contamines* (see p. 349; guide from Chamonix 15 fr.). — A route, presenting no great difficulty to adepts, leads to Courmayeur (p. 352; 10-11 hrs. from the chalets of Miage; guide from Chamonix, 60 fr.) over the **Col de Miage** (11,076′), with the *Refuge Charles Durier* of the French Alpine Club (10,988′), to the S.W. of the *Aig. de Bionnassay* (13,340′; 6-8 hrs., very difficult and dangerous owing to falling stones; guide from St. Gervais 80 fr.; first ascent made in 1865 by E. N. Buxton, F. C. Grove, and R. J. S. McDonald).

The ***Mont Joly** (8290′) is ascended from *St. Nicolas* (p. 349) without difficulty in 4 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; auberge ¾ hr. from the top). Splendid view of Mont Blanc. — The *Pavillon de Trélatête* (see below) is more easily reached from Les Contamines than from Nant-Borrant (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above Les Contamines). From Les Contamines by the Pavillon de Trélatête to Nant-Borrant, 4 hrs., interesting.

Beyond Les Contamines the road descends to the Bon-Nant, and overlooks the Montjoie Valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. The valley contracts. At (1 hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-church of *Notre Dame de la Gorge* (modest inn) the road ends. A paved bridle-path now ascends to the left, passing a bridge (which is not to be crossed) and frequent traces of glacier-friction. Then through fine woods, past two waterfalls, and (½ hr.) across the deep gorge of the Bon-Nant to the (10 min.) **Chalets of Nant-Borrant** (4780′; *Inn*, very fair, R. 3-4, D. 3 fr.). We cross the bridge beyond them, and ascend on the left bank. On the left the séracs of the large *Glacier de Trélatête* are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the Aiguille de Varens (p. 328).

From Nant-Borrant (7 hrs.), or better from Les Contamines (p. 349; 8½ hrs.), we may reach Les Mottets or the Col de la Seigne viâ the **Col du Mont Tondu** (9500′); trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From Nant-Borrant we ascend to the left (fine waterfalls) to the (1½ hr.) *Pavillon de Trélatête* (6480′; small inn, often closed), which overlooks the séracs of the **Trélatête Glacier*. The *Aig. de Béranger* (11,256′) may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (interesting; guide from St. Gervais 25 fr.). We then skirt the stony slopes on the E. side of the glacier, finally crossing it to the pass, between *Mont Tondu* (10,485′; guide from St. Gervais 30 fr.) on the right and the *Pointe de la Lanchette* (10,130′) on the left (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right across the *Glacier de la Lanchette* to *Les Mottets* (p. 351), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the *Glacier des Glaciers* to the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 351). — Over the **Col de l'Allée Blanche** (11,690′) or the **Col de Trèlatête** (11,424′), to the W. of the Aiguille de Trélatête, to the *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche* and *Combal Lake* (p. 352), both difficult (two guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (50 min.) the **Chalet à la Balme** (5627′), an unpretending inn, situated at the head of the Montjoie Valley. A guide is quite unnecessary thus far, and also farther on may be dispensed with in fine weather (comp. p. 348).

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the (1/2 hr.) *Plan Jovet* (6437′), with a few chalets. (To Les Mottets over the Col d'Enclave, see below.) On the (1/2 hr.) *Plan des Dames* (6745′) rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said to have perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and, passing sometimes over snow, reaches (25 min.) the **Col du Bonhomme** (7680′), whence we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*. Two curious rocks, the *Rochers du Bonhomme* (8507′) and *de la Bonnefemme*, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles. Ascending sharply to the left at the shelter-hut by a stony path, indicated by stakes farther on, we reach (3/4 hr.) the **Col de la Croix du Bonhomme** (8147′), with an open shelter-hut and a fine view of the mountains of the Tarentaise, in the centre of which rises the beautiful snow-peak of Mont Pourri (12,428′). Here the path divides. In a straight direction the path descends, partly over débris, to the hamlet of (1 3/4 hr.) —

Les Chapieux (4950′; *Hôt. du Soleil, Hôt. des Voyageurs*, both unpretending), in the *Val des Glaciers*, 1 3/4 hr. below Les Mottets.

From Les Chapieux to Pré-St-Didier over the *Little St. Bernard* (11 hrs.; preferable to the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather). The new road to (9 1/2 M.) *Bourg-St-Maurice* descends the narrow valley of the *Torrent des Glaciers*, past *Le Crey* and (5 1/2 M.) *Bonneval-les-Bains*. From Bourg-St-Maurice to *Pré-St-Didier*, see p. 355.

The direct route to Les Mottets (2 1/2 hrs.) ascends from the Croix du Bonhomme to the left, rarely free from snow (guide advisable for novices) to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8860′), to the left of which is the *Pointe des Fours* (8920′; 10 min.), a splendid point of view. Then a steep descent over slate-detritus and pastures to (1 1/2 hr.) the chalets of *Le Tuff* (6573′) and the (1/2 hr.) chalets of *La Ville*, where the path from Les Chapieux comes up from the right. We descend to the left, cross the bridge (5840′) over the Torrent des Glaciers, and ascend to (1/2 hr.) the houses of —

Les Mottets (6227′; *Veuve Fort's Inn*, R. 3-4 1/2, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.; mule to the Col de la Seigne 6 fr.), at the head of the *Val des Glaciers*. To the N.E. rises the *Aiguille des Glaciers* (12,580′), with the *Glacier des Glaciers*.

Over the *Col du Mont Tondu* to *Les Contamines*, see p. 350. — Another route to Les Mottets (4-4 1/2 hrs. from Nant-Borrant; trying) leads from the *Plan Jovet* (see above), past the small *Lac Jovet* (7140′), and over the **Col d'Enclave** (8813′), between Mt. Tondu and the Tête d'Enclave.

A bridle-path ascends hence in zigzags to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Col de la Seigne** (8240′; shelter-hut), where a cross marks the frontier of Italy. *View of the **Allée Blanche**, a long Alpine valley, bounded on the left by the tremendous precipices of Mont Blanc.

To the left of the pass rise the *Aig. des Glaciers* (12,580′; guide from St. Gervais 60 fr.) and *Aig. de Trélatête* (12,830′; guide 70 fr.); then the

imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge rocky buttresses of the *Mont Brouillard* (10,900′), the bold *Aiguille Blanche de Pétéret* (13,482′; ascended for the first time in 1885 by Mr. Seymour King) and the *Aiguille Noire de Pétéret* (12,402′). Farther to the right, in the distance, rise the *Mt. Velan, Grand Combin*, etc.

We descend over snow and débris, keeping to the left, then across pastnres, to the (1/2 hr.) upper *Chalets de l'Allée Blanche* (7235′; occupied for a few weeks in snmmer only), and the (25 min.) lower chalets (7135′; 2 beds), at the end of a level stretch. We round the hill to the right, cross the brook, with a spendid view of the imposing *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche*, and descend to a second terrace of the valley, at the end of which (3/4 hr.) lies the green **Lac de Combal** (6365′), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage* (p. 350). Near a slnice at the lower cnd of the lake (10 min.) we eross the *Doire*, which issnes from the lake, and descend through a wild, rock-strewn ravine. After 40 min. the Doire is again crossed. The valley, uow called *Val Veni*, expands. The plain *Cantine de la Visaille* (5423′), 5 min. farther on, commands a splendid survey of the valley, with the Jorasses and the Dent du Géant towering on the left.

The path descends through wood and pastures, passing (3/4 hr.) the *Chalets de Purtud* (4894′; inn, with 15 beds, on the left bank). Beyond the (20 min.) *Chalet de Notre Dame du Berrier* or *de Guérison* (4875′), a little below the exit from the wood, we survey the fine *Glacier de la Brenva* in its entire extent (a guide-board shows the path to an artificial glacier-grotto; 20 min.; adm. 1 fr.); on the left are the Aiguilles de Pétéret with the snowy summit of Mont Blanc towering above them; on the right, the pavilion on the Mont Fréty (p. 353) and the tooth-shaped Dent du Géant (p. 353). By the chapel of *Notre Dame du Berrier* (4710′), 5 min. farther on, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of *Entrèves* to the left, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret*, and then descends to the Doire, which unites herc with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the little sulphur-baths of *La Saxe* (1/2 hr.) we cross the Dora, pass the (1/4 hr.) *Hôtel du Mont-Blanc*, and in 10 min. more reach —

Courmayeur. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Royal Bertolini, with garden, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 200 beds; *Gr.-Hôt. Angelo, 150 beds, at these R. 3-10, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 12-20 fr.; *Union, June-Oct., 80 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1 1/2, L. with wine 3, D. with wine 4 1/2, pens. 8 1/2-11 fr.; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc (see above), May-Oct., 70 beds at 2 1/2-6, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-12 fr.; Hôt. Savoye, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7-8 fr., fair; Hôt. Meublé Ruffier. — *Café du Mont-Blanc.* — Voiturettes (small vehicles) to the Brenva Glacier 8 fr., to the Cantine de la Visaille 15 fr.; to La Vachey (p. 354) 14, to Gruetta 16 fr. — There is a society of guides here with regulations similar to those at Chamonix (p. 339): Alexis and David Proment, L. Petigax, J. Gadin, Sam. and Ed. Glarey, N. Berthod, L. Bertholisr, Fah., Jos., Laur., and Hugues Croux, L. Revel, Al. Fenoillet, Henri Rey, Cés. Ollier, L. Truchet, Al. and Henri Brocherel, L. Mussillon, Sim. Quaizier. Arrangements should be discussed, not only with the Guide-Chef, but with the guides themselves.

Courmayeur (3985′; 1250 inhab.), an important village, with mineral springs, finely situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix (by 600′), the climate is warmer and the vegetation richer. The summit of Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the *Mont Chétif* (7685′), but is seen from the Pré-St-Didier road, 1/2 M. to the S. Engl. Church Service in summer.

Excursions. A pleasant walk may be taken from the church to the left to the (25 min.) *Plan Gorret* (4593′; rfmts.; Alpine garden) and to the (20 min.) *Ermitage* (4790′), returning viâ Villair (see below).—From the village of **Dolonne,** opposite Courmayeur, at the base of Mont Chétif, we obtain an excellent survey of the enormous precipices of the Jorasses with their glacier. Pleasant walk thither, crossing the *Dora Bridge* (10 min.), then through the village, down to the Dora by a shady path at its N. end, and back by the left bank (1/2 hr.).—A bridle-path (guide unnecessary) leads from Dolonne to the W. to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Col de Chécouri** (6430′), on the S.W. side of *Mont Chétif* or *Pain de Sucre* (7685′; ascended in 1 hr. without serious difficulty), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc. We may descend to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Lac de Combal* and return by the Val Veni (p. 352).—Another bridle-path from Dolonne ascends to the S.W., viâ the alps of *Ayelle*, *Arp Inférieur*, and *Arp Supérieur*, to the (4 1/2 hrs.) **Col de l'Arp** (8277′), between the *Crammont* (8980′) on the left and the *Tête de l'Arp* (9020′) on the right (ascent from the col in 3/4 hr., with guide, steep but not difficult; magnificent view of Mont Blanc). From the col we may descend to the left to *La Thuile* (p. 355), or ascend to the W. to the (3/4 hr.) *Col d'Youla* (8620′) and descend to (1 1/2 hr.) *Lac Combal* (p. 352).—The Crammont (see above) may be ascended from the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Upper Arp Alp* (7025′) by the precipitous N. side in 2 hrs., with guide (ascent from Pré-St-Didier preferable, see p. 355).

The ***Mont de la Saxe** (7735′; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being close by. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur by (1/4 hr.) *Villair* to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6670′) and the (1 hr.) nearer peak. The descent may be made by the *Chalets du Leuchi* into the Val Ferret (p. 354).—About 1 1/4 hr. beyond Villair (guide necessary) is the *Trou des Romains* (5895′), a labyrinth of artificial caves, said to be the remains of Roman mines.—A fine view is obtained also from the *Mont Cormet* (8123′), 3 1/2 hrs. E. of Courmayeur (guide 5 fr.). Descent to Morgex (p. 356).

The **Grande Rochère** (10,905′), 6-7 hrs. from Courmayeur, with guide (20 fr.), is fatiguing but remunerative. Bridle-path viâ Villair (see above) to the huts of *Chapy* or *Sapin*, and over grassy slopes to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Sapin*, to the E. of the *Tête Bernarde* (8313′), affording a beautiful view. We descend thence to the (20 min.) bottom of the valley above the *Alp Sécheron*, and re-ascend to the right by a path made by Italian soldiers to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Col del Battaglione Aosta*, or *Col de Chambave* (9580′), between the *Aiguille de Chambave* (10,110′), on the right, and the *Grande Rochère*, on the left. Descending a little from the col, and then attacking the rocks to the left, we may gain the summit of the latter in about 2 hrs., by a fatiguing scramble up precipitous rocks and a couloir. Magnificent *View of the chain of Mont Blanc and the whole of the Graian and Pennine Alps. Steep descent to the S.W. viâ the *Combe de Chambave* to (3 hrs.) *Morgex* (p. 356); or to the E. into the valley of *Planavalle* and over the *Col Serena* to (5-6 hrs.) *St. Rhémy* (p. 367).

Ascent of *Mont Blanc*, see p. 347; guide 100, porter 60 fr.—The **Grandes Jorasses** (E. summit 14,460′, first ascended by H. Walker in 1868; W. summit 14,095′, first ascended by E. Whymper in 1865), 12-13 hrs., with two guides (70 fr. each), are difficult, and dangerous after fresh snow. We

ascend on the right hank of the Doire, paasing *Entrèves*, in the Ferret valley (see below), and the chalets of *Mayen* (4944′), and then proceed through wood and over grassy slopes, snow, and rocks (extremely steep and difficult at last), to the (6 brs.) small *Cabane des Grandes Jorasses* of the I.A.C. (9200′), whence we reach the summit hy the *Glacier de Planpansière* and the *Rocher du Reposoir* in 6 hrs.

To Chamonix over the Col du Géant (comp. p. 348), 13 hrs. (guide 40, porter 25, in two days 50 and 30 fr.; aa far as the col and back, guide 15, in two days 20 fr.). Bridle-path viâ *Entrèves* (see below) to (2½ hrs.; guide, 6 fr., not indispensable) the *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (7130′; inn in summer; fine view); then a steep ascent of 3-3½ hrs. to the *Refuge Torino* of the I.A.C. (10,890′; *Chalet-Hôtel in summer, adm. 1 fr., bed 4 fr.), 10 min. below the **Col du Géant** (11,057′; shelter-hut), hetween the *Grand Flambeau* (11,660′), on the left, and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,617′) on the right, whence we deacend tbe *Glacier du Géant* or *Tacul* to the *Montanvert* in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 348). Superh view from the col. The ascent of the *Ronde* or *Aig. de Toule* (11,590′; 2½ hrs.), to the W. of the col, is easy and interesting, and that of the *Tour Ronde* (12,440′), by the E. arête in 3½ hrs., presents no difficulty to mountaineers. — The ascent of the **Aiguille** or **Dent du Géant** (13,170′), from the Col du Géant in 4 hrs., is very difficult (guide from Courmayeur 70, from Chamonix 100 fr.). We cross the Glacier du Tacul in 3 hrs. to the foot of the Aiguille, whence a very steep ascent (ropes) hrings us in ca. 1 hr. to the top, where a statuette of the Madonna in aluminium was erected in 1904.

From Courmayeur to Orsières over the Col Ferret (10½ brs.); road to Sagivan (small vehiclea see p. 352), thence bridle-path (guide 14 fr., not indispensable). From Courmayeur we follow the road viâ *La Saxe* (p. 332) to the (35 min.) village of *Entrèves* and ascend the narrow **Val Ferret**, or *Ferrex*, on the right bank of the Doire, paat the chalets of *La Palù*, *Le Pont*, and *Prà Sec*. Near the (1¼ hr.) chalets of *La Vachey* (5364′; cantine, 4 beds) we cross to the left bank. Farther up we pass the poor huts of *Feraché* (5795′), *Gruetta* (5782′), and (2¼ hrs.) *Sagivan* (6370′); to the left are the moraines of the *Glacier de Triolet*, and high up on the rocka of the *Monts Rouges* is the *Cabane de Triolet* of the I.A.C. (8478′; 6 hrs. from Courmayeur), the starting-point for the difficult *Aig. de Triolet* (12,727′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 55 fr.), the *Mont Dolent* (comp. helow), the *Col de Triolet*, *Col de Talèfre*, *Col de Pierre-Joseph*, *Col de Leschaux*, etc. (see p. 348). The last cbalets are those of (2½ hra.) *Pré de Bar* (6756′; milk), at the base of the glacier of tbat name, the best starting-point for the ascent of *Mont Dolent* (12,540′; interesting, for experts only; more difficult from the chalets of *La Neuvaz*, aee below, by the *Glacier du Mont Dolent*). The bridle-path ascenda to the right in numerous windings to the (1½ hr.) **Col Ferret** (8343′), the frontier of Italy and Switzerland, with a superb view of the Val Ferret and the S. side of the Mont Blanc group with its huge glaciers, of the Jorasses, the Aiguille du Géant, and the Allée Blanche as far as the Col de la Seigne. [The *Petit Col Ferret* (8179′), farther to the N., close to the foot of the precipices of Mont Dolent, is shorter, hut more fatiguing and devoid of view.] We descend to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de la Peula* (6802′), below which we cross the *Drance* and (½ hr.) reach the Col de Fenêtre route. (From thia point to the St. Bernard Hospice 4 hrs.; comp. p. 367.) The path then descends to the left to the (½ hr.) Alpine hamlet of **Ferret** (5599′; *Chalet-Pens. du Val Ferret*, R. 2, D. 2-3 fr., clean and moderate), whence a good cart-road leads through the N. (Swiss) *Val Ferret* to (½ hr.) *La Fouly* (5229′), with the chalets of *La Neuvaz* above it, on the left. Then (½ hr.) *La Seiloz* (4911′), (1¼ hr.) *Praz de Fort* (3775′; hence to the *Cabane de Saleinaz* 4-4½ hra., see p. 362), *Ville d'Issert*, *Som la Proz*, and (1¼ hr.) *Orsières* (p. 363). Good walkers starting from Courmayeur at 3 or 4 a.m. may catch the afternoon-diligence for Martigny at Orsières.

77. From Courmayeur to Aosta and Ivrea.

65 M. From Courmayeur to (23 M.) *Aosta* Motor Omnibus twice daily in summer in 2 hrs. (fare 6 fr.); one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.— From Aosta to (42 M.) *Ivrea*, Railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 55 c., 6 fr., 3 fr. 90 c.). The railway is a triumph of engineering; the scenery very picturesque.

Courmayeur, p. 352.—The road to Aosta winds down to the Doire and follows its left bank through a wooded ravine. Passing (2½ M.) *Palésieux*, we cross the *Doire* to (3 M.) **Pré-St-Didier** (3250′; **Hôt. de l'Univers*, 100 beds, R. from 2½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. de Londres*, pens. 7½-10 fr.), a picturesquely situated village with baths, where the road to the *Little St. Bernard* diverges to the right. Near the hot springs (¼ M. lower) the *Thuile* forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

Excursions (guides, Maurice Barmaz, Ciprien Savoye). The ascent of the ***Tête du Crammont** (8980′; 5 hrs.) is highly interesting (guide 8 fr., unnecessary for experts; riding practicable to within ½ hr. of the top; mule 12 fr.). Following the St. Bernard road to the first tunnel (½ hr.; shorter footpath in 20 min.), we thence ascend to the right in numerous zigzags to the (2 hrs.) hamlet of *Chanton* (5970′), whence we reach the top in 2½ hrs. more. Splendid view of Mont Blanc and the Graian Alps. About 5 min. below the top is the *Cabane De Saussure*, a refuge-hut of the I.A.C. Another route (easier) diverges to the right from the Little St. Bernard road at *Elevaz*, 3 M. from Pré-St-Didier, joining the above route at Chanton.

To Bourg-St-Maurice over the Little St. Bernard, 33 M., a route preferred by some to the Col de la Seigne (p. 351). Diligence from Courmayeur to the Hospice daily in summer in 6 hrs. (fare 6 fr.), from the Hospice to Bourg-St-Maurice every afternoon in 3 hrs. (5 fr.). The fine new road ascends the valley of the *Thuile* (rough short-cut) viâ *Elevaz* and *Balme* to (5½ M.) *La Thuile* (4725′; Hôt. National, Hôt. Jacquemod, both plain; guide, M. Bognier), where we have a view to the S.E. of the great glacier of the Rutor. Interesting excursion viâ *La Joux* and past the (2 hrs.) beautiful **Rutor Waterfalls* (6360′) to the (2 hrs.) *Rifugio di Santa Margherita* (about 7940′) on the little *Lago del Rutor;* from the height 5 min. to the S.W. (8085′) splendid *View. About 1½ hr. higher up is the *Cabane Defey* of the I.A.C. on the *Col du Rutor* (10,958′), between the *Tête du Rutor* (11,435′; ascent in ½ hr., guide 40 fr.) and the *Château Blanc* (11,380′). — From La Thuile the road ascends, passing (8½ M.) *Pont Serrand* (5415′) and the (11 M.) *Cantine des Eaux-Rousses* (6740′), to the (12½ M.) pass of the **Little St. Bernard** (7034′). The boundary between France and Italy is on the S. side, ¾ M. beyond the summit, and near a *Hospice* (6935′) affording fair quarters (L. 2½ fr.), with post-office, observatory, and Alpine garden. A bronze statue of *St. Bernard of Menthon* (p. 365), 15′ high, was erected here in 1902. Near it on French territory is the *Chalet-Hôtel Lancebranlette* (pens. from 8 fr.). [The *Col de la Traversette* (7890′), 1 hr. to the S., the *Mt. Valaisan* or *Chardonney* (9455′), 3½ hrs. to the S.E., the *Belvédère* (8665′), 1½ hr. to the E., and the *Lancebranlette* (9605′), 3 hrs. to the W., all afford admirable views.] We now descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère *(La Tarentaise)* and the Savoy Mts., past the (25 M.) *Belvédère Hôtel* (4630′; R. from 2, L. 3½ fr., very fair), to *Séez* and (33 M.) **Bourg-St-Maurice** (2805′; **Hôt. des Voyageurs*, R. 2½-3½, D. 3½ fr.), a small town on the Isère, whence a diligence runs four times daily in 4½ hrs. to (16 M.) *Moûtiers-en-Tarentaise;* see *Baedeker's Southern France.*— From Bourg-St-Maurice to *Les Chapieux*, see p. 351.

Below Pré-St-Didier the road again crosses the Doire (grand retrospective view of Mont Blanc), follows the lofty slope for some way, and then descends through vineyards into a broad and rich valley. To the S. appears the beautiful pyramid of the *Grivola* (13,018′). On a hill to the left of (5½ M.) **Morgex** (3017′; *Chêne Vert*, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Ange*) is the ruined château of *Châtelar* (3840′). Near (7½ M.) *Pont-La-Salle* (2920′; inn), on the left, is *La Salle* (3284′), with the *Château de Cours* (12th cent.), where Pope Innocent V. was born. On the right bank is the pretty *Cascade de Derby*, in several leaps. The valley contracts. The road crosses to the right bank by the (4½ M.) *Pont d'Equiliva* (2570′), and leads through a wild defile with a short tunnel *(Pierre Taillée)* to *Ruinaz* (2580′). Opposite lies *Avise*, with two old castles and the ruin of *Cré* (10th cent.). Fine chestnut-trees. Mont Blanc is now lost to view; to the right appears the Rutor (p. 355), straight on the pyramidal Mt. Emilius. Near (13 M.) **Liverogne** (2395′; *Hôt. du Col du Mont*) we cross the deep gorge of the *Dora di Valgrisanche*, commanded on the right by the old tower of *Montmajeur* (10th cent.). Beyond (13½ M.) *Arvier* (2545′; Croce Bianca) we descend rapidly; to the left, the church of *St. Nicolas* (3920′), on an abrupt rock. We then cross the *Dora di Rhême* (to the right, on the hill, the château of *Introd*) to (16½ M.) **Villeneuve** (2130′; *Hôt. du Col du Nivolet; Cerf; Restaur. Petigax*), with abandoned iron-works, and commanded by the ruin of *Châtel-Argent* (10th cent.) on a lofty rock.

Excursions from Liverogne and Villeneuve, see *Baedeker's N. Italy.*

Crossing the Dora, we ascend a little on the left bank, passing the massive *Tour Colin* (11th cent.) and farther on the well-preserved château of *Sarriod de la Tour* (14th cent.). Opposite *St. Pierre* (2165′), with its church and old castle on a rocky hill, opens the *Val de Cogne* on the S.; on the right bank lies *Aymaville*, with a château with four towers (14th cent.). The road passes *Sarre* (2034′), with its royal château, and traverses a broad shadeless valley to —

23 M. **Aosta.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Royal Victoria, at the station, R. 3-3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 5, pens. 9-14 fr.; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, to the W. of the town, R. 3-3½, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 7-15 fr. (both closed in winter). — Hôt. de la Poste, in the Place Charles-Albert, R. 2-6, D. incl. wine 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; Couronne, opposite the last, R. 2-6, D. incl. wine 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; good cuisine at both; *Hôt.-Pens. Centoz, R. 2-2½, D. 3-4, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Suisse, R. 1½-3, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; Albergo Alpino, Cours Victor-Emmanuel. — *Café National*, in the Hôt. de Ville (variety performances in the evening); *Café del Club Alpino;* beer at *Zimmermann's*, near the Hôt. de Ville; *Rail. Restaurant*, poor. — Carr. to St. Rhémy or Courmayeur with one horse 15, with two horses 25 fr. Motor Omnibus to Courmayeur, see p. 355 (office in the market-place, with rooms, 3 fr.); omnibus to St. Rhémy, see p. 361.

Aosta (1910′; pop. 7437), the *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* of the Romans, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Buthier*

and the *Doire* or *Dora Baltea*. Its antiquities testify to the importance of the place during the Roman period.

Near the railway-station, on the S. side of the town, stands a bronze *Statue of Victor Emmanuel II.*, 'roi chasseur', by Tortone on a lofty rock pedestal. The ancient *Town Walls*, which are flanked with strong towers, enclosing a rectangle, 790 yds. long by 650 yds. broad, still exist in their entire circuit. On the S.W. side the flat coping and the cornice are still intact.

In the Place Charles-Albert, where the chief streets intersect, is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing an Alpine museum of the Italian Alpine Club. To the N.E., above the houses, rise the walls of the old *Theatre* and the arcades of the *Amphitheatre*.

The Rue Humbert-Premier, running to the E., passes through the ancient Porta Prætoria to the (¼ M.) *Honorary Arch of Augustus, with its ten Corinthian pilasters, then crosses the Buthier, which has left its ancient channel, to the massy arch of a Roman *Bridge*, half sunk in the ground.

In the suburb is the church of St. Ours, the crypt of which is borne by Roman columns; in the choir are the tombstone of Bishop Gallus (d. 546) and finely-carved stalls. The cloisters of the abbey have interesting early-Romanesque columns (12th cent.). Adjoining the church is a 12th cent. Campanile, built of Roman hewn stones. Opposite are portions of two antique columns in front of a chapel. —The *Priory of St. Ours*, in the same place, is a picturesque building of the 15th cent., with terracotta decoration, and an octagonal tower. Good wood-carvings and frescoes in the interior.

The Cathedral (14th cent.) has a gaudily-painted relief above its main portal, and in the interior two mosaics of the 10th cent., and early Renaissance carved stalls. To the right of the high-altar is the marble tombstone of Count Thomas II. of Flanders (d. 1259). The treasury contains two reliquaries of the 13th and 15th cent., a cameo of a Roman empress in a setting of the 13th cent., and a diptych of Probus (consul in 406) and the Emperor Honorius.

By the S. gate is the tower known as *Bramafam* (12th cent.), in which a count of Challant is said to have starved his wife to death, and on the W. wall is the *Tour du Lépreux* (described in one of Xavier de Maistre's novels), which witnessed the sufferings of a leper named Guasco (d. 1803) and his sister Angelica. In front of the Bramafam are the recently excavated remains of the *Porta Principalis Dextera*. —Cretinism is sadly prevalent in Aosta.

Excursions. The ***Becca di Nona** (*Pic Carrel*, 10,305′; 6-7 hrs.; guide, 8 fr.; provisions necessary; nightquarters at the Comboé Alp, see p. 358; mule thus far 16 fr.) is an admirable point of view. The bridle-path, dusty at first, crosses the Doire and mounts to the village of *Charvensod* (2445′; guide Grégoire Comé), traverses a wood, and goes on past the hermitage of *St. Grat* (5815′) and the chalets of *Chamolé* to the (3½ hrs.) *Col de Plan Fenêtre* (7300′). [The *Signal Sismonda* (7700′), to the S., 20 min. above the Col Plan Fenêtre, affords an excellent view of the Rutor

and the Pennine Alps.] From the col we reach in 3/4 hr. the *Alp Comboé* (6960′), in a hasin at the foot of the Becca di Nona, and in 2 1/2 hrs. more the top. A few yards below it is the neglected *Pavillon Budden* of the I.A.C. Superb *View (panorama by Carrel), embracing the whole of the Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa chains, and the Graian Alps to the S.—In descending we may, for variety, leave Comboé to the left, and go straight through the valley of the *Comboé*. Below the hasin of Comboé there is a fine waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to *Charvensod*.—**Mont Emilius**, or **Æmilius** (11,675′; laborious; guide 16 fr.) may be ascended by experts from Comboé in 4 1/2 hrs. We follow the Col d'Arbole route (a pass to *Cogne*) as far as the (1 br.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (8200′), and then turn to the left, passing a small glacier-lake. View more extensive than from the Becca.

***Mont Fallère** (10,045′; 7 hrs.; guide, needless, 8 fr.) is easily ascended from Sarre (p. 356) by a bridle-path, viâ *Ville-sur-Sarre*. Splendid view of the Pennine and Graian Alps. On the arête, 1/4 hr. below the top, is a decayed shelter-hut of the I.A.C. (9740′). We may descend to the W. to the *Col Finestra* and thence to the N. to *St. Rhémy* (p. 367).

Mont Mary (9230′) and *Becca di Viou* (9370′), both 5 hrs. to the N.E. of Aosta (porter 5 fr.); footpath nearly to the saddle of the *Col de Viou* (8694′), whence the former is gained by the arête to the right, the latter to the left. Fine views.

FROM AOSTA TO PRARAYÉ, 9-10 hrs. To the N.E. of Aosta the **Valpelline** (Ital. *Val Pellina*), enclosed by grand mountains and glaciers, ascends to the heart of the Monte Rosa chain. Diligence daily in 2 hrs. to (9 1/2 M.) Valpelline; road practicable for small vehicles thence to (9 1/2 M.) Bionaz; cart-track from Bionaz to (3 hrs.) Prarayé.—The high-road ascends gradually on the right bank of the Buthier viâ *Signayes* and (2 1/2 M.) *Variney*, where the St. Bernard road diverges to the left (p. 368), crosses the branch of the Buthier descending from the St. Bernard at (5 1/2 M.) *Boven*, and ascends the narrow valley of the Buthier de Valpelline to (9 1/2 M.) **Valpelline** (3130′; *Hôt.-Restaur. de la Poste*, very fair; *Lion d'Or*, *Croix Blanche*, both unpretending), a village picturesquely situated at the month of the Ollomont torrent (to *Ollomont* and over the *Col de Fenêtre* to the *Val de Bagnes* see p. 371). Farther on, we skirt the right bank of the Buthier in a narrow valley, finally ascending rapidly to (1 3/4 hr.) **Oyace** (4485′; *Hôt. Pétey*, 30 beds, pens. 5-6 fr., very fair), a little village on a large cone of débris, with an old tower (11th cent.) and a high bridge. Fine view from the church. Over the *Col St. Barthélemy* or the *Col de Vessona* to the *Val St. Barthélemy* see p. 359.—Beyond Oyace, the road skirts the hillside high above the narrow rocky ravine of the Buthier, viâ *Clausy* and *Jovenoz* to (1 1/2 hr.) **Bionaz** (5250′; accommodation at the curé's; guide, Nap. Petitjacques), the last village in the valley. To the E. towers the *Becca di Luseney* (11,500′), which may be ascended by experts in 7 hrs., with guide (20 fr.); magnificent view. Over the *Col de Cunéi* or the *Colle Montagnaia* to the Val St. Barthélemy, see p. 359.—From Bionaz we proceed by a cart-track through the ravine of the *Saut de l'Epouse* to (1 hr.) *La Ferrera*, and continue up and down, past the huts of *Chamin*, *La Lechère*, and *Nouva*, to (2 1/2 hrs.) **Prarayé** (6538′; *Hôt. Ansermin*, very fair), an alpine hamlet amid grand environs. Ascent hence of the *Bec de Créton* (11,755′), 6 hrs. with guide (20 fr.), laborious but interesting.—About 4 hrs. farther up, on the E. margin of the *Upper Za-de-Zan Glacier*, is the new *Rifugio Aosta* of the I.A.C. (9350′), whence the *Tête de Valpelline* (12,510′; 4 hrs., guide 16 fr.), the *Dent d'Hérens* (13,715′; by the *Col de Tiefenmatten* in 5-6 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625′; guide 40 fr.), the *Mont Brûlé* (10,700′; guide 20 fr.), etc. may be ascended by experts. Passes: Over the *Col de Livournea* to the *Val St. Barthélemy*, see p. 359; over the *Col de Valcournèra* to *Breuil*, see p. 426; over the *Col de Crête Sèche* or the *Colle d'Oren* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see pp. 370, 371; over the *Col de Collon* or the *Col de Za-de-Zan* to *Arolla*, see p. 392; over the *Col des Bouquetins* to *Ferpècle*, see p. 394.—

OVER THE COL DE VALPELLINE TO ZERMATT, 10-12 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), laborious but interesting. From the (4 hrs.) *Rifugio Aosta* (p. 358) over the Upper Za-de-Zan Glacier to the (2½ hrs.) **Col de Valpelline** (11,687′; p. 393), to the S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,304′; p. 393); descent by the *Stock* and *Zmutt Glaciers* to the Staffel Alp and (5 hrs.) *Zermatt* (p. 403).

From Aosta to *Cogne (Graian Alps)*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

Leaving Aosta the RAILWAY crosses the *Buthier* and the *Bagnère* and nears the *Dora*, with its numerous islands. As we look back, we enjoy a splendid view of the valley of Aosta, surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. rise the Becca di Nona and Mt. Emilius, to the N. the Grand-Combin and Mt. Velan, and to the W. the Rutor. Near the station of (5 M.) *Quart-Villefranche* (1755′) is the château of *Quart* (2480′), on a hill to the left. The train crosses the Dora, and beyond (7 M.) *St. Marcel* it returns to the left bank. On the slope above St. Marcel is the pilgrim-resort of *Plou*. Near (8 M.) *Nus* (1755′; Crocc d'Oro), with its old castle, the *Vallée de St. Barthélemy* opens on the N.

A bridle-path ascends on the left bank from Nus through the picturesque **Vallée de St. Barthélemy,** viâ (1 hr.) *Blavy* and (1 hr.) *Deval*, crosses to the right bank at (¾ hr.) *Le Fabbriche*, and ascends to the left to (1 hr.) *Lignan* (5342′; Albergo Alpino), with the beautifully situated church of St. Barthélemy. Hence we proceed on the right bank, passing (1½ hr.) *La Pra* (5945′) and (¾ hr.) *Champ-Plaisant*, with its chapel (beautiful view), and reach the chalets of (¾ hr.) *Prétérier* (6765′), whence the small *Lac de Luseney* may be visited (½ hr.). — PASSES. From Nus viâ *Ville-sur-Nus* and the *Col de St. Barthélemy* or *de Verdona* (8695′) to (5 hrs.) *Oyace* in the Valpelline (p. 358); from Lignan over the *Col de Vessona* (9267′) to (6½ hrs.) Oyace; from Prétérier over the *Col de Cunéi* (9685′), 1 hr. above the *Sanctuaire de Cunéi* (8713′; key of the sleeping-room at Lignan) in 6½ hrs., over the *Col de Montagnaia* (9383′) in 6 hrs., or over the *Col de Luseney* (10,170′) in 7 hrs. to *Bionaz* (p. 358); from Prétérier over the *Col de Livournea* (9354′) to (6 hrs.) Prarayé (p. 358); lastly from La Pra (see above) over the *Col Fenêtre* (7169′) to (2½ hrs.) *Torgnon* in the Val Tournanche (p. 424). — The *Becca de Luseney* (11,497′) may be ascended from the Col de Luseney in 1½ hr. (difficult but very interesting, see p. 358; guide 20 fr.). The *Becca d'Arbiera* (11,293′) and *Becca del Merlo* (10,647′) are both difficult.

The line once more crosses and recrosses the Dora. To the right appears the picturesque château of *Fénis*, at the mouth of the *Clavalité Valley*, above which towers the snowy pyramid of the *Tersiva* (11,525′). We now intersect, near *Diemoz*, a large deposit of débris and traverse a tunnel to (12½ M.) *Chambave* (1560′), noted for its wine, where we obtain for the last time a retrospect as far as the Rutor. The valley contracts. The train runs between river and cliff, through two tunnels and a cutting, and crosses the *Marmore* or *Matmoire*, descending from the Val Tournanche.

15½ M. **Châtillon** (1480′; *Hôt. des Alpes*, at the station). The village (1640′; pop. 3100; *Hôt. de Londres*, R. 2½-3½, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord*, pens. 6-9 fr.; both near the bridge; *Caffè-Ristorante Alpino; Restaurant Carrel*), with a castle of the 13th cent., is beautifully situated to the left, 1 M.

above the station, at the mouth of the *Val Tournanche*. The deep wooded gorge of the Marmore, picturesquely studded with houses, is spanned in the centre of the village by an imposing one-arched bridge (134′ in height). — To *Valtournanche* and over the *Theodule Pass* to *Zermatt*, see R. 89.

From Châtillon the train follows the left bank of the Dora. On a steep hill to the right is the old château of *Ussel*, once owned by the Challants. Beyond two short tunnels is (16½ M.) **St. Vincent** (1453′), the station for the village of that name (1885′; *Hôt. de la Source*, with hydropathic, 100 beds, pens. 10-11 fr.; *Lion-d'Or*, pens. 9-9½ fr.; *Couronne*, pens. 8½-11 fr.; *Rome*, etc.), situated 1¼ M. to the left. About ¾ M. higher up (cable-tramway) are a mineral spring and the *Grand-Hôtel*, with hydropathic. We next enter the ***Montjovet Defile**, the most striking part of the journey. A series of tunnels and cuttings, with massive retaining walls and buttresses, carry us through the narrow rocky gorge, while far below rushes the foaming Dora in cascades. High above the exit of the pass, on the left, is the ruin of *Montjovet* (10th cent.). We cross the Dora by an imposing viaduct, and pass through two tunnels. Beyond (20 M.) stat. *Montjovet* the valley expands. Extensive vineyards appear; on the right rise lofty cliffs. Then, on the slope, the village of *Champ de Praz*, at the mouth of the *Val Chalame*, whose torrent has bestrewn the valley of the Dora with débris. The train crosses the Dora and the *Evançon* and reaches —

23½ M. **Verrès** (1205′). The village (1280′; 1051 inhab.; **Hôt. d'Italie*, R. 2, B. 1¼, pens. 7-9 fr.; *de la Gare*), with a château (*Rocca*, 1390) of the former counts of Challant, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Val Challant* (p. 423). *Issogne*, on the opposite bank of the Dora, has a late-Gothic château, tastefully restored since 1872 (visitors admitted; fee). To the N.E. appears the rocky pyramid of the *Becca di Vlou* (9947′).

25½ M. *Arnaz* (1170′), with a château of the 16th cent. and a high-lying ruined castle (1980′). The line traverses an extensive alluvial deposit and crosses the Dora. 28 M. *Hône-Bard*, in a superb situation. To the right opens the *Val Champorcher*, with its picturesque rocky peaks; to the N.W., the *Becca de Luseney* (p. 358). On a steep rock on the left bank of the Dora rises **Fort Bard**, captured in 1242 after a long siege by Count Amadeus IV. of Savoy, and gallantly defended in 1800, before the battle of Marengo, by 400 Austrians for eight days against the French army. The train crosses the river and passes under the fortress by a tunnel of 650 yds. Then through a narrow rocky ravine to (30 M.) *Donnaz* (1066′; inn) and over the wild *Lys* torrent to (31 M.) **Pont-St-Martin** *(Rail. Restaurant)*. The village (1130′; Cavallo Bianco, pens. 6-8 fr., unpretending but good; Hôt. Delapierre) is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Lys Valley*, with a

ruined castle and a well-preserved Roman bridge across the *Lys*. (Road to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*, 20½ M.; see p. 422.)

The railway again crosses and recrosses the Dora, which here forms a large island. On the slope to the left is the village of *Carema*, amidst vineyards and fruit-gardens. On the right bank is (33 M.) *Quincinetto*, on the left bank are the ruins of *Castruzzone* and of *Cesnola*. 35 M. *Tavagnasco* (918′). Opposite is the larger village of *Settimo Vittone* (Angelo), founded in 894 on the site of a Roman military station; higher up is an old château (partly still inhabited) and adjoining the church a very old octagonal chapel and two Roman sarcophagi used as troughs, among olive trees.

We cross the Dora again at *Montestrutto*, pass (on the left) *Torrazza*, and reach (37½ M.) *Borgofranco d'Ivrea* (830′), an ancient town with remains of walls and houses of the 15th century. Near it are an arsenical spring and 130 rock-cellars *(Balmette)*.

The mountains recede. 39 M. *Montalto Dora*, with a pinnacled château (12-14th cent.) on a rocky hill. The train threads a tunnel, 1¼ M. long, and crosses the Dora. — 42 M. **Ivrea** (777′; pop. 6000; *Universo; Scudo di Francia; Londra*), a town picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Dora. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

78. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

49 M. Diligence from Martigny (station) to the Great St. Bernard (28½ M.) daily in summer in 11¾ hrs. (9 fr. 55 c.; in winter to Orsières only); from the Hospice to Aosta (20½ M.) daily in 4½ hrs. (6 fr.). Carriage from Martigny to Orsières 15, with two horses 20, Bourg-St-Pierre 30 or 40, Great St. Bernard 40 or 60 fr. Omnibus from St. Rhémy to Aosta daily in 2½ hrs. (4 fr.), returning in 4 hrs. One-horse carr. from St. Rhémy to Aosta, 1-2 pers. 12-15 fr. — Railway to Orsières under construction.

The **Great St. Bernard Route**, in Roman and mediæval times one of the most frequented Alpine passes, presents some very fine scenery, and is a direct and convenient approach to Italy (Aosta, Courmayeur) from the Rhone Valley. A visit to the Hospice is interesting. Those who do not intend going farther may return by the Col de Fenêtre (p. 367) and the Val Ferret. — Walkers from Martigny to the Hospice require 12, thence to Aosta 6 hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8, thence to Martigny 10 hrs.).

From *Martigny* (p. 311) viâ *Martigny-Bourg* to the bridge over the *Drance*, see p. 336. — Beyond the bridge lies the hamlet of (2 M.) *La Croix* (p. 336). The St. Bernard road leads through the deep ravine of the Drance, viâ *Le Brocard* (p. 336) and *Le Borgeau*, to (4½ M.) *Les Valettes* (1978′; restaurant).

***Gorge of the Durnant** (from Martigny and back 4 hrs.; one-horse carr. 7, two-horse 10 fr.). A road leads from Les Valettes to the right to the (1 M.) entrance of a rocky gorge, through which the *Durnant* is precipitated in 14 falls (made accessible by a wooden gallery ½ M. long; adm. 1 fr.; restaurant by the entrance). From the upper end of the gorge the path ascends to the bridle-path to Champex (p. 362; small

chalet-restaurant). — Fine view from the hill of *Lombard* (2888′, see below), ascended from the lower end of the gorge in 1/2 hr., by a shady path.

From Les Valettes to Orsières viâ Champex, 4 hrs., an attractive route. From Les Valettes a road ascends to the right (carriage for 3 persons to Lac Champex 35 fr. and fee, incl. luggage) through pastures and wood, viâ *Lombard*, *Crettet*, *Les Grangettes*, and *Mariotty* to (2 1/2 hrs.) the village of *Champex d'en haut* (4485′; two cafés). Thence across the *Col de Champex* (4920′) to the (1/2 hr.) pretty, but shallow and insufficiently drained **Lac Champex** (4805′; **Gr.-Hôt. des Alpes*, 100 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 7-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. E. Crettex*, 120 beds, pens. 5-6 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, 60 beds, pens. 7 1/2-8 1/2 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site*, 70 beds, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Glacier*, 60 beds, pens. from 5 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. d'Orny*, 100 beds, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Biselx; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt.-Pens. de Champex*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Pens. du Nord*), a summer-resort, with a beautiful view of the Combin group. — Excursions (guides Onésime, Maurice, and Emile Crettex, Louis Tissières, Cyrille Bisselx, Joseph and Stan. Copt, Alfred Joris; the guides of the Orsières have established a tariff of their own which is higher than that of the S. A. C.): to the *Grand Plan* (6560′; 2 hrs.); *La Breyaz* (7800′; 3 hrs.); **Catogne* (8527′; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.); *Clocher d'Arpette* (9248′; 4 hrs.; 12 fr.); *Six Carro* (9278′; 4 hrs.; 15 fr.); more difficult the *Pointe des Ecandies* (9440′; 5 hrs.; 15 fr.) and *Pointe de Zennepi* (9468′; 4 1/2 hrs.; 15 fr.). A bridle-path ascends through the *Vallée d'Arpette* to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8790′), to the N. of the Pointe des Ecandies, affording a survey of the beautiful *Glacier du Trient* (p. 336), whence we may descend to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 336; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). A more difficult route leads over the *Col des Ecandies* (9183′), to the S. of the Pointe des Ecandies, to *Trient* (6 hrs.; guide 18 fr.). To the Col de la Forclaz viâ *Bovine*, see p. 336. — From the lake a steep road descends to the left viâ *Biollay* to (1 hr.) *Orsières* (p. 363), and a footpath to the right to (1 1/2 hr.) *Ville d'Issert* (p. 354).

To the W. of Champex a footpath (green marks; guide 10 fr., not indispensable) ascends to the left at the chalets of *Arpette* viâ the *Col de la Breyaz* (7900′) to the (5 1/2 hrs.) **Cabane d'Orny** of the S.A.C. (8820′), two houses finely situated at the upper end of the *Combe d'Orny*, near the glacier of the same name. Excursions (guides, see above; tariff from Champex or Orsières): *Aiguille d'Arpette* (10,043′; 2 hrs.; guide 15 fr.); *Pointe d'Orny* (10,742′; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), neither of these difficult; *Portalet* (10,975′; 3 1/2 hrs.; 15 fr.); **Aiguille du Tour* (11,615′), by the *Glacier* and *Col d'Orny* (10,270′; Cabane Julien Dupuis, see p. 336) and *Glacier du Trient* in 4 hrs., not difficult for adepts and highly interesting (guide 25 fr.); *Grande Fourche* (11,844′; 5 hrs.; 40 fr.). The eight *Aiguilles Dorées*, viz. *Tête Crettex* (11,220′), *Aig. Javelle* (11,265′), *Trident* (11,253′), *Aiguille sans Nom* (11,285′), *Tête Biselx* (11,520′), *Aiguilles Penchées* (11,480′), *Aig. de la Varappe* (11,550′), and *Aig. de la Fenêtre* (11,190′), ascended in 4-5 hrs. each (guide 40-45 fr.), are all difficult. Fine view from the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710′), between the *Petite Fourche* (11,506′) and the Aiguilles Dorées (3 hrs.; not difficult; guide 20 fr., with descent across the *Saleinaz Glacier* to the *Cabane de Saleinaz*, 25 fr.). — Over the *Col d'Orny* to *Forclaz* (guide to Martigny 35 fr.), see p. 337 (to the Cabane Julien Dupuis, guide 12, porter 8 fr.); over the *Col du Tour* to *Argentière* (5-6 hrs.; 40 fr.), see p. 335.

The **Cabane de Saleinaz** of the S.A.C. (8830′), 5-6 hrs. from Champex or Orsières, with guide (12 fr.), is another excellent starting-point for mountain-tours. To reach it we follow the Ferret route to (1 3/4 hr.) *Praz de Fort* (3760′; Hôt.-Pens. de Saleinaz; see p. 354) and here diverge to the right, along the left bank of the *Saleinaz*. We then cross to the right bank, traverse the moraine of the *Saleinaz Glacier*, and ascend a steep path (iron chains and steps cut in the rock, but guide useful), round the rocky towers of the *Clochers de Planereuse* over a short snow-field (beware of falling stones) to the (5 hrs.) well-equipped Club Hut

Martigny
C. du Crêt
Courmayeur
S. Rhémy
Kilometer
1:150.000
Engl. Miles
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes

(guard; accommodation for 60 persons). Ascents (tariff from Praz de Fort or Orsières): *Grand Clocher de Planereuse* (9220′; 1 hr.; guide 15 fr.), an interesting and not difficult climb (the *Petit Clocher*, 8840′, is very difficult; no tariff).—*Pointes de Planereuse* (2 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), not difficult; the best plan is to ascend first the (1¼ hr.) *Petite Pointe* (9740′), and then to cross the arête to the top of the *Grande Pointe* (10,345′).—**Grande Fourche* (11,844′; 4½ hrs., guide 40 fr.), not difficult and very interesting.—*Grand Darreï* (11,530′), viâ the *Petit Darreï* (11,505′) in 5 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), also interesting and not difficult.—The *Aiguilles Dorées* (p. 362) may be ascended from this side as well as from the Cab. d'Orny.—***Tour Noir** (12,565′; 5-6 brs.; guide 70 fr.), for expert climbers only; we ascend to the *Col de la Grande Luis* (11,084′), between the Petit Darreï and the Grande Luis, then proceed to the N.W. over the arête to the *Col de la Neuvaz* (11,220′), skirt the Aiguille de la Neuvaz to the *Col Supérieur du Tour Noir* (11,615′), and then cross the N. arête to the summit. The direct ascent to the Col de la Neuvaz from the Saleinaz Glacier is extremely steep and difficult.—The **Aiguille d'Argentière** (12,810′; 7 hrs.; guide 55 fr.), not very difficult for experts, may be ascended either viâ the *Col du Chardonnet* (10,920′) and through the *Grand Couloir d'Argentière*, or by the E. slope through the *Couloir Barbey*.—The **Aiguille du Chardonnet** (12,540′; 8-9 hrs.), difficult, is scaled either by the *Col du Chardonnet*, and then through the S. couloirs (guide 60 fr.), or by the *Fenêtre du Tour* (11,005′) and the *Glacier du Tour*, and over the N.E. slope (guide 70 fr.).—To the *Cabane d'Orny* over the *Col des Plines* (10,640′; 5 hrs.) or the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710′; 7 hrs.; 25 fr.), see p. 362. To *Argentière* over the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* and the *Col du Tour* (7 hrs.; 45 fr.), see p. 335; over the *Col du Chardonnet* (7 hrs.; 50 fr.), see p. 335. Over the *Col de Planereuse* (9954′) to the *Val Ferret* (to Orsières 6 hrs.; 25 fr.), not difficult for the experienced.

Beyond (5½ M.) *Bovernier* (2037′) the Drance traverses a rocky and wooded gorge. At the *Galerie de la Monnaie* (2362′), a tunnel 70 yds. long, a great fall of rock was caused in 1818 by the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagnes* (p. 370). At—

8½ M. **Sembrancher** (2340′; *Croix*) the *Drance d'Entremont* (see below) unites with the *Drance de Bagnes* (p. 368). On a hill stands the chapel of *St. Jean*, on the site of a ruined castle. To the S.W. rises the abrupt *Catogne* (8527′).

FROM MARTIGNY TO SEMBRANCHER OVER THE COL DES PLANCHES, 4½ hrs., interesting. From Martigny-Bourg the road ascends to the left, through wood, viâ the hamlet of *Chemin* (3786′) to the (3 hrs.) **Col des Planches** (4593′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Velan*, pens. 4½-5 fr.), with a splendid view of Mont Velan, Grand-Combin, Mont Blanc, etc. Descent viâ *Vence* (3701′) to (1½ hr.) Sembrancher.—The *Pierre à Voir* (8123′; guide 7 fr.) may be ascended from Sembrancher by the *Col du Lein* in 6 hrs. (comp. p. 311).

The road enters the *Val d'Entremont* to the S., crosses the Drance twice, and leads on the left bank viâ *La Douay* to—

12½ M. **Orsières** (2910′; pop. 2215; *Hôt. des Alpes*, L. 3 fr.; *Restaurant du Val Ferret*, with beds), at the mouth of the *Ferret Valley* (p. 354), with an old Romanesque church and the ruins of the château of *Châtelard*.

To *Lac Champex*, steep road in 2 hrs. (carr. 10 fr.), bridle-path in 1½ hr., see p. 362.—From Orsières to *Courmayeur* over the *Col Ferret* (8343′; 10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 354.—Passes to *Chamonix* (*Cols du Tour, du Chardonnet, d'Argentière*, etc.), see p. 335 and above.

The road crosses the Drance, seldom visible in its deep bed,

and asceuds in a long bend (which the rough and unpleasant old bridle-path cuts off). Entering the upper part of the valley, we obtain an admirable view of Mont Velan (see below), with its glaciers and snowfields. The slopes of the broad valley are covered with meadows and corn-fields. Between *Fontaine-Dessous* (3800′) and *Rive Haute* (4010′) the road describes a long curve which walkers cut off, and passes the chapel of *St. Laurent.*

17½ M. **Liddes** (4390′; *Hôt. du Grand St. Bernard,* D. 4 fr., well spoken of; *Union*), a considerable village. On the left rise the finely shaped *Merignier* (10,403′) and the *Aiguille des Maisons Blanches* (12,137′).

***Mont Brûlé** (8450′), from Liddes hy tbe Alp *Erraz* in 3½ hrs. (guide 8 fr.), easy. The view embraces the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, with the Lake of Geneva and the Jura in the background; in the foreground the Dent du Midi, the Orny and Trient chain, Grand-Combin, etc. The ascent is made also from Orsières (p. 363; 4½ hrs.) or Le Châble (p. 368; 4½ hrs.). — To Le Châble over the *Col de Six-Blanc* (7 hrs.), see p. 368.

Above Liddes is the chapel of *St. Etienne* (4520′). At *Allèves* (4924′) we cross the brook of that name, coming from the *Glacier de Boveyre,* and at the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Lorette* (5365′) we cross the *Torrent de la Croix.*

20½ M. **Bourg-St-Pierre** (5348′; *Hôt. du Déjeuner de Napoléon Premier,* very fair; *Hôt. du Combin*), a village (pop. 355) at the mouth of the *Valsorey,* with a church of the 11th century. (In the wall of the churchyard is a Roman milestone.) On a hill to the left of the road is the *'Linnaea'* Alpine garden, with a botanical laboratory, laid out by the Geneva 'Société pour la Protection des Plantes' (adm. 50 c.; keeper, Charles Dorsaz). The Swiss customs examination for travellers coming from Italy takes place here.

Excursions (guides, Jules and Omer Balleys, Michel Genoud). The *Tête de Bois* (ca. 8200′; guide 6 fr.; mules also), 2½ hrs. to the E., commands the Mont Blanc and Combin group, and the Val d'Entremont below. — *Le Mourin* (9085′; 4 hrs.; 8 fr.), to the S.W., is another good point of view.

A good path leads through the interesting **Valsorey,** on the right bank of the *Valsorey,* past the *Chalets d'Aval* to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets d'Amont* (7190′), in a grand situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier du Valsorey,* with that of *Sonadon,* descending from the Grand Combin, to its left, and that of *Tzeudet* to its right. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Vélan and the jagged rocks of the *Luisettes.* About 3 hrs. farther up to the E. is the *Cabane du Valsorey* (p. 365). — Glacier passes lead from the Chalets d'Aval over the *Col des Maisons Blanches* (11,240′) to the *Cabane de Panossière* (p. 369; 7-8 hrs., guide 20 fr.); from the Chalets d'Amont over the *Col du Sonadon* (11,445′) to Chanrion (p. 370; 9-10 hrs.; 30 fr.), or over the *Col de Valsorey* or *des Chamois* (10,213′) to the Val d'Ollomont (p. 371; to Aosta 9 hrs.; 25 fr.).

***Mont Velan** (12,353′), 8 hrs., difficult, for experts only (guide 30 fr.). Above the Chalets d'Amont we ascend a 'chimney' to the E. moraine of the *Glacier du Valsorey,* cross the glacier to the E. rocky slope of *Mt. de la Gouille,* and mount (an interesting climb) to the upper part of the glacier; cross it to its E. angle, and ascend over snow-slopes (with large crevasses) to the (6-7 hrs.) snowy dome of the summit. Magnificent view, extending on the N. to the Lake of Geneva; S., to the Val d'Aosta. Close to us, W.,

towers Mont Blanc; N.E., the Grand-Combin. — The ascent of Mont Velan from the *Cantine de Proz* (see below) by the *Glacier de Proz* and the W. arête is still steeper and more difficult (7 hrs.)

***Grand-Combin** (14,164′), from Bourg-St-Pierre 11 hrs., grand but difficult (for experts only; guide 60 fr.). We ascend the Valsorey to the (5 hrs.) *Cabane du Valsorey* of the S.A.C., finely situated on the *Sic du Meiten* (10,170′); thence to the (1½ hr.) *Col du Meiten* (11,912′), whence we may either proceed by the W. arête and the *Combin de Valsorey* (13,600′) to the (4 hrs.) summit (*Aig. du Croissant*, 14,173′), or pass round the N.W. side of the Grand-Combin to the N. base, where we strike the route ascending from the Panossière Hut viâ the *Corridor* and the *Combin de Graffeneire* (14,108′) to the (4½ hrs.) top. Magnificent *View. Descent to the *Cabane de Panossière*, see p. 369 (guide 70 fr.).

Beyond Bourg-St-Pierre we cross the deep gorge of the *Valsorey*, which forms a fine waterfall above the bridge. It was here that Napoleon, during his famous passage of the Alps with 30,000 men, 15th-21st May, 1800, met with the greatest difficulties. The road, hewn in the rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Saraire*. 3 M. **Cantine de Proz** (5982′; *Inn*). To the E. rises the *Petit Velan* (10,605′) and the snow-clad *Mont Velan*, from which descends the *Glacier de Proz*, with its extensive moraines (see above). The road ascends the boulder-strewn pastures of the Plan de Proz, past the dilapidated *Cantine d'en Haut* (6250′) on the right, traverses the *Pas de Marengo*, a rocky defile, and passes (2 M.) *Hospitalet* (6890′), two stone chalets and a dairy in a broader part of the valley, beyond the stream, to the right. It next (1 M.) crosses the Drance, here an inconsiderable brook, by the *Pont Nudry* (7336′), and ascends in long windings (short-cuts by the old route) on the W. side of the dreary *Combe des Morts*, finally passing through an avalanche-gallery, to the (2 M.) —

28½ M. **Hospice of the Great St. Bernard** (8110′), on the pass, consisting of two buildings. One contains the church, the dwellings of the canons (abbés), and rooms for travellers (175 beds); the other is a newly erected inn (200 beds), connected with the old building by a covered passage. On arriving strangers ring the bell in the porch of the old building, and are welcomed by one of the abbés, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals (at 12 and 6, 7, or 8.30; Friday is a 'jour maigre'). Travellers are boarded and lodged gratuitously, but none should deposit in the alms-box ('offrandes pour l'hospice', in the church, first pillar on the left) *less* than they would have paid at a hotel. Adjacent is a small *Restaurant*.

In 962 St. Bernard de Menthon founded the hospice here. The inmates now consist of 10-15 Augustine canons and 7 attendants *(marronniers)*, whose office it is to receive and lodge strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence they are aided by the famous St. Bernard dogs, whose keen sense of smell enable them to track and discover travellers buried in the snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. Next to the fourth

Cantoniera Santa Maria on the Stelvio Pass (p. 511), the St. Bernard Hospice is the highest winter habitation in the Alps (annual mean temperature, 29° Fahr.).

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800 the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to pass the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice for a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 365). The Romans used this route in 105 B.C. After the foundation of *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* (Aosta, 26 B.C.) it became more frequented. Constantine caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; Bernard, an uncle of Charlemagne, marched an army by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass.

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the Emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom; but it was afterwards impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30-40,000 fr. required for its annual support are in part derived from the revenues of the monastery, and in part from collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion. Of late years 20-25,000 travellers have been annually entertained, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel-charge for 1000 guests. Expenses are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta, and in July, August, and September about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val Ferret (p. 354), 4 hrs. distant.

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or other dependency. Amid the pleasure and novelty of the scene the traveller is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snow of great depth, and the dangers from storms frequent and imminent. It is then that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable.

The present older edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The walls of the dining-room are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. In the library on the upper floor is a collection of ancient and modern coins, relics found in the environs (fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Pœninus, p. 367, after escape from danger, statuettes, etc.), and a small natural history collection. In the church, to the left of the entrance, is the monument of General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800 (relief by Moitte).

Near the hospice is the *Morgue* (now closed), a receptacle for bodies found in the snow. The small lake, to the W. of the monastery, is sometimes frozen over even on summer-mornings. On the hillside to the right is a small botanic garden with Alpine plants.

The ***Chenalette** (9479′; 1½ hr.; steep at places; guide necessary), to the N. of the Hospice, the **Pic de Dronaz** (9676′), 2½ hrs. to the N.W., and the **Mont Mort** (9403′), 2½ hrs. to the S.E., all command magnificent views. More laborious is the **Grand Golliaz** (10,620′), from the hospice viâ the *Col de St. Rhémy*, the small *Glacier des Bosses*, and the S.E. side in 5-6 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). Splendid *View. The descent may be made by the *Col de Bellecombe* (9514′) into the *Val Ferret*, to *Gruetta* (p. 354) and Courmayeur. — Provisions are not procurable at the hospice.

From the Hospice to Martigny over the Col de Fenêtre (9 hrs.; guide necessary), recommended as a return-route from the Hospice to

Martigny. From the (20 min.) huts of *La Baux* (see below) the bridle-path ascends rather steeply to the right to the (1 hr.) **Col de Fenêtre** (9095′; fine view). It descends over débris and sometimes snow, past the three small *Lacs de Fenêtre*, to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Plan de la Chaud* (6693′) and through the Drance valley, where it unites with the route from the Col Ferret, to (1 hr.) *Ferret* (p. 354). — FROM THE HOSPICE TO COURMAYEUR (9-10 hrs.) the direct route is across the *Col de Fenêtre* and the *Col Ferret*. In order to reach the Col Ferret we need not descend from the Col de Fenêtre to Ferret, but (guide advisable) beyond the third lake we turn to the left, descend steep grassy slopes to a bridge over the *Ban d'Array*, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook coming from the Col Ferret until (after about 50 min.) we can cross it. A steep ascent of ½ hr. more brings us to the Col Ferret route (p. 354; from the Hospice to the col, 5 hrs.).

On the N.W. side of the lake on the St. Bernard Pass, near a small brook, are stones marking the Italian frontier. On the adjacent *Plan de Jupiter* stand a stone cross, erected in 1816, with the inscription 'Deo optimo maximo', and a lofty bronze statue of St. Bernard (p. 365), on a lofty pedestal (1905). On this spot once rose a temple to *Jupiter Poeninus*, whence the mountain has derived its Latin name of *Mons Jovis*, Italian *Monte Giove*, locally *Mont Joux*. The road rounds an angle of rock (the '*Tour des Fous*') and descends in wide bends past the huts of *La Baux* to the (40 min.) *Cantine d'Aoste* (7270′), a road mender's house, in a verdant basin. A shorter footpath, diverging to the left at a cross, before the above-mentioned angle of rock, rejoins the road here. The road zigzags down the right side of the valley, and then descends in a wide bend, crossing the torrent, to (50 min.; 36½ M.) **St. Rhémy,** or *St. Rémi* (5355′; *Hôt. des Alpes Pennines*, R. from 2, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.), a village of 883 inhab., protected against avalanches by a wood. Italian custom-house. Telephone to the Hospice.

FROM ST. RHÉMY TO MORGEX (p. 356) over the *Col Serena* (7580′) or the *Col Citron* (8116′), 7-8 hrs. each, fatiguing and not very interesting. On the latter route, 2¼ hrs. from Etroubles (marked path), is the chalybeate *Fontaine de Citron*.

The deep and narrow *Combe des Bosses* diverges from the valley of St. Bernard beyond St. Rhémy. Cultivation on both sides of the valley begins at (39 M.) *St. Oyen* (4515′), and becomes richer at (40 M.) **Etroubles** (4200′; *Croix Blanche*, R. 2, D. 2¾, pens. 7 fr., well spoken of; *Hôt. National*, R. 1½, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.). The road crosses the *Buthier* here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. 41¼ M. *Echevenoz* (4050′; Pens.-Restaurant Ramella, open May to Oct., R. 1½-2½, D. 3, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; Pens. Sandri, 5-10 fr.); 1½ M. farther, *La Cluse* (3940′), a solitary house. Opposite, on the slope, is the church of *Allain*. At (43½ M.) the village of *Condemine* a view is disclosed of the long Valpelline, with the snow-clad Dent d'Hérens in the background. To the N. tower the snow-clad summit of Mont Velan and the imposing pyramid of the Grand-Combin. The road descends in long windings to (44½ M.) **Gignod** (3260′; *Tavern*),

with a tower of the 14th cent., picturesquely situated opposite the entrance to the *Valpelline* (p. 358), from which the main arm of the Buthier descends. Far below is the church-tower of *Roysan*, and farther up the village of *Valpelline* (p. 358).

The scenery assumes a softer character; walnuts, chestnuts, vines, and maize thrive luxuriantly. The road, running high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends, viâ *Cré* and (47 M.) *Variney* (2575′; Restaurant Meynet). Before us the fine pyramid of the Grivola is visible for a time. To the left is the blunted cone of the Becca di Viou (9370′). Beyond (47½ M.) *Signayes*, where the extensive vineyards of Aosta begin, the three-peaked Rutor appears on the right. Before us rise the Becca di Nona and Mt. Emilius; to the left, the S. spurs of Mte. Rosa.

49 M. *Aosta*, see p. 356.

79. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col Fenêtre de Balme. Val de Bagnes.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin 8½ hrs. (Sembrancher 3, Le Châble 1½, Champsec 1, Lourtier ½, Fionnay 1, Mauvoisin 1½ hr.). DILIGENCE from Martigny to (17 M.) Lourtier twice daily in summer in 5¼ hrs. (3 fr. 85 c.); one-horse carr. to Le Châble 15, two-horse 20, to Lourtier 20 and 30 fr.). There is no passenger-conveyance from Lourtier to Fionnay (mules may be had), but luggage may be sent by post. — Travellers going to Aosta over the *Col de Fenêtre* (from Mauvoisin 11½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.) should pass the night at Mauvoisin, 1½ hr., or at Chanrion, 3¼ hrs. farther up. From Chanrion to the pass 2, Valpelline 3¾, Aosta 3 hrs. — Guides: Justin, Louis, and Séraphin Bessard, Jean and Maurice Troillet, Maurice, Louis-Alfr., and Jos.-André Felley, Ch. Filliez, Maurice Bruchez, Alfr. Carron, and Em. Masson.

To (8½ M.) *Sembrancher* (2340′), see pp. 361-63. We diverge here to the left from the St. Bernard road, cross the Drance, and follow the right bank of the *Drance de Bagnes* to (12 M.) **Le Châble** (2742′; **Hôt. du Giétroz*, 60 beds, pens. 4½-6½ fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), the capital of the *Val de Bagnes*, picturesquely situated. In the background to the S.E. are *Mont Pleureur* (12,160′), the snow-clad *Ruinette* (12,725′), and the *Glacier de Giétroz* (p. 369); to the S.W., the *Grand Tavé* (10,348′).

The *Pierre à Voir* (8123′) may be ascended hence in 4-5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.; comp. p. 311). — *Mont Brûlé* (8450′), in 4½-5 hrs., viâ *Zeppelet* and *Mille* (guide 10 fr.; comp. p. 364). — To Liddes over the *Col de Six-Blanc* (7665′), 6-7 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), easy. From the col the *Six-Blanc* (8058′; *View) may be easily ascended in ½ hr. — To Sion over the *Col des Etablons* (7160′), 9 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), interesting and not difficult.

We follow the left bank of the Drance, pass *Montagnier* on the right bank, and reach *Versegère* and *Champsec* (2985′). Here we cross the Drance to *Les Morgnes* (3458′) and (15½ M.) **Lourtier** (3690′; ***Hôtel de Lourtier et Poste*, June 1st-Oct. 1st, R. 2½, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.). The road now ascends in steep curves. The Drance forms several falls in its narrow valley; at

(19 M.) *Granges Neuves* it receives the discharge of the *Glacier de Corbassière* (see below).

20½ M. **Fionnay** (4910′; **Hôt. du Grand-Combin*, May 30th-Oct. 1st, 74 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Hôt. Carron*, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 50 beds, pens. 7-10 fr., patronized by the English; **Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*, pens. 5-7 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer in the Hôt. Carron), a finely situated village, well adapted for a prolonged stay.

Excursions (guides, see p. 368). A pleasant walk leads to the N. to the (2 hrs.) **Alpe de Louvie** (7220′), with a fine view of the Corbassière Glacier, the Grand Combin, and the Aiguilles of the Mont Blanc group. — To the **Cabane de Panossière** (8908′), a most interesting excursion, by the *Corbassière Alp* in 4¼ hrs. (guide 8 fr., not indispensable). This club-hut (guard), finely situated on the margin of the huge *Corbassière Glacier*, is the starting-point for *Les Avolions* (10,268′; 3 hrs.; 15 fr.), the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,212′; 5 hrs.; 25 fr.), the *Tournelon Blanc* (12,180′; 5-6 hrs.; 25 fr.), the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (p. 364; to Bourg-St-Pierre 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), and the *Col de Panosseyre* (11,150′; to Bourg-St-Pierre 8 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). The *Grand-Tavé* (10,348′) also may be scaled from the Cabane in 2 hrs. (guide from Fionnay 15 fr.), but is better ascended from Fionnay direct viâ the Alp Corbassière and the *Col des Otanes* (4½ hrs.; guide not indispensable for experts). — The **Grand-Combin** (14,164′) may be ascended from the Cab. de Panossière in 9-10 hrs., but requires experience and a steady head (guide 60 fr., with descent to Bourg-St-Pierre 65 fr.). We cross the *Glacier de Corbassière* to (2½ hrs.) the N. base of the summit (ca. 11,800′), ascend the steep *Corridor* to the (3½ hrs.) *Epaule*, a plateau of névé; thence up a wall of ice (difficult and sometimes dangerous from ice-falls) to the (1½-2 hrs.) arête and by the N.E. peak or *Combin de Graffeneire* (14,108′) to the (1 hr.) *Aiguille du Croissant*. Comp. p. 365.

Passes. To the E. of Fionnay a fatiguing route (guide 20 fr.) crosses the *Alp du Crêt* (7575′) to the (5-6 hrs.) **Col du Crêt** (10,330′; splendid view), on the S. side of the *Parrain* (10,700′); descent over the *Glacier des Ecoulaies* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp La Barma* in the *Val des Dix* (1¼ hr. above *Pralong*, p. 390). A similar pass is the **Col de Sevreu** (10,500′), between the Parrain and the *Rosa Blanche;* ascent by *Alp Sevreu* and the small glacier of that name to the (4½ hrs.) col, with fine view; descent to (2 hrs.) *La Barma* (guide over the Col du Crêt, or Col du Sevreu, and the Col de la Meina to Evolena 20 fr.). — Two other passes (trying; for experts only; guide 18 fr.) lead to the N.E. to the glacier of the *Grand Désert*: the **Col de Cleuson** (9565′), to the W. of the *Rosa Blanche* (10,985′; an admirable point, easily ascended from the pass in 1¼ hr.; comp. p. 390); and the **Col de Louvie** (9640′), to the S.E. of the *Mont Fort* (10,925′). Descent from the Grand Désert to the (8-9 hrs.) *Alp Cleuson* (6975′) in the *Val de Nendaz*, whence a bridle-path leads to (3 hrs.) *Nendaz* and (2½ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 372). Or from the Col de Cleuson we may cross the Grand Désert, to the N.E., and the *Col de Prazfleuri* (9705′) to the *Val des Dix* (p. 390).

Above Fionnay the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Drance by *Bonatchesse* to the (1¼ hr.) bridge of **Mauvoisin** (5570′), spanning the Drance, which flows 100′ below. On the opposite bank, 20 min. higher, is the *Hôtel Mauvoisin* (5984′; June 15th-Sept. 15th, R. 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.).

On the right side of the valley, 1 M. to the S. of the hotel, is the *Cascade du Giétroz*, the discharge of the **Glacier de Giétroz**. The glacier has receded much of late. A good view of it may be obtained

from the *Pierre à Vire* (7823′), 2 hrs. from the hotel (guide, 8 fr., not indispensable). We ascend to the right from the route through the valley, at a point 1/2 M. to the S. of the hotel, and pass the *Alpe de la Liaz* (6960′). Edelweiss abundant. — In the winter of 1817-18 masses of ice and snow so impeded the Drance that a large lake was formed above Mauvoisin. In June, 1818, this sheet of water burst its barrier and wrought terrible havoc throughout the Val de Bagnes as far as Sembrancher and Martigny. A similar catastrophe in 1595 is chronicled in *Seb. Münster's Cosmographei* (Bâle; 1598). — From Mauvoisin to the **Mont Pleureur** (12,160′), by the Giétroz Glacier in 5-6 hrs., with guide (22 fr.), not very difficult and highly remunerative. — **La Luette** (11,625′), by the Giétroz Glacier and the *Col de la Luette* in 5 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), also not difficult. — From Mauvoisin or Fionnay to the Val des Dix (p. 390) over the **Col de Vasevay** (10,705′), 6-7 hrs. (guide to Arolla 25 fr.), not very difficult. From the col the top of *La Salle* (11,945′), to the S., may be reached by experts in 2 1/2-3 hrs. From La Salle to *Mt. Pleureur* (see above) 1 1/2-2 hrs., difficult.

The path (to Chanrion 3 1/2 hrs.) again descends to the Drance and intersects the former bed of the lake. It first skirts the left bank, and then crosses the second bridge to the right bank, which it follows as far as the (2 hrs.) *Chalets des Vingt-huit.* Recrossing the Drance to the *Alp Boussine,* we bear to the left to the (1/2 hr.) bridge of *Lancey* (6714′) and thence ascend in windings to the (1 hr.) **Cabane de Chanrion** (8070′; bed 1 fr., members of the S.A.C. 50 c.; guard), a club-hut beautifully situated at the W. foot of the *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′), above the small *Lac de Chanrion.* Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, is the large *Glacier du Mont Durand,* encircled by the *Grand-Combin* (14,164′), *Tour de Boussine* (12,590′), *Amianthe* (11,810′), *Tête de By* (11,424′), *Mont Avril* (10,960′), and *Mont Gelé* (11,540′).

Excursions from Chanrion (guides, see p. 368; from Fionnay to Chanrion 10 fr.). ***Mont Avril** (10,960′), viâ *Grande-Chermontane* and the *Col de Fenêtre,* 3 1/2 hrs., easy (see p. 371; guide 15 fr.). — **Mont Blanc de Seïlon** (12,700′), over the *Col du Mont-Rouge* and *Col de Seïlon,* 6-7 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), toilsome; magnificent view (comp. p. 392). — *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′), 4 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); *Les Portons* (11,980′-12,015′), 5-6 hrs. (guide 25 fr.); *Mont Gelé* (11,540′), 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.); *Bec de Ciardonnet* (11,145′), 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.); *Bec d'Épicoun* (11,560′), 6 hrs. (25 fr.); *La Sciassa* (12,071′), 6 hrs. (25 fr.); *La Sengla* (12,145′), 6 hrs. (30 fr.); **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,470′), viâ the *Col de Breney* in 7 hrs. (30 fr.; comp. p. 392); *Serpentine* (12,110′), 6 hrs. (25 fr.); *Ruinette* (12,725′), 6 1/2 hrs. (30 fr.), and *Tour de Boussine* (12,590′), 6-7 hrs. (30 fr.), difficult.

Passes. Over the **Col du Sonadon** (11,445′) to Bourg-St-Pierre, a difficult glacier-pass (11 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). From Chermontane to the W., up the *Glacier du Mont-Durand* to the pass, on the S. side of the Grand Combin; descent over the *Glacier du Sonadon* to the *Valsorey* and *Bourg-St-Pierre* (p. 364). — To the S., besides the Col Fenêtre (see p. 371), another route crosses the **Col de Crête-Sèche** (9475′), traversing the lower end of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête-Sèche,* to the *Valpelline* (p. 358; from Chanrion to Prarayé 8 hrs.; guide 23 fr.). — To the Val d'Hérémence over the **Col de Seïlon** (10,500′), 8 hrs. from Chanrion to Arolla (guide 25 fr.), toilsome: over the *Glacier de Lyrerose,* the *Col du Mont Rouge* (10,960′) and the upper névé of the *Glacier de Giétroz* to the col, between the *Mont Blanc de Seïlon* and *La Luette* (see above); descent over the crevassed *Glacier de Durand* or *Seïlon* (p. 390) and over the *Pas des Chèvres* to *Arolla* (p. 392). — Over the **Col de**

la **Serpentine** (11,634′; guide 25 fr.) or the **Col de Breney** (11,975′; 30 fr.), 9-10 hrs. from Chanrion to Arolla, laborious. From the Col de Breney the **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,470′) may be ascended in ½ hr. (see pp. 370, 392). — To Arolla over the *Glacier d'Otemma* and *Col de Chermontane* (8 hrs. from Chanrion; guide 25 fr.), see p. 393; *Col de l'Evêque* and *Col de Collon* (10 hrs.; 35 fr.), see p. 393. — To Zermatt over the *Col de l'Evêque*, the *Col du Mont-Brûlé*, and the *Col de Valpelline*, 15 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), see p. 413. — Over the *Col d'Otemma* (11,034′) or the *Col de la Reuse d'Arolla* or *Col d'Oren* (10,635′) to Prarayé (p. 358), difficult (9-10 hrs. from Chanrion; guide 28 fr.).

The path from Chanrion to the Col Fenêtre descends to the (½ hr.) *Grande-Chermontane Alp* (7310′) and then ascends, at first over turf, afterwards over débris and moraine-deposits, skirting the *Glacier de Fenêtre*, to the (1½ hr.) **Col Fenêtre de Balme** (9140′), the Italian boundary. To the left rises the *Mt. Gelé* (11,540′), to the right the *Mont Avril* (10,960′), a splendid point of view (1½-2 hrs. from the pass; see p. 370). The col commands the *Val d'Ollomont* and the Graian Alps. On the S. side is a small lake (9025′), in which floating lumps of ice are often seen. We descend past the chalets of *Fenêtre*, *Balme*, *Vaux* (4840′; carriage-road hence), and *Rey* (Rosset's Inn) to (3 hrs.) *Ollomont* (4385′; Hôt. Mont Velan), with copper-mines and foundries, and (¾ hr.) *Valpelline* (3130′; Hôt.-Restaurant de la Poste), whence a good road (diligence daily in 1½ hr., see p. 358) leads to (9 M.) *Aosta* (p. 356).

80. From St. Maurice to Domodossola. Simplon Railway.

83½ M. Railway in 2¾-6 hrs.; fares 16 fr. 95, 11 fr. 90, 8 fr. 25 c. (to Milan in 5¾-10½ hrs.; to Turin in 7½-12½ hrs.).

St. Maurice and thence to (9 M.) *Martigny* (1542′), see pp. 310, 311. — The wide *Rhone Valley* is enclosed by lofty mountain-chains, whose lower slopes, as far as Leuk, are covered with vineyards. The rectification of the river-channel has reclaimed much of the valley which used to be covered with gravel and débris. — 12 M. *Charrat-Fully* (Rail. Restaurant).

15 M. **Saxon** (1535′; *Hôt. de la Gare*) has iodine springs. The village (1700 inhab.), with its ruined castle, is picturesquely situated, 1 M. above the station, in a gorge at the foot of the Pierre à Voir. Important culture of fruit and asparagus; large manufactory of conserves.

Ascent of the **Pierre à Voir** (8123′) from Saxon in 6-6½ hrs. (guide 8 fr.); see pp. 311, 368. The **Grand-Hôtel de la Pierre à Voir* on the *Col du Lein* (5100′) is reached from Saxon by a good bridle-path in 3¼ hrs. (road from Martigny in 4½ hrs., see p. 311). — From the Col du Lein a bridle-path descends viâ *Levron* to (2½ hrs.) *Le Châble* in the Val de Bagnes (p. 368).

On a hill on the right bank is *Saillon*, with a ruined castle. The train crosses the Rhone (1570′) beyond (17½ M.) *Riddes* (buffet).

From Riddes a road crosses the Rhone to (2½ M.) *Leytron* (1630′), whence a bridle-path ascends to the (2½ hrs.) **Mayens de Leytron** (4100′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Grand-Muveran*), a health-resort commanding a beautiful view of the Valais Alps.

We cross the *Lizerne* (p. 315) at (21 M.) *Ardon* (Hôt. des Gorges de la Lizerne, pens. 5-6 fr.), and farther on the *Morge*.

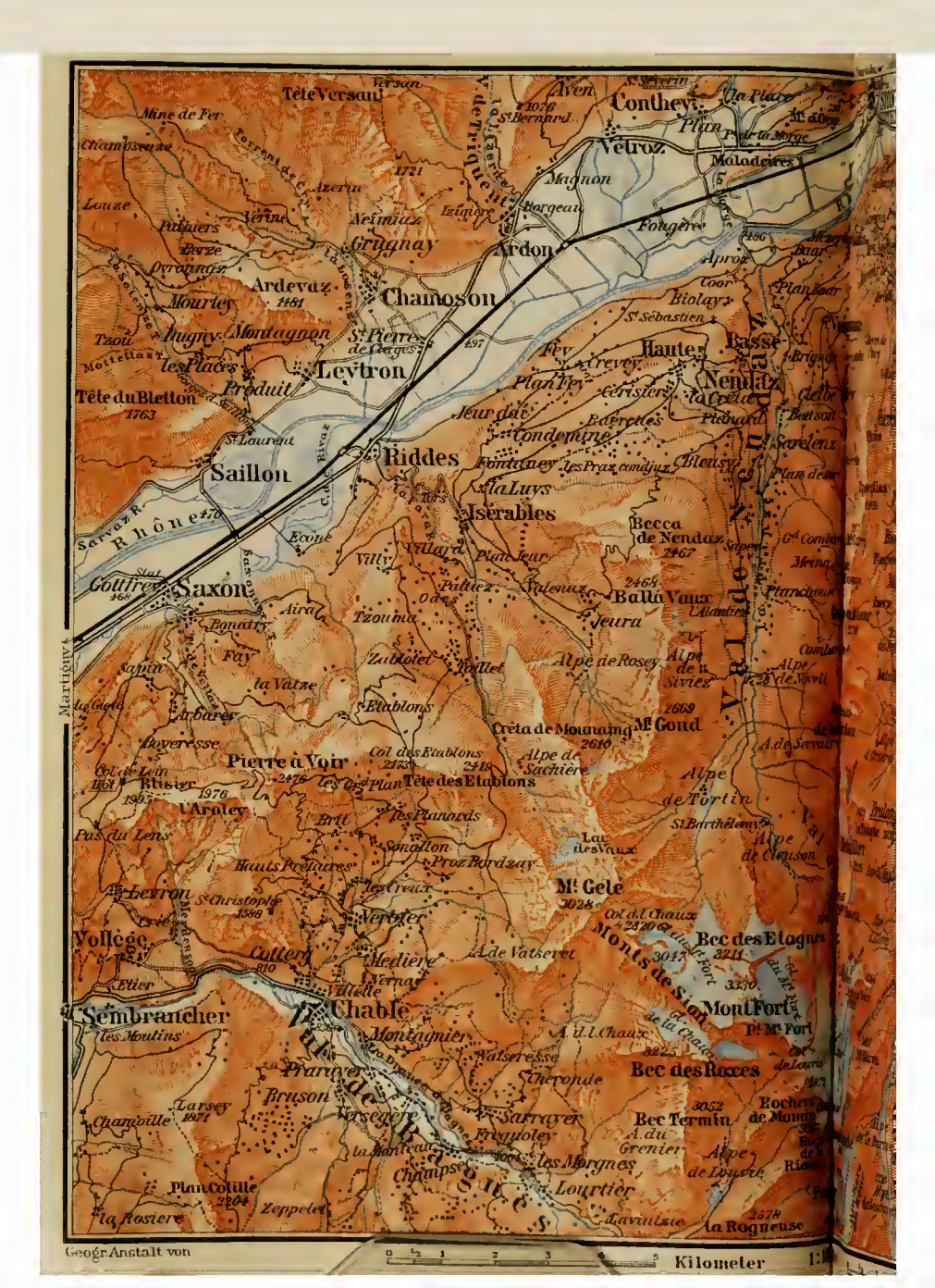
25½ M. **Sion.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel et Terminus, near the station, 60 beds at 2½-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-14 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste, R. 2-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. du Midi, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 5½-6 fr.; Hôt. Suisse, Avenue de la Gare, R. 2-3, pens. 5-9 fr., well spoken of; Hôt.-Restaurant des Alpes; Hôt.-Pens. de la Gare, at the station, with garden, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-7 fr., unpretending. — *Restaurant Veuve Kummer*, D. 2 fr.; *Café du Grand Pont*, near the Hôtel de Ville; *Café de la Planta*, Avenue de la Gare, with shady garden. — *Engl. Ch. Service* at the Grand-Hôtel.

Sion (1710′), Ger. *Sitten*, with 6300 inhab., the capital of Canton Valais, which formed the French *Département du Simplon* in 1810-15, lies on the *Sionne*, which flows through it in an underground channel, below the Rue du Grandpont, the principal street. From a distance the town, with its two castles on isolated hills, looks very picturesque. On the height to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal castle of *Tourbillon* (2150′), erected in 1294 and burned down in 1788 (reached in 20 min. viâ the Rue du Château, to the left of the town-hall); extensive view, down to Martigny, and up to Leuk. On the lower hill to the right, on the site of a Roman fort, stands the old castle of *Valeria* (2040′), surrounded by towers and other buildings, among which is the *Church of Notre Dame de Valère* (9-13th cent.; under restoration), with early-Romanesque capitals, carved choir-stalls (1662-64), etc. (ring; fee). The cantonal *Antiquarian Museum* occupies an adjacent room (adm. 50 c.). — Close to the town, to the N.E. of the town-hall, is the castle of *Majoria*, also burned down in 1788. Part of it is now a barrack.

In the town itself the Gothic *Cathedral* (end of 15th cent.; tower of 9th cent.) and the elegant church of *St. Théodule* adjoining it are noteworthy. In the old mansion of the *Supersaxo* family, in the Rue de Conthey, is a fine hall with an artistically carved Renaissance ceiling of 1505 (visitors admitted).

From Sion over the *Rawyl* to *Lenk* (9 hrs., guide 15 fr.), see R. 56; over the *Pas de Cheville* to *Gryon* (10 hrs., guide 18 fr.), see p. 315; over the *Sanetsch* to *Gsteig* (8 hrs., guide 12 fr.), see p. 313 (the *Hôtel Zanfleuron* may be reached from Sion in 5 hrs.). — To *Le Châble* over the *Col des Etablons* (9 hrs., guide 15 fr.), see p. 368. — To the *Mayens de Sion* and *Evolena*, see R. 84. — In the deep ravine of the Borgne, about 1 M. from *Bramois* (p. 389; 3 M. to the E. of Sion), is the hermitage of *Longeborgne*, hewn out of the rock, and much frequented by pilgrims.

Above Sion the *Borgne* descends from the *Val d'Hérens* (p. 389), at the head of which we obtain a glimpse of the *Dents de Veisivi*. Near (29 M.) *St. Léonard* (inn) we cross the *Liène*, which rises on the Rawyl. 31 M. *Granges-Lens* (1660′); *Granges*, with a ruined castle and a church on the hill, lies ½ M. to the S.


Tête Versan
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Fougère
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Ardon
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Mourley
1481
Chamoson
Tzou
Dugny
Montagnon
St Pierre
de Clages
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Nendaz
les Places
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Tête du Bleiton
1763
Jeur dac
Condemine
Riddes
St Laurent
Saillon
Rhône
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2467
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2468
Jeura
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Fay
Sapin
la Vatze
Zadoret
Alpe de Rosey
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de Siviez
Etablons
Mt Gond
2669
Crêta de Mouraing
2610
Pierre à Voir
Col des Etablons
Alpe de
Sachière
Tête des Etablons
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de Tortin
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Les Planards
St Barthélemy
Pas du Lens
Lac
des Vaux
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Mt Gele
3028
Levron
Vollège
Verbier
Col d. l. Chaux
2820
Monts de Sion
Bec des Etagnes
3211
Cotterg
Mediere
Ville
Chable
Montagnier
Mont Fort
3330
Sembrancher
Les Moulins
Pt Mt Fort
Bec des Rosses
Pra de Bagnes
Prarayer
Bruson
Cheronde
Larsey
Champille
Sarrayer
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3052
Rochers
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Fortuno
Erbioz
Gauthier dessus
Tour de Bonvin
2463
Mt Tracuit
2659
les Bourgnes
Vex
Vernamiège
Mt Nuoble
2673
les Agettes
Mayens de Sion
Villard
Pralovin
Zarzey
2694
Mt Gautier
2706
Biolley
Mage
Mayen de Praz
la Louerre
Roc d'Orzival
Combes
Larpetta
Larduzan
Preylet
Becca de Lovegnoz
2906
Hérémence
Osonne
Suen
St Martin
Lovegnoz
2569
2935
Becs de Bosson
3154
Eperollaz
2469
Praverbotte
la Maja
Trogne
Prolin
Cerise
3054
Mt Carré
Riod
Creta es Planc
la Luette
Liez
le Pesseux
la Vieille
Pas de Lona
2767
Mars
Eison
Lac de Lona
2633
Mt Seppey
Praz Jean
les Vendes
Grand Tor
la Za de Volovron
3259
Six des Fées
Bataille
A. de Vendes
Villetta
Sasseneire
Pointe de Mandalon
2564
Alpe de Mandalon
la Garde
Volovron
Col de Torrent
2924
Alpe d'Orsera
Alpe d'Arzinol
Flanmayen
Alpe Cotter
A. de la Meina
Lanna
Evolena
Pralong
3001
la Tougne
1608
Pic d'Arzinol
2088
A. de Vouasson
Alpe d'Arbey
Métailler
3216
Alpe de Métal
Col de la Meina
2706
Villa
Alpe de Niva
La Sage
Rosets
Alpe d'Alleves
Mell de la Niva
2932
Alpe de Meribe
Loitteondot
Forclaz
3068
Col d'Allèves
2971
3268
Haudères
Mt Blava
2937
Alpe de la Couta
Pralovin
Pointe de Vouasson
3496
Gl. de Vouasson
3372
Mt de l'Etoile
Mt des Ritzes
Col de Darbonneire
A. de Veisivi
Alpe de la Barma
St Barthelemy
Pte Dent de Veisivi
3189
Aiguilles Rouges
3650
Gouille
Lucel
C. de Zarmine
3425
Rochers du Bouc
2220
Alpe de Lautaret
A. de Lucel
Zarmine
Gde Dent de Veisivi
Satarma
Gl. des Ecoulaies
Val des Dix
Val d'Hérémence
Val d'Hérens
Val d'Arolla
la Borgne
Arolla
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer

From the station a bridle-path ascends to the N. (easier route from Sierre viâ *Corin* and *Chermignon-d'en-bas*) to (2 hrs.) **Lens** (3770′; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellalui*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Lens*, pens. from 4 fr.), a health-resort in well-wooded environs, with a splendid view of the Valais Alps, 1½ hr. below *Montana* (viâ *Chermignon-d'en-haut*; see below).

35½ M. **Sierre. — Hotels.** *Hôt. Château & Bellevue, with garden, frequented by the English, 100 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-15 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Beausite, 5 min. from the station, R. 2, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt. Terminus, R. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; Pens. Maire, Avenue de la Gare, 5-8 fr. — *English Church.*

Sierre, Ger. *Siders* (1765′), a quaint little town with 1900 inhab., picturesquely situated among the characteristic hilly remains of a prehistoric landslip, is frequented as a health-resort in winter and spring. Good wine is grown in the environs. Comp. Map, p. 396.

On the side next the Rhone is the *Tour de Goubin*, or *Schinderturm*, with a fine view of the Val d'Anniviers. On a rock above the Rhone, ½ M. to the S., is the *Géronde* (2043′), formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a deaf and dumb asylum, with two little lakes (baths).

The plateau of ***Montana** (4920′), to the N.W. of Sierre, about 3300′ above the Rhône valley, covered with wood and pastures and commanding fine views, is much frequented as a health-resort in summer and winter. Rack-and-pinion railway (2½ M.) under construction; carriage to the (7½ M.) Palace Hotel or Park Hotel in 3 hrs., with one horse 15, two horses 25 fr.; footpath in 2½ hrs. (see below). The road ascends in long windings (short-cuts by the old bridle-path) viâ *Muray*, *Veyras*, *Venthône*, *Laques*, *Mollens*, and *Randogne*. Farther up, beyond the (2¾ hrs.) Geneva People's Sanatorium, the road forks: to the right to the (½ hr.) **Forest Hotel Vermala* (5510′; 60 beds, R. 3-9, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.), with an extensive view; straight on to the *Pens. Chalet de la Forêt*, the (¼ hr.) **Palace Hotel* (4920′; 240 beds, R. 4-7, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-22 fr.), Dr. Stephani's Sanatorium (for consumptives), and the **Hôtel du Parc* (80 beds, R. 3-7, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-15 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), situated on the first of several pretty little lakes (Etangs de Lens), with a beautiful view of the W. Valaisian Alps from the Weisshorn to Mont Blanc. About 1 M. to the S.W. are excellent golf-links (18 holes; 10 fr. per week, 25 fr. per month). — Walkers from Sierre follow the road towards the W. and beyond the (7 min.) first bridge (finger-post) turn to the right to (8 min.) *Villa*. At the church they ascend the path to the left, passing *Darmona*, and at the cross on the hill they again turn to the left and ascend through wood to the hamlet of *Blusch* and the (2¼ hrs.) Hôt. du Parc. Or we may diverge to the left short of Villa (see above), and ascend viâ *Loc* and the village of *Montana* (4050′) to the (2½ hrs.) Hôt. du Parc. — Excursions (comp. Maps, pp. 396, 234; mule 5 fr. per hr., 3 fr. each addit. hr.): to the *Bisse du Layston* (½ hr. to the N.W.); to the *Zaat* or *Mont Lachaud* (7293′; 2½ hrs. to the N.); viâ *Pepinet* (6500′) to the *Zabona* (8297′) or to the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Pochet* (8196′); to the *Mont Tubang* (9357′), 4½ hrs. to the N., 1½ hr. from the Col de Pochet; to *Mont Bonvin* (9843′), 5 hrs. to the N.E.; to the *Trubelnstock* (9856′), 6 hrs. to the N.E.; to the *Rawylhorn* (9524′), 7 hrs. to the N.W., viâ Valseret and Les Ravins; to the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte*, by the valley of the Siniège and the *Col de Thiery* (ca. 9000′), to the W. of the Todthorn (9652′), 5 hrs. to the N., 6 hrs. to the Wildstrubel Hut (p. 249), 10 hrs. by the Schneejoch (10,100′) and the Lämmern Glacier to the Gemmi (p. 237; guide 25 fr.); to the *Wildstrubel* (10,606′; 8 hrs., guide 25 fr.), etc.

From *Sierre* to the *Val d'Anniviers* (*St. Luc*, *Chandolin*, *Zinal*, etc.) and passes thence to the *Turtmann Valley* and the *Val d'Hérens*, see R. 84b.

Beyond Sierre, two short tunnels and between them a deep cutting. Opposite, on the left bank of the Rhone, is the *Forest of Pfin*,

a range of pine-clad hills. The village of *Pfin*, Fr. *Finge (ad fines)*, is the boundary between the French and German languages. — 38 M. *Salgesch*, Fr. *Salquenen* (1870′). The line, hewn in the rock at places, approaches the Rhone, the valley of which is strewn with débris. We cross the deep gorge of the *Dala* and the Rhone to —

41 M. **Leuk**, Fr. *Loèche* (2044′; *Hôt. de la Souste*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, B. 1, L. 2, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.). The small and ancient town of **Leuk**, Fr. *Loèche-Ville* (2470′; pop. 1600; *Poste, Couronne*, both plain), with its castle and towers, lies 1 M. distant, on the left, high above the Rhone (cab from the station 3 fr.).

One-horse carr. from the station to the *Baths of Leuk* (p. 237) 10-15, two-horse 25 fr.; diligence twice daily in summer in 4 hrs. (fare 3 fr. 95 c.). Walkers reach the Baths in 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs. by turning to the left (finger-post) beyond the church in the town, crossing the Dala (p. 239), and following the old bridle-path to the right a few hundred paces farther on.

Beyond Leuk we look back, to the right, into the *Illgraben* (p. 399), a vast semicircular basin with bleak, yellowish slopes. The line passes the château of Baron Werra (on the right), and is carried by an embankment along the river. We cross the *Turtmannbach* to (34 M.) **Turtmann** (2060′), Fr. *Tourtemagne*. The village (*Poste*, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.; *Soleil*, both plain) lies $^1/_2$ M. to the right, at the mouth of the *Turtmann Valley*. The torrent forms a fine fall, 85′ high, 8 min. from the Post Inn.

Through the *Turtmann Valley* to *Gruben* (4 hrs.; guide 6, porter 5 fr.), see p. 400. Good walkers will find it enjoyable to go viâ *Gruben* and the *Schwarzhorn* to *St. Niklaus* (11 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) or viâ the *Pas du Boeuf* and *Bella Tola* to *St. Luc* ($11^1/_2$ hrs.; 15 fr.). Comp. pp. 400, 401.

$46^1/_2$ M. *Gampel*. The village lies on the right bank, 1 M. off, at the narrow mouth of the *Lötschen-Tal* (p. 239), through which peeps the snowy *Petersgrat* (p. 209). High up on the hillside is the new Lötschberg line (p. 232). Near *Niedergestelen* are the scanty ruins of the *Gestelnburg*. — 49 M. *Raron*. On the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Bietschtal*, lies the village, with its old church on a rocky hill. On a wooded height on the left bank, above the hamlet of *Turtig*, is the little pilgrimage-church of *Wandfluh*, reached by a winding path flanked with oratories. — We cross the turbid *Visp*, which has covered the Rhone Valley with its débris.

$53^1/_2$ M. **Visp**, or *Vispach*, Fr. *Viège* (2140′; pop. 1000; *Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôt. de la Poste*, R. $2^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Soleil*, R. $1^1/_2$-3, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr., well spoken of; *Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station, R. 2-3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. du Mont-Cervin*), a picturesque but decayed village at the mouth of the *Visp Valley* (p. 401), has several old mansion-houses and interesting churches. The beautiful snow-mountain at the head of the Visp Valley is the *Balfrin* (p. 415), the first peak of the *Saasgrat*, which separates the valleys of Saas and Nicolai. — Railway to *Zermatt*, see p. 401.

Above Visp we traverse the gravelly bed of the *Gamsen*, which descends from the *Nanzer-Tal*. To the S. is the pilgrim-resort

of *Glis*, with a large church, at the base of the *Glishorn* (8290′); to the E. rises the fine pyramid of the *Bortelhorn* (p. 378).—We then cross the artificial channel of the *Saltine* to—

58½ M. **Brigue.**—**Railway Restaurant*, L. 2½ fr.—**Hotels.** *Hôt. Couronne et Poste, 110 beds, R. 3-6, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre, R. 2½-4, L. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Müller, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6½-9 fr.; Hôt. de Londres, R. 1½-3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. du Pont et Pension Suisse, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½, pens. from 5 fr.; Hôt. Terminus & Pens. Lorétan-Jullier, R. 3-3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4 fr., Hôt. Victoria, R. 2-4, B. 1½, L. 2½-3, D. 3½-4 fr., both opposite the station.—At *Naters* (p. 386), 1 M. from the station, Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of.

Brigue, Ger. *Brig* or *Brieg* (2245′), a small town with 2500 inhab., is the starting-point of the Simplon road (p. 378) and of the diligence routes over the Furka (RR. 82, 35) and Grimsel (R. 51). The turreted *Stockalper Château* (1642), with an interesting inner court, a large hall, etc., is the largest private residence in Switzerland (special permission necessary for admission). Kaspar Stockalper (d. 1691), who built it, dominated the trade over the Simplon, which he protected by a guard of 70 men. The Mount Calvary and the terrace by the old Jesuits' church command beautiful views. The fine snow-mountain to the S.E. is the Wasenhorn; to the N., the Sparrhorn, Bel Alp, Riederhorn, and Bettmerhorn.

From Brigue to Bel Alp, a beautiful excursion (4½-5 hrs.; porter 5, horse 15 fr.). Just before (1 M.) *Naters* (p. 386), on the right bank of the Rhone, we ascend to the left (finger-post) by a bridle-path, almost shadeless in the forenoon and steep at places, viâ *Geimen* (3440′) to (2 hrs.) the village of *Platten* (4396′; rustic inn); then through wood and past the *Rischenen* and *Eggen Alps* to the (2¼ hrs.)—

***Hôtel Bel Alp** (7110′; June 1st-Oct. 1st, 100 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; English Church), situated on the *Lüsgen Alp* at the base of the Sparrhorn, and high above the Great Aletsch Glacier. Splendid view of the Valaisian Alps. The little *Villa Lüsgen*, 5 min. above the hotel, belonged to Prof. Tyndall (d. 1893). Pleasant walk on the hillside, past the hamlet of *Belalp* (6735′), to (1½-2 hrs.) *Nessel* (6675′; milk, etc.), high above the Rhone Valley, with a beautiful view.

To the ***Upper Aletsch Glacier,** very attractive (3 hrs. to the club-hut; guide 8 fr.; provisions should be taken). Bridle-path from the hotel to the (1½ hr.) W. moraine; then across this and a second moraine to the almost uncrevassed glacier, with its numerous 'ice-tables', 'glacier-mills', etc., as far as the (1½ hr.) *Ober-Aletsch Hut* of the S.A.C. (8760′; guard), at the base of the *Fusshörner* (p. 376). We may walk up the glacier to the right to the foot of the *Aletschhorn* (p. 376), or traverse the *Beichfirn* to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Beich Pass* (p. 376; guide from the Ober-Aletsch Hut 8 fr.; descent to Ried, see p. 376).

***Sparrhorn** (*Bélalphorn*, 9890′), 2-2½ hrs. from the hotel, bridle-path most of the way (guide 5 fr., needless for adepts). Beautiful view, finer on the S. side than from the Eggishorn, but inferior to it on the N. side. (Panorama at the hotel.) To the N., above the Great Aletsch Glacier, and to the left of the Fusshörner, the Aletschhorn is most prominent; adjoining it are the Sattelhorn, Ebnefluh, Distelhorn, Breithorn, and the Tschingelhörner; to the left, adjacent to the Hochstock, is the Nesthorn. To the S. rises the broad mass of the Monte Leone; more to the right are the Fletschhorn, Monte Rosa, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Brunneghorn, Dent Blanche, Grand-Combin, and Mont Blanc. To the left of Monte Leone are the Bortelhorn, Hüllehorn, Helsenhorn, Punta d'Arbola, Güschi-

horn, Ofenhorn, the peaks of the St. Gotthard group, and lastly the Walliser Fiescherhörner.

The *Aletschhorn* (13,720′; 7 hrs.; guide from the Ober-Aletsch Hut 45 fr.; see pp. 240, 383); *Nesthorn* (12,530′; 5½ hrs.; 30 fr.; grand view); *Lötschentaler Breithorn* (12,428′; 5-6 hrs.; 25 fr.); *Fusshörner* (11,900′; 4 hrs.; 20 fr.; an interesting but rather difficult climb); *Sattelhorn* (12,290′; 4½ hrs.; 20 fr.); and *Schienhorn* (12,490′; 6-7 hrs., difficult; 35 fr.) may be ascended from the Ober-Aletsch Hut (by experts only).

From the Bel Alp by the *Rieder Alp* to the *Eggishorn Hotel* (5½ hrs.), see p. 384. Guide 8 fr.; necessary only for the passage of the Great Aletsch Glacier (3 fr.).

From Bel Alp to Ried over the Beich Pass, toilsome, but very interesting (9½ hrs.; guide 29 fr.). We ascend the *Upper Aletsch Glacier* and the *Beichfirn* to the (5½ hrs.) **Beich Pass** (10,235′), between the *Schienhorn* and the *Lötschentaler Breithorn* (see above); then descend rapidly over the *Distel Glacier* to the *Gletscherstafel Alp* and (3½-4 hrs.) *Ried* (p. 239).

The *Upper Valais*, and the *Grimsel*, *Furka*, and *Gries* passes, see RR. 82, 51, 35, 83.

About 1½ M. beyond Brigue the railway turns to the right and enters the great **Simplon Tunnel**, 12¼ M. in length, the longest railway tunnel in the world, which traverses the Lepontine Alps towards the S.E. not far from the Simplon Pass, between the Wasenhorn and Furggenbaumhorn.

This tunnel, which was built in 1898-1906 by *Messrs. Brandt* (d. 1899), *Brandau*, *Sulzer*, and *Locher* at an expense of 2,940,000 *l.*, consists of two parallel tunnels (each 16′ wide and 17½′ high), 56′ apart and connected during the excavation operations at distances of 220 yds. by cross-shafts. One tunnel only has been completed at present. From the N. entrance (2255′) the tunnel ascends to the S.E. at a gradient of 2 : 100 to its (5⅝ M.) culminating point (2312′), which lies 7000′ below the crest of the mountains. It then remains level for about ¼ M. and afterwards descends at a gradient of 7 : 100 to the (6¼ M.) S. entrance (2155′), at Iselle in the Diveria Valley (see below). The trains (driven by electricity) pass through the tunnel in 20-25 min. (the windows should be closed on account of the heat).

72 M. **Iselle** (2155′; *Hôt. du Grand Tunnel et Poste*, R. 2½-3, D. 3½ fr.), in the picturesque *Val Divedro*, watered by the *Diveria* or *Doveria*, with new fortifications. The construction of the line from here to Domodossola was attended with great difficulties (more than half of the track is in tunnels and galleries, costing 64,000 *l.* per mile). — Below Iselle the line traverses the valley of the *Cairasca* or *Cherasca* (p. 385) by means of a huge spiral tunnel. Beyond (75½ M.) *Varzo* (1865′; Albergo Zanalda, pens. 6-8 fr., fair; Alb. Milano), the vegetation becomes richer (chestnuts, figs, mulberries, maize, and vineyards). The line then passes through a picturesque ravine, in which it crosses to the right bank. 81 M. *Preglia* (951′), near the confluence of the Diveria with the *Tosa*, which here emerges from the *Val Antigorio* (p. 388). The fertile valley, now called *Valle d'Ossola*, though frequently ravaged by inundations, is strikingly picturesque and thoroughly Italian.

83½ M. **Domodossŏla.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* — **Hotels.** *Hôt. Terminus et d'Espagne, 80 beds, R. 2½-5, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-12 fr.; Hôt. de la Ville et Poste, R. 3½, L. 3, D. 4½ fr.; Hôt. Milan & Suisse, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; Albergo Mosè, R. 1½-2, pens. 6-7 fr., unpretending but good; Corona, carriages for hire. — *Birreria Barisoni.*

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Domodossola (912′) is a small town (3900 inhab.), charmingly situated on the Tosa, which becomes navigable here. The *Palazzo Silva* (16th cent.) contains a few antiquities; the *Museo Galetti* a library and cabinet of coins. In the *Collegio Rosmini* is a collection of minerals, sections, boring utensils, etc., illustrating the construction of the Simplon tunnel. The *Mount Calvary*, 20 min. to the S., commands a superb view. — Italian and Swiss customs examination.

To *Locarno* through the *Val Vigezzo*, see p. 527. Diligence daily at 5 a.m. to (10½ M., in 2½ hrs.) *Santa Maria Maggiore*. — On the W. opens the *Val Bogna*, in which, 4½ M. from Domodossola, are the baths of **Bognanco** (2080′; *Kurhaus*, open from June to Sept., pens. from 10 fr.), with chalybeate springs, extensive grounds, and hydropathic.

Simplon Railway to *Arona (Milan)*, see R. 112a. — Railway to *Gravellona, Orta,* and *Novara,* see R. 112b.

From (3½ M.) *Villadossola* (p. 537), an interesting route leads over the Antrona Pass to Saas (12-13 hrs.; guide from Antronapiana desirable, 15 fr.). A carriage-road ascends the **Val Antrona,** at first on the left, and afterwards on the right bank of the *Ovesca*, viâ *Viganella* and *San Pietro di Schieranco* to (10 M.) *Antronapiana* (2955′; *Albergo Raffini, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; guide, L. Marani). Footpath thence, past the charming little *Antrona Lake* (3550′), formed by a landslip from the *Pizzo Pozzolo* (8360′) in 1632, to the (3½ hrs.) *Cingino Alp* (6660′) and along the slopes of the *Jazzihorn* or *Pizzo Cingino* (10,596′), far above the little *Lago di Cingino* (7190′), to the (2½ hrs.) **Saas** or **Antrona Pass** (9330′), between the Jazzihorn on the left and the *Latelhorn* or *Punta di Saas* (10,525′; easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; see p. 414) on the right. Descent over débris on the right side of the *Furggen Glacier* to the *Furggalp-Tal*, *Almagell*, and (3 hrs.) *Saas* (p. 414). — To Mattmark from Antrona a direct but rough route crosses the **Antigine** or **Ofental Pass** (9300′; guide 15 fr.). From the path to the Cingino Alp (see above) we diverge to the left to the *Lombraoro Alp*, whence a steep ascent leads viâ the *Laugera di Sopra Alp* to the pass, between the *Jazzihorn* and the *Pizzo d'Antigine* or *Spähnhorn* (10,480′; a fine point, 1¼ hr. from the pass); descent through the wild *Ofen-Tal* to the *Mattmark Alp* (8-9 hrs.; p. 416).

At (6¾ M.) *Piedimulera* (p. 537), the third station of the Novara line, the picturesque *Valle Anzasca* opens to the right (to *Macugnaga* and over the *Moro Pass* to *Saas*, see R. 87).

81. From Brigue to Iselle over the Simplon Pass.

29 M. Diligence (open landau with 4 seats) daily in summer in 10 hrs. (11 fr. 80 c.), with 2¾ hrs.' stay for dinner at the Simplon Hospice. One-horse carriage from Brigue to Bérisal 12, two-horse 25 fr.; to the Simplon Hospice 20 and 40, Iselle 35 and 60, Domodossola 45 and 90 fr.

The Simplon Road, the first great Alpine route after the Brenner, constructed by order of Napoleon I. in 1800-1806, has lost its former importance by the construction of the Simplon railway; but its easy gradients and constantly varying scenery render it still highly attractive to pedestrians, particularly in the opposite direction, starting from Domodossola. Walkers should allow: from Brigue to Bérisal 3¼ hrs. by the road, 2¾ hrs. by the short-cuts; from Bérisal to the Hospice 2¼ hrs.; Simplon 2 hrs.; Gabi 40 min. (path in 20 min.); Gondo 1¼ hr.; Iselle 50 minutes; Domodossola 3½ hrs.

Brigue (2245′), see p. 375. The diligence starts from the rail. station and calls at (1/4 M.) the post-office (2320′) in the town. The road is soon joined (3/4 M.) by the old road from *Glis* (p. 375), which crosses the gorge of the Saltine by the lofty *Pont Napoléon* (2485′). Opposite rises the *Glishorn* (8290′). The road winds over green pastures to the E., in the direction of the *Klenenhorn* (8840′). Fine view behind us of the Rhone Valley; high above the right bank of the Rhone is the Hôtel Bel Alp, commanded by the Sparrhorn, with the Nesthorn on the left; to the right, farther up, the cone of the Eggishorn. Beyond the (2 1/4 M.) diligence-station of *Ried* (2935′) near the hamlet of *Lauenen* (3205′) the road turns back and ascends the wooded slope past the (1 1/4 hr.) *First Refuge* (3510′), affording splendid views. Beyond the *Bleike Capelle* (4110′) it again nears the deep ravine of the Saltine. Beyond the (3/4 hr.) *Second*, or *Schallberg*, *Refuge* (4330′; rfmts.), where we come in sight of the pass with the hotel, the road enters the *Ganter-Tal*, to the E., follows it to the (3/4 hr.) *Ganter Bridge* (4820′) and ascends (steep short-cut to the left) to (20 min.) —

8 1/4 M. **Bérisal**, the *Third Refuge* (5080′; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste*, with restaurant, 90 beds, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.), finely situated in wooded environs, and frequented as a health-resort (Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer).

Excursions (guides, Aloys Eyer, Emil and Jos. Gentinetta, M. Ruppen, M. Schwery, etc.). — *Furggenbaumhorn* (*Punta d'Aurona;* 9812′; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), interesting and not difficult. — *Bortelhorn* (*Punta del Rebbio;* 10,512′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the *Bortel Alp* and the *Bortel Glacier*, laborious. — To *Binn* over the *Steinen-Joch* (9153′; 8 hrs.; 10 fr.) or the *Saflisch-Joch* (8648′; 7 hrs.; 10 fr.), neither difficult (see p. 385).

From Bérisal to Iselle viâ Veglia, 8-9 hrs., with guide, attractive, but fatiguing. We either ascend viâ the *Bortel Alp* and the glacier on the N. side of the *Furggenbaumhorn* (see above) to the **Forca del Rebbio** (9040′), and descend over rocks, débris, and grassy slopes to the *Alp di Veglia* (p. 385); or we may go by the *Laub Alp* (6265′) and the **Furggenbaum Pass** (*Passo di Forchetta* or *Forca d'Aurona;* 8826′), between the Furggenhaumhorn and the Wasenhorn. From Veglia we descend to *Trasquera* and (3 hrs.) *Iselle*, see p. 376. — From the Alp Veglia over the *Passo di Valtendra* (7995′) and the *Scatta d'Orogna* to *Devero* (p. 385), 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route, not difficult. — From Veglia over the *Kaltwasser Pass* (*Bocchetta d'Aurona;* 9250′) and the *Kaltwasser Glacier* to the Simplon, 6-7 hrs., with guide, for adepts only.

About 3 M. farther on is the *Fourth Refuge* (5645′). To the right the top of the pass is again visible, with the Hübschhorn rising above it; beautiful view, looking back, of the Aletschhorn, Schienhorn, etc. Beyond the (1/2 hr.) *Kapfloch*, hewn in the rock for 33 yds., is the (1/4 hr.) *Fifth*, or *Schallbett*, *Refuge* (6345′). Between this point and the top of the pass is the most dangerous part of the road during the season of avalanches and storms. Over the (1/4 hr.) *Wasser Gallery* (6460′) dashes the stream which issues from the *Kaltwasser Glacier*. The road then passes through the *Old Gallery* and the long *Joseph Gallery*. The (1/4 hr.) *Sixth*

Refuge (6540′) commands a splendid final view of the Bernese Alps. About 5 min. farther on we reach the **Simplon Pass** (6582′; *Hôt. Bellevue Simplon-Kulm*, June 15th-Oct. 1st, 80 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 7-15 fr.), ½ M. beyond which is the (15 M.) *Simplon Hospice* (6562′; accommodation, comp. p. 365), founded by Napoleon I., but not completed until 1825, when it became the property of the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard.

Excursions. **Hübschhorn** or *Schönhorn* (10,485′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), laborious but interesting. — ***Monte Leone** (11,670′; 6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), from the Hôt. Bellevue by the *Hohmatten Glacier*, the *Breithorn Pass* (10,990′), and the *Alpien Glacier*, not very difficult for experts. Magnificent panorama. Another route ascends from the village of Simplon through the *Hohmatten-Tal* and joins the above route on the Hohmatten Glacier (to the top 7½ hrs.). Or we may descend the Simplon road to *Gabi* (p. 380) and mount thence viâ *Alpien* to the huts of the *Schwarze Balmen* (6890′; 3½-4 hrs. from the village of Simplon), where the night is spent. A rapid ascent, passing two pretty little lakes, leads thence up to the S.E. corner of the *Alpien Glacier*, from which the top may be gained by either the S. or the S.W. arête (4½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — From Simplon to *Stalden* by the *Bistenen Pass* (8 hrs., guide 20 fr.), see p. 402.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped peaks, forms the highest part of the pass. The hardy rhododendron alone thrives here. The (1¼ M.) *Old Hospice* (6140′), a high square building with a tower, on the right, below the new road, is now occupied by herdsmen (adjacent is a summer home for boys). 1 M. *Seventh Refuge*, by the *Engeloch* (5855′). Farther down we cross the (1¼ M.) *Krummbach* (5305′) and pass the chalets of (½ M.) *Eggen* (5250′), close to the mouth of the *Rossboden Valley*, which was devastated in 1901 by a terrible landslip caused by the bursting of the *Rossboden Glacier* at its head (see below). — 1 M. —

19½ M. **Simplon** (4852′), Ital. *Sempione*, Ger. *Simpeln* (**Hôt. de la Poste et du Simplon*, R. 2½-3, D. 3-3½, pens. from 6 fr.; **Hôt. Fletschhorn*, R. 2½-4, L. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Croix Blanche*), a village with 350 inhabitants, situated among pastures at the N.E. base of the *Fletschhorn*.

Excursions (guides, Jos. and Anton Dorsaz, Léopold Arnold). *Hübschhorn* and *Monte Leone*, see above. — The **Fletschhorn** (*Rossbodenhorn*; 13,127′), 12 hrs. from Simplon (guide 50, with descent to Saas 60 fr.), is toilsome and difficult. One route follows the N.E. arête (*Bodmen-Grat*), another ascends from the Rossboden Pass by the N. arête, a third from the S. viâ the Fletschjoch (p. 380). The ascent from Saas-Grund (Hôt. Weissmies) is easier (see p. 414). — **Weissmies** (13,226′), viâ the *Zwischbergen Pass* (p. 381) and the S. arête in 13 hrs. (guide with descent to Saas 50 fr.), laborious but very interesting; more difficult over the *Laquin Glacier* and the E. arête (guide 80 fr.). See p. 414.

From Simplon to Saas, several routes. The finest is across the ***Rossboden Pass** (9-10 hrs.; for adepts only; guide 30 fr.). At the (25 min.) chalets of *Eggen* (see above) we diverge to the left from the Simplon road and ascend over débris and through wood to the (1 hr.) *Rossboden Alp* (6360′), with view of the Rossboden Glacier and of the landslip of 1901. Farther on we mount grassy slopes and débris of moraine to the *Griesseren Glacier*, beyond which we climb a steep rocky wall to the (4 hrs.) pass

(about 10,500′), to the S. of the *Rauthorn* (10,725′). Splendid view. To the right below us is the Gamsen Glacier. We descend to the *Mattwald Glacier*, cross a rocky ridge to the left to the *Gruben Glacier*, and thence round the *Jägerhörner* to the *Hôtel Weissmies* (p. 414). — Other grand, but still more difficult passes are the **Laquin-Joch** (11,473′), between the Laquinhorn and the Weissmies (11-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), and the **Fletschjoch** (12,050′; 12 hrs.; 30 fr.), between the *Fletschhorn* (13,127′) and the *Laquinhorn* (13,140′), each of which may be ascended from the pass in 1½-2 hrs. Descent to the Hôt. Weissmies and to Saas-Grund (p. 414).

To Saas over the Sirvolten and Simeli Passes (or the Gamser Joch), 11-12 hrs., fairly interesting (guide 30 fr.). By the (1 hr.) Seventh Refuge (p. 379) we descend to the left, cross the Krummbach to the *Klusmatten Alp*, and ascend by a narrow path towards a waterfall visible from below. On the left side of it we mount a 'couloir', steep at first (leaving the *Sirvolten Lake* to the left), to the (3 hrs.) **Sirvolten Pass** (8744′), between the *Sirvoltenhorn* (9344′) and *Galenhorn* (9150′); view limited. Descent over rock and débris (keeping well to the left) to the head of the *Gamser-Tal*, into which the *Gamsen Glacier* descends. We ascend the glacier gradually, to the S.W., towards an arête coming down from the Magenhorn on the E., at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the **Simeli Pass** (9935′); to the left to the **Gamser-Joch** (about 9840′; each 2-2½ hrs. from the Sirvolten Pass). These passes, between which rises the pointed *Magenhorn* (10,243′), command beautiful views of the majestic Mischabel group; immediately to the left is the Fletschhorn with the Mattwald Glacier; to the E. are the Monte Leone and the St. Gotthard group, and to the N. are the Bernese Alps from the Furka to the Diablerets. A still grander point is the **Mattwaldhorn* (10,673′), easily ascended from the Simeli Pass in ¾ hr. (comp. p. 402). Toilsome descent from the Gamser-Joch over the moraine of the *Mattwald Glacier*. Rounding the lower part of the valley to the left, we next come to the *Sattel* (9025′), on the E. side of the *Aeusser-Rothorn* (10,354′), and to the *Hofers Alp* (6854′), whence a new path, partially cut in the rocks, leads to (1½ hr.) the Hôt. Weissmies (p. 414).

Beyond the (½ M.) *Laubach* the road describes a wide bend and enters the *Laquin-Tal*. At the (2 M.) hamlet of **Gabi** or *Gstein* (4042′; *Hôt. Weissmies*, R. from 2½, L. 3, pens. from 6 fr.) it crosses the Krummbach, into which the *Laquinbach* falls. Below this the stream is named the *Diveria*. Beyond the (¼ M.) *Gallery of Gabi* begins the ***Ravine of Gondo**, one of the wildest and most interesting defiles in the Alps, which becomes narrower and deeper at every step, till its smooth walls of mica-slate overhang the road. The road passes the (1½ M.) *Eighth Refuge* (3841′), beyond which the path to *Alpien* (p. 379) diverges on the left, and crosses the Diveria by (½ M.) the *Ponte Alto* (3747′), and by another bridge near the (¾ M.) *Ninth Refuge* (3514′). A huge mass of rock, which seems to block the road here, is pierced by the *Gallery of Gondo*, a tunnel 245 yds. long, with the inscription, *'Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.'* At the farther end of the gallery the *Alpienbach* forms a fall, crossed by a slender bridge; another fine waterfall is seen on the right. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000′). On the right bank are some intrenchments. We now descend in windings to (1½ M.) —

25½ M. **Gondo** (2815′), the last Swiss village. The tall square tower here (now an inn, uninviting) was erected by the Stockalper

family (p. 375) as a refuge for travellers, long before the new road was made. Opposite are the *Hôtel-Restaurant Jordan* (unpretending but good) and the *Restaurant Gerold* (also beds).

To the S. opens the narrow *Val Vaira* or *Zwischbergen-Tal*, from which we may cross the toilsome **Zwischbergen Pass** (10,657′), between the *Weissmies* (pp. 379, 414) and the *Portjengrat* (p. 414), to *Saas-Grund* (p. 414; 10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.).

A granite column on the left, $^1/_2$ M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy (2627′). The first Italian village is ($26^3/_4$ M.) *Paglino*. Below this the valley is called *Val Divedro*. We next pass through a tunnel, noticing a beautiful waterfall on the right, and reach (29 M.) *Iselle* (p. 376; Italian custom-house).

82. From the Rhone Glacier to Brigue. The Eggishorn.

31 M. Diligence to Brigue twice daily in $5^1/_4$ hrs. (10 fr. 25, coupé 12 fr. 75 c.; to Fiesch in $3^1/_3$ hrs., 6 fr. 50, coupé 8 fr. 5 c.). In the reverse direction the diligence takes $7^1/_2$ hrs. — From Oberwald onwards driving is preferable to walking. One-horse carr. from the Rhone Glacier to Münster 10, two-horse 20 fr.; to Fiesch 18 or 35, to Brigue 30 or 60 fr.; from Brigue to Fiesch 12 or 25, to Ulrichen 20 or 40, to the Rhone Glacier 30 or 60 fr.; from Fiesch to the Rhone Glacier one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 35 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to Göschenen 30 or 60, Grimsel Hospice 10 or 15, Meiringen 30 or 60 fr.

The ***Rhone Glacier,** imbedded between the *Gerstenhörner* (10,450′) and *Gelmerhörner* (10,500′) on the W., and the *Galenstock* (11,805′), *Rhonestock* (11,825′), and *Dammastock* (11,920′) on the E., ascends in terraces for about 6 M. Until the middle of last century this glacier, from which issues the *Rhone*, filled more than half of the *Gletschboden*, the valley covered with débris and grass, lying at the junction of the three great roads from the *Furka* (p. 155), the *Grimsel* (p. 232), and the *Rhone Valley* (see below). Here stands the diligence-station of **Gletsch** (5750′), with the **Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône* (300 beds, R. $2^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.). Engl. Church (services in summer).

From the hotel the glacier is reached in $^1/_2$ hr. by a path ascending the right bank of the *Rhone* and then (5 min.) crossing the bridge. The river issues from a beautiful vault of blue ice (an ice-grotto, hewn in the glacier, is worth seeing; $^1/_2$ fr.). — The natives give the name of *Rotten*, or *Rhodan*, to three tepid springs rising at the back of the hotel, to the W., which they regard as the source of the river.

A short way from the hotel, and again farther on, the road crosses the Rhone, which dashes through its rocky ravine far below. It then descends in long windings (short-cuts for pedestrians) through pine-woods on the right bank to (4 M.) **Oberwald** (4495′; *Hôtel Furka*, unpretending, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$-3, pens. 4-8 fr.), at the bottom of the *Upper Valais*, a broad green valley, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains. In front rises the majestic Weisshorn, and, beyond Ulrichen, behind us the Galenstock. The

valley consists of three regions, the highest extending down to Fiesch, the second to the bridge of Grengiols, and the third to Brigue. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; French begins near Sion.

From the wild **Geren-Tal,** a ravine opening to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing pass crosses the *Siedlen Glacier* and the *Geren Pass* (8865′) to the *Alp Cruina* and *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto (see below; 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr., Jos. Ign. Bellwalder of Oberwald).

5¾ M. *Obergestelen* (4450′; footpath to the Grimsel, see p. 232). Opposite (7¼ M.) **Ulrichen** (4380′; *Hôt. zum Griesgletscher,* in summer only, plain but good), with a new church, is the mouth of the *Eginen-Tal.* Over the *Gries Pass* to the *Tosa Falls,* see p. 386.

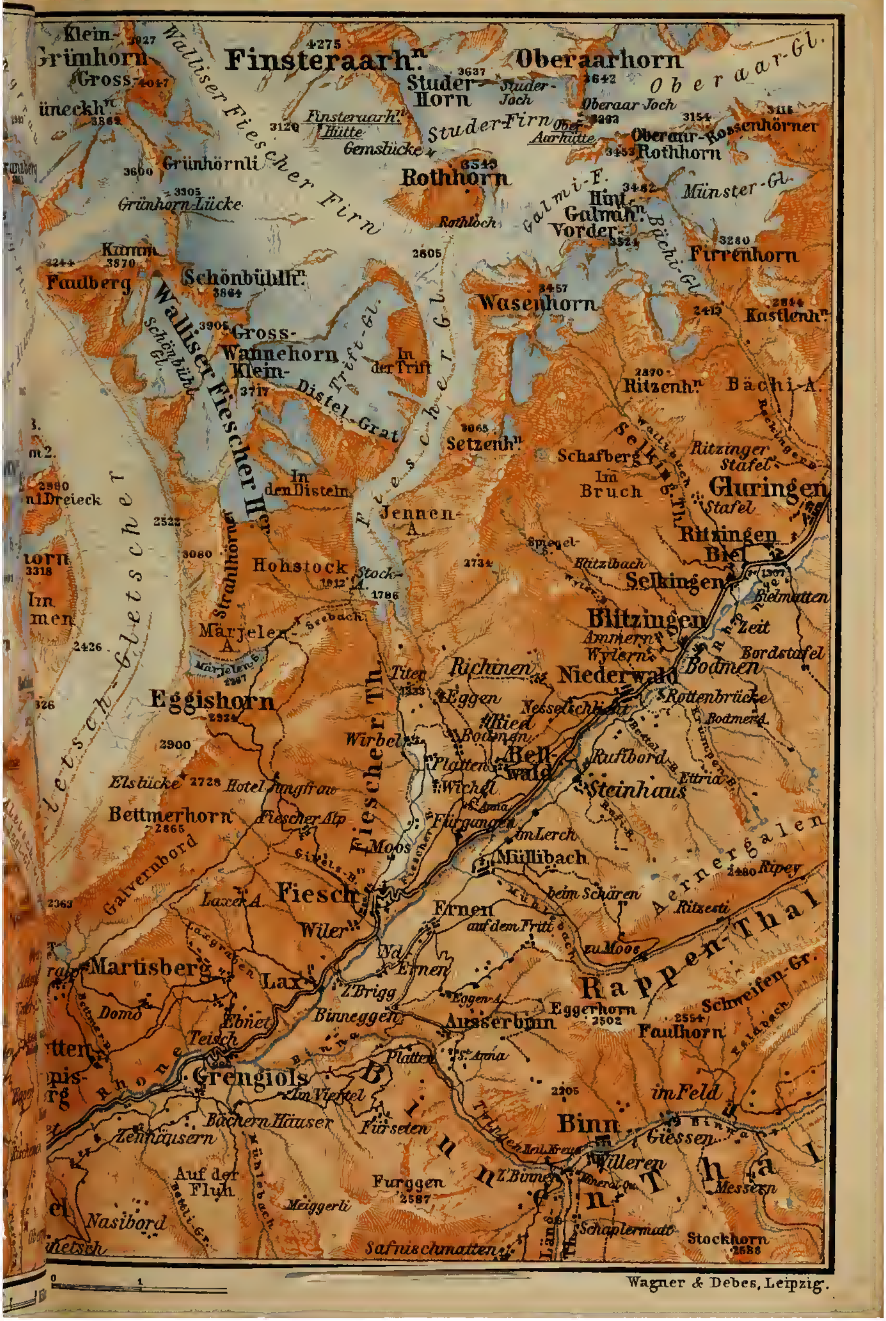
To Airolo over the Nufenen Pass (9-10 hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path (guide necessary, 18 fr.; horse 25 fr.). Beginning of route, see p. 386. From (2¼ hrs.) *Altstaffel* (p. 386) the path leads to the left, ascends in zigzags, and crosses the (1¼ hr.) **Nufenen Pass** (*Passo di Novena,* 8005′), between the *Pizzo Gallina* (10,066′) on the left and the *Nufenenstock* (9400′) on the right. Immediately to the N. of the pass rises the *Ticino,* which the path follows, first on the right, and below the *Alp Cruina* (6470′; Cantine) on the left bank, to (1¾ hr.) **All' Acqua** (5265′; *Pens. All' Acqua,* 6 fr.; over the *San Giacomo Pass* to the *Tosa Falls,* see p. 387). The lofty **Val Bedretto** is bleak and barren. The path frequently crosses the tracks of avalanches. 1 hr. *Bedretto* (4610′; good inn); 20 min. *Villa* (4442′; poor inn; over the *Cavanna Pass* to *Realp,* see p. 154), where a rough cart-road begins. Near (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4365′; Hôt. des Alpes; Restaur. Nufenen) the road crosses the Ticino. Beyond (25 min.) *Fontana* (4135′), to the right, is the wild *Val Ruvino* with waterfalls. Then (1 hr.) *Airolo* (p. 141).

The following villages are (8½ M.) *Geschenen* (4395′) and — 9¾ M. **Münster** (4560′; **Goldenes Kreuz,* R. 1½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½ fr.; one-horse carr. to Brigue 20 fr. and fee), the chief place of the Upper Valais (pop. 417). Fine view from the chapel-hill.

The ***Löffelhorn** (10,140′; 6 hrs., fatiguing; guide 8 fr.) is ascended from Münster through the *Trützi-Tal* past the Alp *In den Bielen* (7480′) and the small *Trützi Lake* (8464′). View like that from the Eggishorn (p. 383), with the addition of the Finsteraarhorn in the foreground. — The ***Blindenhorn** (11,095′; 7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is toilsome but very attractive. From *Reckingen* (see below) a good path leads through the *Blinden-Tal* to the *Lerchstafel Alp,* at the end of the *Blinden Glacier.* Thence we ascend on the left bank of the *Hohlauibach* and across the *Sulz Glacier* to the *Griesgletscher Pass* (10,585′), and reach the summit by a steep ascent to the right. Magnificent view. The ascent from the *Gries Pass* (p. 387) via the *Gries Glacier* (4½ hrs.) is easier.

To the left, over the *Blinden-Tal* (see above), appears the *Rappenhorn* or *Mittaghorn* (p. 385), adjoined on the left by the *Blindenhorn* (see above). The next villages are *Reckingen* (4410′; Hôt.-Pens. Blinnenhorn, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Post), with its handsome church, *Gluringen, Ritzingen, Biel, Selkingen,* and (14½ M.) *Blitzingen* (4250′; Pens. Seiler, 4-5 fr.; Inn zum Guten Freund). Beyond (18 M.) *Niederwald* (4050′) the Rhone forces its passage to a lower region of the valley. The road leads on the right bank, high above the river (to the right, above, is *Bellwald*), and finally descends through wood in two great curves.

Jungfrau
Rothhalsattel
Rothhalsh.
Trugberg
Sefinen-Th.
Stellauenen
Lauterbr.-Th.
Spitzhorn
Stufenstein
Trachsel-lauenen
Rothhalsattel
Kühlehorn
Ober-Steinberg
Unter-Steinberg
Tschingel-Gl.
Tschingel-Firn
Tschingel-tritt
Immerten-Th.
Unter-Lager
Oberhorn-A.
Schmadri-Fall
Gletscherhorn
Roththal
Lawinenthor
Kranzberg
Kranzberg-Firn
Jungfrau-Firn
Ebnefluh
Ebnefluh-Joch
Ebnefluh-Firn
Schmadri-Brücke
Schmadri-Gl.
Brattlauenen-Gl.
Lauterbr. Wetterh.
Breithorn-Gl.
Mittaghorn
Grosshorn
Lauterbr. Breithorn
Schmadri-F.
Wetter-Lücke
Anen-Firn
Anen-Grat
Grosser Aletsch-Firn
Dreieckh.
Inner-Thal-Gl.
Jägi-Gl.
Jägiknubel
Lötschen-Gl.
Lötschen-Lücke
Sattelh.
Aletschhorn
Distelhorn
In der Anen
Lang-Gletscher
Schienhorn
Ob. Aletsch-F.
Lötschen-Barrisp.
Lötschen-Thal
Beichfluhe
Beich-Gr.
Beich-Firn
Beich-Pass
Weisshorn
Sattelhorn
Gletscher-Thal
Gangigstafel
Grund-Gletscher
Lonza-Gletscher
Rothhorn
Thurberg
Ober-Aletsch-Gl.
Aletschhütte
Triest-Gl.
Lötschenth. Breithorn
Nesthorn
Breithaupth.
Gredetsch-Gl.
Inn Firn
Unterbächh.
Hohstock
Sparrh.
Balschieder-Joch
Aussere Baltschied
Jägihorn
Grubhorn
Unterbächen
Ober-Aletsch
Bietschh.
Baltschieder-Gl.
Gisighorn
Unter-Aletsch
Lüsgen Alp
Strahlhorn
Neuboden
Stockhorn
In d. Trift
Schönbiel
Thuereggh.
Rothlauthorn
Gredetsch-Th.
Nunnenbach
Bitzgisch-Grat
Belalp
Eggen
Niederhorn
Rischenen
Müllern
Krutigh.
Balschieder-Thal
Schilthorn
Platten
Mehlbaum
Hohe Egg
Oberried
Aletsch
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer


Finsteraarh.
Oberaarhorn
Ober-aar-Gl.
Studer-Horn
Studer-Joch
Oberaar Joch
Walliser Fiescher Firn
Finsteraarh. Hütte
Studer-Firn
Ober-Aarhütte
Oberaar-Rothhorn
Rossenhörner
Gemsbücke
Grünhörnli
Grünhorn-Lücke
Rothhorn
Rothloch
Galmi-F.
Münster-Gl.
Hint. Galmih.
Vorder
Bächi-Gl.
Firrenhorn
Faulberg
Schönbühlh.
Walliser Fiescher Gl.
Wasenhorn
Kastlenh.
Gross-Wannehorn
Klein-
Distel-Grat
Trift-Gl.
In der Trift
Fiescher Gl.
Ritzenh.
Bächi-A.
Setzenh.
Schafberg
Selkingen Th.
Ritzinger Stafel
Im Bruch
Gluringen
Stafel
In den Disteln
Jennen-A.
Strahlhörner
Hohstock
Ritzingen
Biel
Selkingen
Bielmatten
Märjelen-A.
Blitzingen
Ammern
Wylern
Zeit
Bordstafel
Bodmen
Eggishorn
Richinen
Niederwald
Rottenbrücke
Eggen
Nesselschlucht
Ried
Bodmen
Bell-wald
Ruffbord
Steinhaus
Wirbel
Platten
Elsbücke
Hotel Jungfrau
Bettmerhorn
Fiescher Alp
Fiescher Th.
Fürgangen
im Lerch
Moos
Müllibach
Aernergalen
Ripey
Galvernbord
Laxer A.
Fiesch
Ernen
beim Schären
Ritzesti
Wiler
auf dem Fritt
zu Moos
Rappen-Thal
Martisberg
Lax
Ernen
Z'Brigg
Schweifen-Gr.
Domo
Ebnet
Binneggen
Ausserbinn
Eggerhorn
Faulhorn
Teisch
Platten
St. Anna
Rhone
Grengiols
Binn
im Feld
Im Viertel
Bächern Häuser
Fürseten
Binn
Giessen
Zenhäusern
Willeren
Binnen-Thal
Auf der Fluh
Furggen
Z'Binne
Messern
Meiggerli
Nasibord
Schaplermatt
Stockhorn
Safnischmatten
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

19½ M. **Fiesch** (3460′; **Hôt.-Pens. Glacier et Poste*, R. 1½-3½, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 5-8 fr.; **Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 2½-3, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.), prettily situated at the influx of the brawling *Fieschbach* into the Rhone.

Ascent of the Eggishorn, very interesting (5½ hrs.; to the Hôtel Jungfrau 3 hrs.; guide useless; porter 5, horse 10 fr.; luggage may be sent by post). From the bridge the good bridle-path ascends to the right, mostly through wood, past (1½ hr.) the little *Firnegarten Inn* (5285′) and several earth-pyramids, to (¾ hr.) the *Fiescher Alp* (6210′); then over pastures (where the direct path follows the telegraph-posts, ¼ hr. shorter, but steep and viewless) to the (50 min.) **Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau-Eggishorn* (7195′; June 25th-Oct. 1st; 100 beds, R. 3-4½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 5, pens. 7-12 fr.), a favourite English resort (Engl. Ch. Serv.) and suitable for a stay (often crowded; rooms should be secured in advance), commanding a fine view of the Lepontine Alps (Monte Leone group). From the hotel to the top 2 hrs. (guide unnecessary; horse 7 fr.). The bridle-path ascends in zigzags, then turns to the right, and after ¾ hr. to the left (the path to the right leads to the Märjelen-See, see below). After ½ hr. more the bridle-path ends, and we ascend by a good foot-path to the (¾ hr.) summit of the ***Eggishorn** (9625′), the highest peak of the ridge which separates the *Great Aletsch Glacier*, the largest in Europe, from the Rhone Valley, with a superb view of the Bernese and the Valaisian Alps (see annexed Panorama by *Imfeld*).

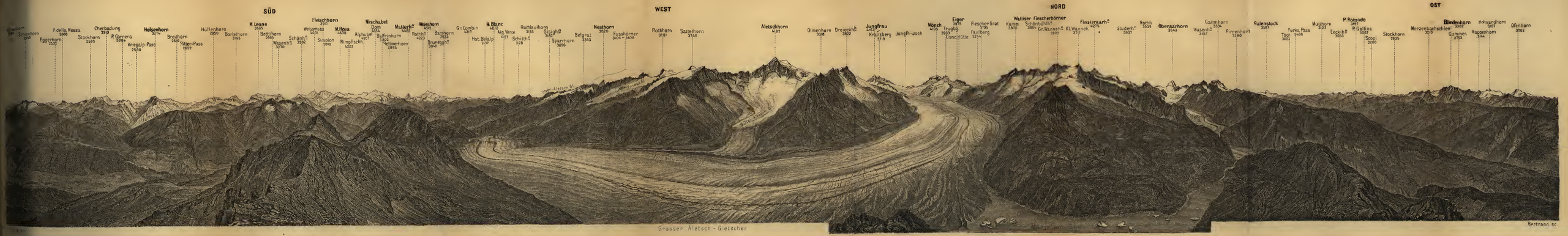
Excursions (guides at the Hôt. Jungfrau). Behind the Hôtel Jungfrau a good path leads to the N., at first nearly level and afterwards undulating, skirting the slope above the *Fiesch Valley* and affording a survey of the beautiful ice-fall of the *Fiesch Glacier*, and then crosses the *Tälligrat* to the left to the dark-green **Märjelen-See** (7710′), on which floating ice, showing gorgeous colour-effects, is frequently seen. On the left bank of the *Seebach*, emerging from the lake, is the (2 hrs.) *Märjelen Alp*. [The Fiesch Glacier may be visited hence by a path descending to the right to the *Stock Alp;* 25 min., guide 4 fr.] On the N. side of the Märjelen-See a path leads in 25 min. to the *Great Aletsch Glacier*. Hence to the **Concordia Inn** (*Pavilion Hotel Cathrein*, 9415′; R. 6, with two beds 10 fr.), a beautiful glacier-walk of 2½-3 hrs. (5 hrs. from the Jungfrau Hotel; guide 10, if spending the night 15 fr.). The pavilion is grandly situated on the *Concordia-Platz;* near it are the old and new *Concordia Hut* of the S.A.C. (guard). From the Concordia Inn to the (3 hrs.) *Jungfrau-Joch* (p. 218), with splendid view, not difficult for experts (guide 25 fr.). Ascent of the *Jungfrau* (7 hrs.; guide 60, with descent to Grindelwald 90 fr.), see p. 213; *Finsteraarhorn* (8 hrs.; guide 65 fr.), p. 231 (to the Finsteraarhorn-Hütte over the Grünhorn-Lücke 4 hrs.). — The **Aletschhorn** (13,720′; guide 65 fr.), the highest hut one of the Bernese peaks (first scaled by Mr. F. F. Tuckett in 1859), is ascended from the Concordia Inn in 8 hrs.; difficult, for experts only. Descent to the Oher-Aletsch Hut see p. 376; to the Egou von Steiger Hut, p. 240. — The *Gross-Wannehorn* (12,810′; 6 hrs.; guide 40 fr.); the *Gross-Grünhorn* (13,275′; 6 hrs.; guide 40 fr.); the *Gross-Fiescherhorn* (13,284′; 7 hrs.; guide 50 fr.); the *Trugberg* (12,904′; 6 hrs.; guide 30 fr.); the *Mönch* (13,465′; 6 hrs.; guide 60, with descent to Grindelwald 90 fr.); the *Ebnefluh* (13,005′; 6 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), and the *Gletscherhorn* (13,065′; 8 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) may also he ascended from the Concordia Inn by experts with ahle guides.

From the Eggisborn Hotel to *Grindelwald* over the *Mönchjoch*, 18 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), see p. 218; to the *Grimsel Hospice* over the *Oberaar-Joch*, 14 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), see p. 231 (highly interesting and not difficult for adepts with good guides).— From Lauterbrunnen to the *Eggishorn* by the *Lauitor*, see p. 209.

From the Eggishorn Hotel to *Ried* over the *Lötschenlücke*, 13-14 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), see p. 240. On the pass, 2½ hrs. from the Concordia Hut, is the *Egon von Steiger Hütte* of the S.A.C. (excursions, see p. 240).

From the Eggishorn Hotel to the Rieder Alp and Bel Alp (guide, needed only for the passage of the Great Aletsch Glacier, 8 fr., from the Rieder Alp 2 fr.), 5½ hrs., a beautiful walk. The bridle-path (mule to Rieder Alp 10 fr.) from the Hôt. Jungfrau, running nearly at the same level, high above the Rhone Valley, leads to the (¾ hr.) *Restaurant Bettmerhorn* (R. 2, pens. 5 fr., fair), whence the *Bettmerhorn* (9400′), with a view similar to that from the Eggishorn, may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. (guide 6 fr.). It then proceeds over the *Bettmer Alp* (6415′), with its little lake (6530′; abounding in fish), and the *Goppisberg Alp*, and turns to the right at the cross to the (1½ hr.) **Rieder Alp** (6315′; **Hôt.-Pens. Riederalp*, open June to end of Sept., 40 beds, R. 2-3½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7½-10½ fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). The beautiful situation and mild climate of this alp adapt it for a stay. Hence we ascend to the right to the (25 min.) *Rieder Furka* (6820′; *Pens. Rieder Furka, open in July and Aug. only, 30 beds, R. 2½-4, D. 4½, pens. 8-11 fr.), whence we may scale the *Riederhorn* (7343′; ½ hr.), a very fine point of view. The walk from the Rieder Furka to the *Aletschwald*, above the E. edge of the Aletsch Glacier, is attractive. Descent, with splendid views of the *Upper Aletsch* or *Jägi Glacier*, lying between the Sparrhorn and the Fusshörner and overshadowed by the Schienhorn, to the (½ hr.) *Great Aletsch Glacier* (5485′), which is safely crossed here in ½ hr. (with guide; riding impracticable) to *Aletschbord*; then a steep ascent, past the chalets of *Unter-Aletsch*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Hôtel Bel Alp* (p. 375).— From the Rieder Alp to Mörel, 3 hrs. (guide, 5 fr., not needed). A bridle-path, at first across pastures, then through wood, makes a long sweep to the right (steep paths to the left to be avoided) and crosses pastures again (very hot about midday), with splendid views of the Rhone Valley, the Simplon Mts., etc. It then descends to *Ried* (3890′), a finely situated village, and *Mörel* (p. 386; from Mörel to the Rieder Alp 3½-4 hrs.; porter 5, horse 10 fr.).— From the Rieder Alp to Brigue viâ Oberried, 3¾ hrs. (guide 9 fr., useless). A pleasant wood-path (path to the left, to Ried, to be avoided; see above) descends to (2 hrs.) *Oberried* (5118′), affording fine views of the Fletschhorn, Mischabel, Weisshorn, and Monte Leone. Thence a steep zigzag path leads through wood to *Bitsch* (2944′) and over meadows to (1 hr.) *Z'Matt*, on the highroad in the Rhone Valley, which it reaches short of the Massa bridge (p. 386), 2 M. from *Brigue* (p. 375).

The **Binnen-Tal**, which opens to the S.E. of Fiesch, deserves a visit and is particularly interesting to mineralogists. A cart-road (mule to Binn 12, mountain-carriage 15, porter 5 fr.), diverging about 1 M. from Fiesch to the left from the Brigue road, crosses the Rhone and ascends viâ *Nieder-Ernen* (3480′) to the (¾ hr.) picturesquely situated village of *Ernen* (3920′). [A shorter path for walkers diverges to the left 8 min. from the Hôtel des Alpes, crosses the Rhone below the mouth of the Fieschertbach, and then ascends steeply.] From Ernen a bridle-path, partly through wood, leads to the (½ hr.) *Binnegg* (4440′; small inn), with a fine view of the Binnen-Tal and Valais, to *Ausser-Binn* and through the rocky ravine of the **Twingen* to (1¾ hr.) *Schmidhäuser* or **Binn** (4557′; **Hôt. Ofenhorn*, finely situated, 70 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), the chief village of the valley, with an interesting church. Prehistoric remains have been found here.— Excursions (guides, Theophil and Wilhelm Schmid, Otto Kiechler, Clemens Hug, of Binn; Ad. Walpen, of Imfeld; Ed. Kraig, of Ernen). The **Eggerhorn* (8202′), viâ the *Meili Alp* in 4 hrs., is easy and repaying



PANORAMA vom EGGISHORN. (2934 m.)

(guide, unnecessary, 5 fr.; horse 10 fr.). — The **Bettlihorn* (9720′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is easily ascended from Binn by the *Saflisch-Tal* and the *Tanzboden*. — Another easy ascent is that of the **Mittaghorn* or *Rappenhorn* (10,415′; 5½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), viâ *Feldbach* and the *Rappen Glacier*. — **Ofenhorn* (*Punta d'Arbola;* 10,637′), 6-7 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), not difficult for experts. We may either diverge at the *Ochsenfeld* (see below) from the Albrun Pass route and ascend by the *Eggerofen Valley* to the *Ofenjoch*, whence the summit is gained by the S.W. arête; or (preferable) we may ascend from the *Hohsand Pass* (9603′; easy glacier-pass from Binn to the Tosa Falls, 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), by the N. arête. — *Helsenhorn* (10,742′), viâ the *Ritter Pass* in 6½ hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not difficult (see below). — *Hüllehorn* (*Punta Mottiscia*, 10,450′), viâ the *Mätti-Tal* and the *Rämi Glacier* in 6 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), difficult, for experts only.

From Binn to Bérisal (p. 378) over the *Steinen-Joch* (9153′; 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) or over the *Saflisch-Joch* (8648′; 7 hrs.; 12 fr.), two fairly easy routes. With the latter may be combined the ascent of the *Bettlihorn* (see above).

From Binn over the Albrun Pass to Baceno, 8½-9 hrs., easy and interesting (guide advisable, 15 fr.). Bridle-path from Binn on the left bank of the *Binna*, by *Giessen*, and past the waterfall of the *Feldbach*, to (¾ hr.) *Imfeld* (5145′). Crossing to the right bank, we traverse (¼ hr.) a pine-wood, pass the hamlets of *Eggern*, *Brunnenbiel*, *Jennigenkeller*, and *Tschampigenkeller* ('Keller', *i.e.* cellars for storing the esteemed Binnen-Tal cheese), and reach (2 hrs.) the huts *Auf dem Platt* (6925′; chalybeate spring). Then to the right past the huts in the *Ochsenfeld* (7200′) to the (1 hr.) **Albrun Pass** (*Bocchetta d'Arbola*, 7910′), between the *Ofenhorn* (see above) on the left and the *Albrunhorn* (9450′) on the right. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Beuli Alp*, past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago* (8055′), and by *Crampiolo* to (1 hr.) *Ai Ponti*, on the **Devero Alp** (6272′; *Hôt. Cervandoni*, June 15th-Sept. 15th, 60 beds, pens. 6-9 fr., very fair) and (3 hrs.) *Baceno* (p. 388). From Devero over the *Scatta d'Orogna* and the *Valtendra Pass* to the *Alp di Veglia*, see p. 378. — To the Tosa Falls (10 hrs. from Binn; guide 15 fr.). From the Albrun Pass we descend to the left to the *Forno Alp;* then over the *Scatta Minojo* (8520′) by a bad and indistinct path to the *Lago di Lebendun* (*Lago Vannino;* 7065′), whence we descend on the left bank of the brook to *Zum Steg* (p. 388) and re-ascend to *Auf der Frutt*. In fine weather the route over the *Hohsand Pass* is preferable (see above and p. 388).

From Binn to Baceno over the Geisspfad Pass, 8 hrs., a fine route (guide to Devero 15 fr.). At (¾ hr.) *Imfeld* (see above) we diverge to the right to the *Messern Alp* (6175′) and ascend past the *Geisspfad Lake* (7975′) to the (3 hrs.) **Geisspfad Pass** (8365′), between the Rothorn and the Grampielhorn. We then cross the rock-strewn plateau to the (½ hr.) *Bocca Rossa* and descend a steep rock-wall into the *Val Rossa*, to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Devero Alp* (see above).

From Binn to Baceno over the Kriegalp Pass, 9½ hrs., toilsome and of little interest (guide 15 fr.). From Binn we ascend to the S. through the *Längtal* to (1 hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (4862′) and then to the left through the *Kriegalp-Tal* to the (3½ hr.) **Kriegalp Pass** (*Passo di Cornera;* 8465′), between the (l.) *Güschihorn* (*Pizzo Cornera;* 10,115′) and the (r.) *Helsenhorn* (10,742′; ascent from here difficult, see below). Descent to the *Val Buscagna* and to the (2 hrs.) *Devero Alp* (see above).

From Binn to Varzo over the Ritter Pass, 10½ hrs., trying, but very interesting (guide 15 fr.). From (1 hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (see above) we proceed to the S. through the *Längtal* to the (4 hrs.) **Ritter Pass** (*Passo Boccareccio;* 8832′), between the (r.) *Hüllehorn* (10,450′) and the (l.) *Helsenhorn* (10,742′; easily ascended, with guide, in 1½ hr. from the pass; magnificent panorama). Descent to the (1½ hr.) beautifully situated *Alp di Veglia* (5800′; Alb. Monte Leone, 20 beds, pens. 7½ fr. incl. wine, good) and by the *Val Cairasca* to (4 hrs.) *Varzo* (p. 376).

Beyond Fiesch the road descends the fertile valley, passing

Ernen on the hill opposite (see p. 384), to (21 M.) **Lax** (3425′; *Kreuz*, moderate), whence the Eggishorn Hotel (p. 383) may be reached in $3^1/_2$ hrs. It then winds down viâ *Teisch* (3185′; inn) to the ($23^1/_2$ M.) bridge of *Grengiols* (2905′; tavern), by which we cross the deep bed of the Rhone. Good path hence by *Grengiols* (*Hôt. Frohheim) in 5 hrs. to *Binn* (p. 384). We recross to the right bank by the *Kästenbaum Bridge* (2670′), and reach (26 M.) **Mörel** (2525′; *Hôt. Eggishorn*, R. 2-$2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3 fr., very fair; *Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 2, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.), a village with 327 inhabitants. To the *Rieder Alp*, 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs., see p. 384.

The river dashes wildly over sharp slate-rocks. On a bold rock below Mörel rises the picturesque (27 M.) *Hochfluh Chapel*. Beyond (28 M.) *Z'Matt* (2368′; above, to the right, lies *Bitsch*, p. 384) we cross the *Massa*, the discharge of the Great Aletsch Glacier, which issues from a fine gorge $^3/_4$ M. from the road. On the left bank we see the mouth of the *Simplon Tunnel* (p. 376). 30 M. **Naters** (2235′; *Hôt. des Alpes*, p. 375), a large village amidst fruit-trees, commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax* (to the *Bel Alp*, see p. 375). We then cross the Rhone to the station of—

31 M. *Brigue* (p. 375).

83. From Ulrichen to Domodossola.

Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.

15-16 hrs. Two days, spending the night at the Tosa Falls. Bridle-path from Ulrichen to the Tosa Falls ($6^1/_2$ hrs.); thence to Foppiano a bridle-track (3 hrs.). Guide (to the Tosa Falls 15 fr.; horse 25 fr.), not needed in fine weather; otherwise advisable to the other side of the glacier (8 fr.); essential in the reverse direction. Provisions should be taken, as no refreshments can be obtained before reaching the Tosa Falls. —Road from Foppiano to Domodossola, 21 M.; diligence daily (5 fr.). One-horse carriage from Foppiano to Domo 20, from Premia 15 fr.

At *Ulrichen* (4380′; p. 382) a bridge crosses the *Rhone* to ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Zum Loch*, a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the **Eginen-Tal**. The path crosses the *Eginenbach* above a fine waterfall, and leads through larch-wood and a rock-strewn valley to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the *Alp Hohsand* (5720′). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, overgrown with alders and rhododendrons, where the brook forms several falls on the left. In front of us rises the *Nufenenstock* (9400′). In $^1/_2$ hr. (taking care to avoid the path leading straight on) we cross the brook by the *Ladtsteg* (6340′), beyond which are the chalets of *Im Ladt*. To the right, above us, is the *Gries Glacier* (p. 387). Following the right bank of the brook, we then traverse the highest reach of the valley and ascend to (20 min.) *Altstaffel* (6585′), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left (p. 382). A steep

Grimsel
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Bellinzona
Obergesteln
Ulrichen
Geschenen
Münster
Reckingen
Blindenhorn
Rappenhorn
Mittaghorn
Strahlgrat
Hohsand-H.
Ofenhorn
Albrun-H.
Koller-H.
Schien-H.
Mittelbg
Rhonegl.
Gerenthal
Gerendorf
Unterwasser
Wyttenwasserstock
Leckihorn
Saashörner
Kühboden-H.
Bedretto
Ponc di Vespero
Ponc di Mezzodi
P.ta Sassello
Airolo
Madrano
Brugnasco
Fontana
Piotta
Prato
Sornico
Broglio
Peccia
Corticiasca
Lavorgo
Cavergno
Menzonio
Brontallo
Fontana
Mondada
Margoneggia
Sabbione
Pontuo
Foroglio
Ritorto
Fontanella
Laboll
Sonlerto
Sovenedo
Faedo
Corte grande
Alpe
Piano
Carlo
Veglia
Cambleo
Lavorgo
Rivera
Bironico
Osogna
Claro
Cresciano
Giubiasco
Bellinzona
Gotthard
Lukmanier
Nufenen
Gries
Rothenthal
Marchhorn
Basodino
Kastelhorn
Tainier-H.
Thälli-H.
Neufelgiu-H.
Frutwald
Cazolhorn
Hiralihorn
Pommat
Clog Stafelberg
M. Giove
M. Minojo
Albrun-Pass
Griespass
Nufenenpass
Lukmanierpass
Val Bedretto
Val Canaria
Val Antabbia
Val Cornera
Val Piumogna
Val Calnegia
Val Cocco
Val Lavizzara
Val Verzasca
Val Morobbia
Val Pontirone
Val Carasina
Val Riviera
Val Blenio
Val Malvaglia
Val Camadra
Val Soja
Val Pontirone
Val Calanca
Val Mesocco
Val Cavargna
Val Colla
Val Cuvio
Val Dumenza
Val Veddasca
Val Cannobina
Val Vigezzo
Val Antrona
Val Bognanco
Val Divedro
Val Formazza
Val Bavona
Val Lavizzara
Val Verzasca
Val Morobbia
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Val Carasina
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Val Cuvio
Val Dumenza
Val Veddasca
Val Cannobina
Val Vigezzo
Val Antrona
Val Bognanco
Val Divedro
Val Formazza
Val Bavona

ascent of 1¼ hr. more brings us to the level *Gries Glacier*, which we cross in 20 min., to the S.W., passing a small glacier-lake on the left and a smaller one on the right. The **Gries Pass** (8070′), between the *Bettelmattenhorn* (9800′; right) and the *Grieshorn* (9600′; left), is the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, and in clear weather commands a fine view of the Bernese Alps. — A path, little frequented, leads hence to the N.E. through the *Val Corno* to *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto (p. 382). Ascent of the *Blindenhorn* (4½ hrs., with guide), see p. 382.

The S. side of the pass, as usual among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first keeps to the left (rich vegetation). The *Griesbach* rises here, and unites at Kehrbächi (see below) with the *Tosa* or *Toce,* descending from the Val Toggia. The upper part of the **Val Formazza,** or *Pommat Valley,* consists of three distinct reaches, each with its chalets: *Bettelmatt* (6900′; two chalets, generally empty) in the highest (the slope below which is called *Wallisbächlen*), *Morast* (or *Morasco;* 5840′) in the second, and *Kehrbächi* (or *Riale;* 5640′) and *Auf der Frut (Sopra la Frua)* in the third, with a small chapel and the *Albergo della Cascata del Toce* (5490′; June 10th-Oct. 10th, 70 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.). This inn (2½ hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the brink of a precipice over which the *Tosa* falls in three cascades. The ***Tosa Falls,** or *Cascata della Frua,* 470′ high and 85′ broad, are very beautiful, especially when the river is high. (We descend by the bridle-path to the left for ¼ hr., to a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords the best survey. A still finer point is beyond the bridge.) The Italian customs examination takes place here.

The ***Basódino** (10,745′) may be ascended by good climbers without difficulty by the *Giglen Alp* in 5-6 hrs. (the sons of the landlord Zertanna act as guides; 20 fr., with descent over the *Cavergno Glacier* to *Bignasco* 40 fr.). Splendid view.

From the Tosa Falls to Airólo, 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr., desirable to All' Acqua, and necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-path diverges by the chapel above the falls to the right from the path to the Gries Pass, and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodino. It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächi below to the left), and mounts in steep zigzags to the (¾ hr.) upper reach of the sequestered *Val Toggia;* ½ hr., a bridge; 20 min., chalets *Im Moos.* (To the right, the *Bocchetta di Val Maggia*, see p. 388.) The small *Fisch-See*, well stocked with trout, lies on the right. By the *Alp Königin*, ½ hr. farther on, we recross the brook. In the highest part of the valley we pass another small lake on the right, and reach (½ hr.) the **San Giacomo Pass** (7570′), the boundary between Italy and Switzerland (Canton Ticino). Below the pass on the N.E. side stands the (20 min.) chapel of *San Giacomo* (7370′). In descending we enjoy a beautiful view of the Kühbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pesciora, Lucendro, etc., and also, for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn and Fiescherhörner. Farther on (keeping to the left at the first chalet) we descend through rhododendrons and larch-wood into the valley, where we cross two brooks, and then the Ticino, and reach (1½ hr.) *All' Acqua* (p. 382). Thence to *Airolo*, 3 hrs.

From the Tosa Falls to Bignasco, 9 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), a fine route. By the *Fisch-See* (p. 387) we diverge to the right from the San Giacomo path and ascend over débris and rock to the **Bocchetta di Val Maggia** (8710′), between the (r.) *Kastelhorn* and the (l.) *Marchhorn;* we then descend through the *Val Fiorina* (with the snowy *Basodino* on the right, see p. 387) to the *Alp Robiei*, and through *Val Bavona* to *San Carlo* and *Bignasco* (p. 527). — To San Carlo over the **Tamier Pass** (9250′; 8 hrs., with guide 20 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. From the (4 hrs.) pass, between the *Tamierhorn* (10,135′) and the *Pizzo della Medola* (9727′), we descend steeply by the Antabbia Glacier and the picturesque *Val Antabbia* to *Corte Grande* (6475′) and (4 hrs.) San Carlo.

From the Tosa Falls to *Binn* over the *Hohsand Pass* (9 hrs., with guide), or over the *Albrun Pass* (10 hrs., with guide), see p. 385.

Below the Tosa Falls in the Val Formazza (the upper part of which is German-speaking) are the villages of (1/2 hr.) *Frutwald* (*Canza;* 4755′), (10 min.) *Gurf* (*Grovella;* 4475′), and (1/4 hr.) *Zum Steg* (*Al Ponte;* 4200′), with the town-hall of the valley and the Italian custom-house. About 8 min. farther on we cross the Tosa to *Tuffald* (*Valdo*), with the post and telegraph office (Osteria della Posta), and proceed by (8 min.) *Pommat* (*San Michele;* 4210′) to (1/2 hr.) **Andermatten** (*Alla Chiesa;* 4050′), with the church of the valley. Below (1/4 hr.) *Fracchie* the path enters a grand *Defile, in which it crosses the Tosa twice. About 5 min. farther on, near a shrine (finger-post), a path diverges to the right to the (1/4 hr.) picturesque **Lago d'Antillone.* — At (3/4 hr.) **Foppiano** (3075′; *Hôt. Foppiano*, well spoken of), the first village where Italian is spoken, the carriage-road begins (see p. 386).

To the Val Maggia (p. 527), a toilsome route and lacking attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., with guide): from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. over the *Staffel Alp* to the **Criner Furka** (7925′), consisting of two passes: the *Vordere Furka* (7820′), to the S. of the *Marchenspitz*, and the *Hintere Furka* (7945′), between the Marchenspitz and the *Wandfluhspitz*. Descent to (1 1/2 hr.) *Bosco* and (3 hrs.) *Cevio* (p. 527). Guides: Giov. and Luigi Matli of Pommat.

The Road follows the right bank to (1 M.) *Rivasco* (2820′; inn) and (1 M.) *Passo* (2630′). The valley of the Tosa, called ***Val Antigorio** below this point, is one of the most beautiful on the S. side of the Alps, and enlivened with waterfalls. Garnets are found in the slate-rocks between (1 1/2 M.) *San Rocco* (Albergo Vesci) and (3 3/4 M.) *Premia* (2620′; Agnello; Restaurant Antigorio, modest). At (1 1/2 M.) **Baceno** (2245′; *Alb. Devero*, moderate), with its interesting old church, dating partly from the 8th cent. and containing frescoes of the 16th cent., a bold bridge spans the deep gorge of the *Devero*. (To *Binn* over the *Albrun Pass* or the *Kriegalp Pass*, see p. 385.) To the W. rises *Monte Cistella* (9450′).

We next pass (3 M.) *Crodo* (1650′; inn), below which is (1 M.) a 'stabilimento di bagni'. Then via *Rencio* and the finely situated *Oira* to (6 M.) *Crevola* and (2 1/4 M.) —

21 M. *Domodossola*, see p. 376.

84. The Southern Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtmann.

(Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Turtmann Valley.)

Good walkers on their way from the Lake of Geneva to *Zermatt* (R. 85) may reach their destination by the following interesting mountain-route in 4-5 days, avoiding the Rhone Valley. 1st day. Railway to Sion, and walk or drive (preferable) through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, 15½ M. — 2nd day. Over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye or St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers, 9-10 hrs. — 3rd day. Viâ St. Luc to the Bella Tola, and across the Meiden Pass to Gruben in the Turtmann Valley, 8½ hrs. — 4th day. Over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus in the Visp Valley, 7 hrs. (or, including the Schwarzhorn, 8½ hrs.), and thence to Zermatt by rail.

a. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers.

To Haudères (18 M.) a diligence with 6 seats runs thrice daily in July and August, once or twice in June and Sept., in 6⅓ hrs. (6 fr. 50 c.), returning in 4¼ hrs. Luggage may be sent to Arolla. One-horse carr. from Sion to Evolena, 15 fr. (carriages from the Evolena hotels sometimes at the station). Porter to Evolena 8, to Arolla 12 fr. — From Evolena over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye a bridle-path in 9 hrs. (guide 15, porter 10 fr.).

Sion, see p. 372. The road leads from the Rhone bridge (1625′) direct to the (½ M.) foot of the hill, which it ascends in long windings (short-cut by the old bridle-path). To the left, below, lie *Bramois* and *St. Léonard* (p. 372), the latter at the mouth of the gorges descending from the Rawyl. Near the old chapel of (5¼ M.) **Vex** (3140′; *Hôt.-Restaurant de l'Aigle; Café-Restaurant Crettaz*) we obtain a view of the head of the valley, first of the *Dents de Veisivi* and the *Pic d'Arzinol*, and then of the great *Ferpècle Glacier*, commanded by the round summit of the *Tête Blanche*, to the left of which are the *Dent Blanche* and the *Dent d'Hérens*.

A bridle-path ascends from Vex to the right, viâ *Presse* and *Les Agettes*, to the (1 hr.) **Mayens de Sion** (4260′-4590′; **Grand-Hôt. des Mayens*, 70 beds, pens. 6-14 fr.; **Hôt. de la Dent d'Hérens*, pens. 6-9 fr.; **Hôt. Rosa-Blanche*, 60 beds, pens. 6-9 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; **Hôt.-Pens. Beauséjour*, from 5 fr.; *Chalet de la Forêt*), a summer-resort in a beautiful and healthy situation amid the woods, commanding a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps. Still finer views, especially towards the S., are obtained from the *Crête de Thyon* (7543′; 3 hrs.; guide 5 fr.) and from the *Mont Carré* (8110′; 4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). From the Mayens to Hérémence (p. 390), ¾ hr.

The road, nearly level, follows the W. side of the valley, high above the *Borgne*. The valley divides farther up: W. the *Val d'Hérémence* (see p. 390), and E. the **Val d'Hérens** (Ger. *Eringer-Tal*). The road passes the village of *Hérémence* on the hill to the right, and near (8¾ M.) *Sauterot* (3050′) penetrates the remains of the terminal moraine of the Val d'Hérémence by means of two tunnels, between which it crosses the *Dixenze*. Near the second tunnel, where the road re-enters the Val d'Hérens, are a number of **Earth Pyramids*, some of them capped with stones.

Val d'Hérémence. A narrow road leads from Vex (p. 389) to (1 hr.) *Hérémence* (4055′; quarters at the curé's); thence a bridle-path (letter and parcel post daily), viâ *Prolin*, to (3 hrs.) **Pralong** (5250′; **Hôt. du Mont Pleureur*, 50 beds at 2-4, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3-4, pens. 7-9 fr.), charmingly situated among pine-woods. Rich flora. The following ascents may be made hence (guides, Jean Bournissen, B. Crettaz). To the E., the **Pic d'Arzinol* (9845′; 3½ hrs.; easy and attractive; guide not indispensable), through wood and by the *Alp Noveli* (see p. 391); the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,470′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; not difficult for adepts), viâ *Lautaret* (see below) and the *Col de Darbonneire;* to the W., the *Métailler* (10,550′; 5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; for experts only, hy the *Combe d'Allèves*); the *Rosa Blanche* (10,985′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; not very difficult for adepts), by the *Glacier de Prazfleuri*. To Evolena over the *Col de la Meina* or *de Méribé* (8878′), 6 hrs., easy and interesting (guide 15 fr., unnecessary), see p. 391. The *Pic d'Arzinol* may he ascended from the col in ½ hr. (guide 17 fr.; p. 391).— Beyond Pralong we ascend the left bank of the Dixenze through the *Plaine des Morts*, and then mount rapidly to the upper part of the valley, known as the *Val des Dix*, cross the river after 1½ hr. (to the right, a path leads in ½ hr. to the *Alp La Barma*), and ascend past the alps of *Lautaret*, *Liappey* (on the left bank), and *Seïlon* to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane du Val des Dix* of the S.A.C. (8694′; guard), near the end of the *Glacier de Seïlon*, commanding a fine view of the head of the valley, enclosed by the Rosa Blanche, La Salle, Mont Pleureur, La Luette, Mont Blanc de Seïlon, Pigne d'Arolla, and the Aiguilles Rouges d'Arolla. Abundant edelweiss. Ascents: **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,470′), by the Glacier de Seïlon in 6 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), not difficult for experts (see p. 392); *Mont Blanc de Seïlon* or *Cheillon* (12,700′; 7 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), by the *Col de Seïlon*, trying (pp. 370, 392; more difficult by the N. arête); *Aiguilles Rouges d'Arolla* (11,975′), difficult and dangerous from falling stones, and to be attempted by thorough adepts only (ascent of the Haute Cime, 7-8 hrs., guide 50 fr.; traversing the entire chain, very difficult, 15-16 hrs., guide 80 fr.). Passes lead from the Val des Dix over the *Col du Crêt* to *Fionnay* (p. 369); over the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chèvres* to *Arolla*, see p. 392; over the *Cols de Vasevay, de Seïlon, du Mont-Rouge*, and *de Breney* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see pp. 370, 371.

We next reach (10 M.) *Euseigne* (3182′; Hôt. de l'Union; des Pyramides, D. 2½, pens. 5-8 fr.), prettily situated. High above, on the opposite bank, is the church of *St. Martin* (4550′). Beyond (11½ M.) the hamlet of *La Luette* (3345′) the road crosses the Borgne. We ascend on the right bank, below the small chapel of *La Garde*, to—

15½ M. **Evolena.**—**Hotels.** *Gr.-Hôt. d'Evolène, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 74 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. de la Dent-Blanche, 50 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Beausite, R. 2, pens. 5-7 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. Bellevue, R. 1½-3, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair.—*Engl. Ch. Serv.* in summer.

Evolena or *Evolène* (4520′), the capital of the valley (1208 inhab.), in a broad green basin flanked with pine-clad rocks, is frequented as a summer-resort. On the E. rises the *Sasseneire*, on the W. the *Mont de l'Etoile* and *Pic d'Arzinol*, and at the head of the valley the *Dents de Veisivi*. On the left, high above, are the snow-fields of the *Ferpècle Glacier* and the huge *Dent Blanche;* to the N., the large *Zanfleuron Glacier*, with the *Oldenhorn* (p. 313) behind it. The natives, especially the women, wear picturesque costumes on Sundays.

Excursions (guides, Jean and Ant. Maître, Jos. Quinodoz, Jean-Bapt. and Laurent Gaudin, Pierre and Jean Beytrison, Ant. Bovier and son, Pierre Métrailler, Maurice and Pierre Gaspoz, M. Pralong, P., Jos., and Mart. Chevrier, Ant. Fauchère, Jos. and P. Georges, Pierre, Ant., and Jean Maurys, Jean Rumpf, Et. Vuignier at Evolena; Jean and Maur. Follonier, A. Georges at Haudères). *Arolla* (see below) and *Ferpècle* (p. 393) are the starting-points for most of the ascents. Mule and guide (Jean Morand) 10 fr. per day. — Pleasant walk (shade early in the morning) to Villa, returning viâ La Sage (2¼-2½ hrs.). About 12 min. to the S. of Evolena we diverge to the left from the road to Haudères (see below) and ascend a steep footpath to (¾ hr.) *Villa* (5655′; fine view); before reaching the (2 min.) village-fountain we turn to the right (the path to the left leads to the Col de Torrent, see p. 394) and in 5 min. to the right again; 20 min. *La Sage* (5482′); descend to the right at the church (to the left to Forclaz, p. 393); 5 min. to the right again; 20 min. carriage-road; 22 min. Evolena. — **Sasseneire* (10,693′; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), see p. 395. The *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,380′; 5½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ *La Sage* and *Alp Bréonna*, is also interesting. — *Bec de Bosson* (10,348′; 6 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), see p. 396.

W. side: The *Alpe de Niva* (6625′), 2½ hrs.; excellent survey of Ferpècle and Arolla. — The ***Pic d'Arzinol** (9845′; guide, 10 fr., desirable), ascended in 4½-5 hrs., is very interesting and not difficult. Below Evolena we cross the Borgne, ascend to the left through wood (avoiding the path to the right to *Lanna*, ½ hr.), and cross (1½ hr.) the *Merdesson*, the discharge of the Glacier de Vouasson, to the (½ hr.) *Alpe de Vouasson* (6850′). Thence we ascend pastures (keeping to the left, and farther up to the right) to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Meina* or *Col de Méribé* (8878′). Leaving the col on the left, we mount a rocky arête to the right to the top (1 hr.). Magnificent panorama, especially to the S. (Mont Blanc, Aiguille Verte, Grand-Combin, Mont Velan, Matterhorn, Weisshorn), and to the N. of the Bernese Alps. Descent to *Pralong* viâ *Alp Noveli*, see p. 390. — *Mont de l'Etoile* (11,065′; guide 15 fr.), viâ the alps *Niva* and *Creta* in 6 hrs., not difficult for adepts; so also the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,470′; 6-7 hrs., guide 15 fr.). — *Aiguilles Rouges* (highest summit 11,975′), 7-8 hrs., difficult (guide 50 fr.); see p. 390.

The Val d'Hérens divides at **Haudères** (4757′; **Hôt.-Pens. des Haudères*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss*), a finely situated village, 2½ M. to the S. of Evolena: the W. branch is the *Combe d'Arolla*, the E. branch the *Combe de Ferpècle*.

(a.) ***Arolla.** The bridle-path (from Evolena to Arolla 3½-4 hrs.; porter 5 fr.; horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) crosses the Ferpècle at (2½ M.) Haudères, turns to the right, and crosses the Borgne to *Pralovin*. It then ascends the W. slope of the valley, overlooking the wild ravine, through wood to the (1¼ hr.) *Chapel of St. Barthélemy* (5960′), by a huge rock. We next ascend gradually, past the chalets of *Gouille* (inn), *Satarma*, *Praz-Mousse*, *La Montaz*, and the **Hôt. Victoria* (June 15th-Sept. 25th; 46 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.) to the (1½ hr.) **Mayens d'Arolla** (6570′; **Hôt. du Mont Collon*, June 1st-Oct. 1st, 130 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt. Kurhaus Arolla*, 10 min. higher up to the right, also reached by a direct path from Satarma, 80 beds at 3½-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 6-12 fr.; Engl. Church, services in summer), amid stone-pines ('Arolla' or 'Alpiuc cedar'), splendidly situated opposite the grand pyramid of *Mont Collon* (11,955′), at the base of which the *Glaciers d'Arolla* (r.)

and *de Vuibez* (l.) unite. To the right rise the rocks of the *Serra de Vuibez* (10,150′) and the snow-clad *Pigne d'Arolla* (see below), and close to the inn is the old moraine of the *Glacier de Zigiorenove.*

Excursions (guides, see p. 391; tariff reckoned from Arolla). To the *Lac Bleu de Lucel*, 1½ hr., ascending to the left at (50 min.) *Satarma* (p. 391) to the chalets of *Lucel* (6820′), just beyond which is the crystal-clear little lake, fed by a brook falling from the rocks. Superb view of Mt. Collon; to the W. tower the Aiguilles Rouges (p. 390); to the left is the *Cascade des Ignes*, issuing from the Glacier des Ignes. — To the chalets of *Prazgras*, 1¼ hr., a pleasant walk over pastures. — To the *Pas de Chèvres* (see below), 2½ hrs.; easy path to the foot of the pass, then ½ hr's. ascent over débris and rocks, the last ¼ hr. rather steep; beautiful view of the Mont Blanc de Seïlon and the Glacier de Durand.

Mont Dolin (9762′), 2½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), interesting (edelweiss abundant). — **La Roussette** (10,700′; guide 10 fr.), round the W. slope of Mt. Dolin in 3 hrs., or viâ *Prazgras* (see above) and the *Glacier des Ignes* in 4 hrs., not difficult; view very attractive. — The ***Pigne d'Arolla** (12,470′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 30, with descent to Chanrion 35, to Mauvoisin 40 fr.) is ascended viâ the *Glacier de Pièce* and the *Col de la Vuignette* (p. 393), descending over the *Pas de Chèvres;* very grand and not difficult for experts (comp. pp. 370, 390). — The ***Mont Blanc de Seïlon** (12,700′), viâ the *Pas de Chèvres* (see below), the *Glacier de Durand*, and the *Col de Seïlon* (p. 370) in 7 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), is toilsome but highly interesting (descent to *Chanrion*, see p. 370; to *Pralong*, p. 390). — ***Aiguille de la Za** (12,050′; 5½-6½ hrs.), an interesting ascent for experts (guide 25 fr., 30 if the night is spent at the Cabane de Bertol), either direct from the W., by the *Glacier de la Za* (step-cutting for 2-3 hrs.), or from the S. by the *Glacier* and *Col Nord de Bertol.* Either route brings us in 5-6 hrs. to the foot of the last peak; lastly ½ hr. of steep rock-climbing. Descent only by the Glacier de Bertol. — The *Grande Dent* (11,237′; guide 20 fr.), one of the **Dents de Veisivi**, may be scaled by experts without serious difficulty from Satarma in 7 hrs. viâ the *Alp de Zarmine* (7705′) and *Col de Zarmine* (10,045′). The *Petite Dent* (10,465′; 6 hrs.; 40 fr.) is more difficult. — The **Mont Collon** (11,955′; 6 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), best ascended from the W. side (Col de Chermontane), is fit only for adepts with steady heads; the **Evêque** (12,265′; 7 hrs.; 25 fr.), rising to the S. of Mt. Collon, is less difficult. — The **Dent de Perroc** (N. peak 12,070′; 7 hrs.; 35 fr.; S. peak or *Pointe des Genevois* 11,990′; 6 hrs.; 30 fr.) and the **Dent des Bouquetins** (central peak 12,625′; 8 hrs.; 50 fr.) involve difficult climbing. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′), from the (5 hrs.) Cabane de Bertol in 7-8 hrs. (guide 80, to Zermatt 90 fr.), by the Ferpècle Glacier and the arête of the Wandfluh, very difficult, but shortest from this side (comp. pp. 394, 412).

Passes. To Prarayé over the Col de Collon, a grand route and not difficult (6-7 hrs. from Arolla to Prarayé; guide 25, porter 20 fr.). We ascend the *Glacier d'Arolla*, skirting the E. base of the almost perpendicular rocks of *Mt. Collon*, noted for their echoes, to the snow-basin of *Za-de-Zan* and the (3½-4 hrs.) **Col de Collon** (10,270′), to the S.E. of the Evêque (see above). View limited. Descent on the W. slope of the *Becca Vannetta* (11,085′) to the profound *Combe d'Oren* and (3 hrs.) *Prarayé* (p. 358). — From the basin of *Za-de-Zan* (see above) we may ascend to the left (steep) to the **Col de Za-de-Zan** (10,925′), to the N.E. of *Mont Brûlé* (11,880′); descent, steep and difficult, to the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* (p. 358), the *Rifugio Aosta*, and *Prarayé* (p. 358).

To the Val d'Hérémence from Arolla, two passes, close together: the **Col de Riedmatten** (9567′), 5 hrs., descending along slopes of débris and turf above the Durand Glacier; more interesting, but also more difficult over the **Pas de Chèvres** (9355′; 6 hrs. to Pralong; guide 20 fr.). To the pass (2½ hrs.), see above; on the descent, we traverse a narrow ledge along a perpendicular wall of rock (rope necessary), and cross the *Glacier de Durand* or *Seïlon* (beware of the concealed crevasses) to the (1½ hr.

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Cabane du Val des Dix (p. 390) and (2½ hrs.) *Pralong*, see p. 390. — Or, from the Durand or Seïlon Glacier (p. 390) we may ascend to the *Col de Seïlon* (10,500′; 4½-5 hrs. from Arolla; p. 370), then cross the *Col du Mont Rouge* (10,960′) and descend the *Glacier de Lyrerose* to (3½ hrs.) *Chanrion* (p. 370; guide 25 fr.).

To Chanrion over the Col de Chermontane, 9-10 hrs., a somewhat dull glacier-route (guide 25 fr.). We ascend the *Glacier de Pièce*, or *Torgnon*, to the *Col de la Vuignette* (10,334′), at the E. base of the *Pigne d'Arolla* (p. 392; ascent hence in 2 hrs.); then by the *Glacier de Vuibez* to the **Col de Chermontane** (10,120′), between the *Petit Mt. Collon* (11,630′) and the Pigne d'Arolla. Striking view. Descent across the vast snow-fields of the *Glacier d'Otemma* to *Chanrion* (p. 370). — A similar pass is the **Col de l'Evêque** (11,485′; 8½-9 hrs. to Chanrion; guide 30 fr.). Over the *Glacier d'Arolla* to the (4 hrs.) *Col de Collon*, see p. 392; here we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Col de l'Evêque* (11,130′), lying to the S.W. of the *Evêque* (p. 392), cross a snow-arête between the (l.) *Sengla* (12,155′) and the (r.) *Petit Mont Collon* (see above) to the *Glacier d'Otemma*, and descend to (3½-4 hrs.) Chanrion.

To Zermatt over the Col de Bertol and the Col d'Hérens, 10-11 hrs., fatiguing but repaying (guide 30, porter 20 fr.). A path ascends on the E. side of the valley, skirting the moraine of the *Arolla Glacier*, then ascends to the left in steep zigzags to the (2½ hrs.) *Plan de Bertol* (8580′), whence we ascend over the moraine and the *Glacier de Bertol*, finally somewhat difficult (rope and steps in the rock) to the (2½ hrs.) **Col Sud de Bertol** (11,120′), with the *Cabane de Bertol* of the S.A.C. (11,155′; guard), finely situated on a rock to the left of the col. We then cross the vast snow-fields of the *Glaciers du Mont Miné* and *de Ferpècle*, past the *Tête Blanche* (which takes ½ hr. more to ascend; see p. 371), to the (1¼ hr.) *Col d'Hérens* (p. 394). — Over the Col du Mont Brûlé and the Col de Valpelline, another grand route, 11-12 hrs. (guide 40 fr.). We follow the Col de Collon route to the basin of *Za-de-Zan*, ascend steeply to the left to the **Col du Mont Brûlé** (10,900′), cross the crevassed upper *Za-de-Zan Glacier* (passing on the left the *Col des Bouquetins*, p. 394), and mount laboriously to the **Col de Valpelline** (11,687′), between the *Tête Blanche* (12,304′; ascended from the col in ¾ hr.; splendid view) and the *Tête de Valpelline* (12,510′; see p. 358). Then a steep descent by the *Stock Glacier* to the *Stockje* (p. 394).

(b.) ***Ferpècle.** (Bridle-path, 2½ hrs. from Evolena; horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) At (2½ M.) *Haudères* we pass the Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss, diverge before the bridge (p. 391) to the left, and ascend gradually, then more rapidly, passing four, and beyond them six chalets. Beyond the next rocky height we ascend to the left to (¾ hr.) *Sepey* (5580′), where the bridle-path from Evolena viâ *La Sage* and *Forclaz* (see p. 391; ¼ hr. longer, but finer) joins ours on the left. The imposing head of the valley (Glacier de Ferpècle and Dent Blanche) is now revealed, the view being finest from the (10 min.) chalets of *Prazfleuri*, beyond Sepey. Then through wood to (½ hr.) the chalets of *Salay* or **Ferpècle** (5910′; *Hôt. du Col d'Hérens*, June 1st-Sept. 30th, R. 2-3, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair; Engl. Ch. Serv.), splendidly situated opposite the *Mont Miné* and *Ferpècle Glaciers*.

Just above the inn a path ascends to the left through larchwood and over débris and pastures to the (1½ hr.) ***Alp Bricolla** (7960′; inn in summer), splendidly situated above the huge Ferpècle Glacier, overtopped by the snow-clad Wandfluh; to the left rise the huge Dent Blanche and the Grand-Cornier. To the right of Mont Miné is the Glacier du Mont Miné, with the Dents de Bertol, Aig. de la Za, and Dents de Veisivi.

ASCENTS. **Dents de Veisivi** (*Grande Dent*, 11,237′, by the *Col de Zarmine* in 5½-6 hrs., not difficult for experts, guide 25 fr.; *Petite Dent*, 10,465′, 6½-7 hrs., trying, guide 20 fr.); see p. 392. — **Pointe de Bricolla** (12,017′; 6-7 hrs.; 25 fr.), by the *Col de Bricolla* (see below), toilsome but remunerative. — **Grand-Cornier** (13,020′), from Ferpècle by the *Col de Bricolla* and the W. arête in 7-8 hrs., difficult, but without danger (comp. p. 398; guide 40, with descent to Mountet 50 fr.). The route from the *Col du Grand-Cornier* (see below) by the S. arête is much longer and more difficult. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′), very difficult by the W. arête (guide 150 fr.); better by the Ferpècle Glacier to the top of the *Col d'Hérens*, then to the left up the arête of the *Wandfluh* (9-10 hrs. from Ferpècle; guide 80 fr.). The ascent is shorter from the *Cabane de Bertol* (pp. 392, 393).

PASSES. TO ZINAL OVER THE COL DU GRAND-CORNIER, 10-11 hrs., not very difficult (guide 35 fr.). Beyond (1½ hr.) Bricolla (see p. 393) we turn to the E. to the *Glacier de la Dent Blanche*, and ascend it rapidly to the (3½ hrs.) **Col du Grand-Cornier** (called *Col de la Dent Blanche* on the Siegfried Map; 11,628′), between the Dent Blanche and the Grand Cornier. We descend to the right, along the arête and over steep snow-slopes, passing the *Roc Noir*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Hôt. du Mountet* (p. 397) and (3½ hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 397). — OVER THE COL DE BRICOLLA, 10 hrs. to Zinal (guide 35 fr.), fatiguing. From (1½ hr.) Bricolla (p. 393) we ascend to the N.E. across the *Glacier de Bricolla* and over steep rocks, partly covered with ice, to the (3½ hrs.) **Col de Bricolla** (about 11,800′; splendid view), immediately to the E. of the *Pointe de Bricolla* (see above). We descend across the *Glacier de Moiry* and the *Col de l'Allée* to (5 hrs.) *Zinal*. With this expedition may be combined the ascents of the *Pointe de Bricolla*, the *Grand-Cornier* (see above), the *Bouquetin* (11,430′), and the *Pigne de l'Allée* (11,168′). — Over the *Col de Couronne* and the *Col de l'Allée*, see p. 398.

TO ZERMATT OVER THE COL D'HÉRENS, 11-12 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), easy and interesting. From (1½ hr.) *Bricolla* in 1 hr. to the *Ferpècle Glacier*, which we ascend, passing to the E. of the rocky *Mottarotta* (10,740′), to the (3 hrs.) **Col d'Hérens** (11,418′), between the *Wandfluh* and the *Tête Blanche* (12,304′; easily ascended from the pass in ¾ hr.; grand view; we may descend to the *Col de Valpelline*, and regain the Zermatt route at the Stockje; this adds 1¼-1½ hr. to the route; see p. 393, Col de Valpelline). To the E. towers the stupendous Matterhorn. From the pass we descend steep rocks and the crevassed *Stock Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Stockje* (9052′), a rocky island at the head of the *Zmutt Glacier*, between the *Stock Glacier* (left) and the *Tiefenmatten Glacier* (right). We descend the ruhble-strewn Zmutt Glacier (fatiguing), and regain a firm footing at the (2½ hrs.) *Staffel Alp* (p. 408). Thence to *Zermatt*, 1½ hr.

TO PRARAYÉ OVER THE COL DES BOUQUETINS (11-12 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), toilsome. Either by the Col d'Hérens route (see above), or by the left moraine along the *Mont Miné*, we ascend to the upper Mont Miné Glacier, and to the right to the **Col des Bouquetins** (11,215′), immediately to the E. of the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625′). Descent over the upper and lower *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to the *Rifugio Aosta* and *Prarayé* (p. 358).

FROM EVOLENA TO VISSOYE OVER THE COL DE TORRENT, bridle-path, 9 hrs. (guide, desirable, 15, horse 25 fr.). Walkers ascend direct to (1 hr.) *Villa* (p. 391). Riders follow the road to (22 min. from Evolena) a tall wooden cross, at which the bridle-path diverges to the left. 40 min. *La Sage* (5482′), where we keep to the left just above the church; ¼ hr. *Villa* (5655′), where we turn to the right beyond the fountain. We next ascend in long zigzags to the *Alp Cotter*, where we keep slightly to the left, and then ascend steeply to the right, finally across slate-débris, to the (3½ hrs.)

***Col de Torrent** (9593′), to the S. of the *Sasseneire* (see below). Splendid view of the Val d'Hérens and its grand mountains (from right to left: Pointe de Vouasson, Aiguilles Rouges, Mt. Pleureur, Mont Blanc de Seïlon, Serpentine, Pigne d'Arolla, Dents de Veisivi, Dents de Bertol, Mont Miné, Tête Blanche, etc.).

The ***Sasseneire** (10,693′), 1 hr. from the col (guide desirable), affords a magnificent panorama: to the N. the Jura appears like a blue line beyond the Pas de Cheville (p. 315); to the S. the attention is chiefly arrested by the Dent Blanche, which is not visible from the col.

To the N. of the Sasseneire another attractive route crosses the **Pas de Lona** (9075′) to the Val d'Anniviers (from Evolena to Zinal 9 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). The *Bec de Bosson* (10,348′; superb view) may be ascended from the pass in 1½-2 hrs. (guide 15 fr.).— *Col du Zaté* and *Col de Bréonna*, see p. 398.

The path descends in long windings, passing the N. side of the little *Lac de Zozanne* (8870′), in full view of the lofty range between the Anniviers and Nicolai valleys (Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothorn, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Diablons), to the *Torrent Alp* (7940′) and the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Zatelet-Praz* (7085′), in the *Val de Moiry* or *Val de Torrent*, watered by the *Gougra*.

ZINAL (p. 397) may be reached from this point in 3½ hrs. (instead of by the usual route viâ Grimentz, see p. 396) by remounting the E. slope of the valley and crossing the **Col de Sorebois** (9269′). From the **Corne de Sorebois* (9590′), ¼ hr. to the N. of the pass, we obtain a splendid view of the Weisshorn, Rothorn, Gabelhorn, Grand-Cornier, Dent Blanche, etc. Descent by an easy path to the right, or (shorter, with guide) direct, finally through wood, to *Zinal*.

We now traverse a level and monotonous valley, and descend a rocky defile to (1½ hr.) *Grimentz* (5150′; p. 396). Thence viâ *St. Jean* to (1 hr.) the bridge over the *Navigenze* (3743′) and to (¼ hr.) *Vissoye* (p. 396).

From Grimentz to (2 hrs.) *Zinal*, see p. 396.—Those bound for St. Luc descend ¼ hr. short of Grimentz to the bridge over the Navigenze at the village of *Mission* (p. 396), and thence ascend to the right to join the path from Ayer (p. 399) to *St. Luc*.

b. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers to Zinal.

Road to (12 M.) Vissoye (one-horse carr. 12-15 fr.); cart-road thence to (6¼ M.) Zinal. Sunny road; driving to Vissoye recommended.

Sierre, p. 373. We follow the road, to the E., to the (1¼ M.) *Rhone Bridge* (1775′), and ½ M. beyond it we diverge to the right and ascend rapidly through wood (below, to the right, lies *Chippis*) to (4½ M.) *Niouc* (3020′; Restaurant des Alpes), at the influx of the *Navigenze* into the Rhone. After an ascent of 2½ M. we enter the **Val d'Anniviers** (Ger. *Eivisch-Tal;* 3050′), with the deep, inaccessible gorge of the Navigenze to the right.

A direct route to Niouc for walkers leads from the Sierre station through the town, where we take the narrow road beyond the church to the right and cross a hill to the new Rhone bridge and (20 min.) *Chippis*. Here we turn to the left, cross the *Navigenze*, and ascend a narrow path (red arrows) through wood, crossing the road several times, and at length uniting with it, to (1¼ hr.) *Niouc*.

Beyond Niouc the beautiful snow-mountains enclosing the valley, the Rothorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Gabelhorn, etc., are revealed for a short time. The road is carried around the two wild ravines of the *Ponti;* several tunnels. A path, diverging to the left beyond the first gorge, ascends steeply viâ *Sussillon* to (2½ hrs.) *Chandolin* (p. 399); and a second path, equally steep, diverges short of the (1½ hr.) saw-mill of *Fang* (the route viâ St. Luc is easier and not much longer, see p. 399). The bridle-path to *St. Luc* (1½ hr.; see p. 399) diverges to the left 5 min. beyond Fang. Farther on, *Painsec* appears on the opposite slope (see below).

12 M. **Vissoye** (4000′; *Hôt.-Pens. d'Anniviers,* 70 beds from 2, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes,* pens. 4-5 fr., plain but good), the capital of the valley, on a hill on the right bank of the Navigenze, with a handsome church.

Excursions (guides, Felix Abbet, Alex. Clivaz, J. B. Epiney). A carriage-road leads from Vissoye to *St. Jean* and (1½ hr.) **Grimentz** (5150′; *Hôt.-Pens. des Becs de Bosson*, pens. 6 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), a prettily situated village. The (1¼ hr.) *Signal* affords a fine view of the entire Val d'Anniviers, extending on the S. to the Diablons, Weisshorn, and Rothorn. Pleasant excursions may be made to the *Corne de Sorebois* (9590′; 3½ hrs., see p. 395; guide); *Roc d'Orzival* (9288′; 3 hrs.; guide); *Glacier de Moiry* (4 hrs.); and *Bec de Bosson* (10,348′; 5 hrs.; guide). Over the *Col de Torrent (Sasseneire)* or the *Pas de Lona* to *Evolena*, see p. 395. — To *Zinal* (2 hrs.). The path, most of which is shady, descends to the left at the church of Grimentz, crosses the turbulent Gougra (waterfalls), and traverses woods of larch and fir, at first along an irrigation ditch and then on the left bank of the Navigenze. After 1¼ hr. it joins the main route from Vissoye to Zinal (p. 397).

Another attractive walk ascends from the Navigenze bridge (p. 395) to the right, viâ *Mayoux* and *Frasse*, to (1 hr.) *Painsec* (4297′), a picturesquely situated village, with a fine view of the snow-mountains above Zinal. A good path leads thence to the N. to (2 hrs.) *Vercorin* (4400′), with a view of the mountains to the N. of the Rhone Valley, and then down to *Chippis* (p. 395) and (2 hrs.) *Sierre* (p. 373).

About 3½-4 hrs. above Vissoye is the **Hotel Weisshorn** (7694′; 60 beds, R. 2-3, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-12 fr.; Engl. Church Serv. in summer), in an elevated situation, commanding an extensive view. Bridle-path, diverging to the left at the upper end of the village from the Zinal route, beyond the bridge over the Torrent du Moulin (finger-post), and ascending (to the right after ¼ hr.) mostly through wood. After 40 min. we cross the path from Ayer to St-Luc (p. 399), and, keeping to the left above the (1¾ hr.) *Alpe de Tounot* (6705′), ascend in zigzags to the hotel. Excursions may be taken to the *Têtafayaz* (8687′; 1 hr.); to the *Pointe de Nava* (9090′; 1¼ hr.); to the *Pointe Tounot* (9915′; 2½ hrs.); to the *Lac de Tounot* (8726′; 1½ hr.); to the *Pas de Forcletta* (p. 400; 2 hrs.); to the *Meiden Pass* (p. 400; 2 hrs.); to the *Bella Tola* (p. 399; 3 hrs.; guide desirable), etc. — To *Zinal* (p. 397) 3½ hrs., a pleasant high-level route, abounding in fine views (guide not indispensable). About 5 min. above the hotel we turn to the right (finger-post) and follow the W. edge of the arête of the *Rochers de Nava*, passing below the *Têtafayaz* and *Pointe de Nava* (see above). Farther on, the view of the mountains above Zinal is disclosed. We then curve to the left through a lateral valley descending from the Pas de Forcletta (p. 400), and beyond the (1¾ hr.) *Alpe de Barnenza* (7434′) aim for a cairn and a wooden cross, traversing the torrent. After ¾ hr. more we descend in zigzag to (¾ hr.) Zinal (p. 397).

Bad Leuk
Gabmh
Albinen
Feschel
Guttet
Erschmatt
Bratsch
Varen
LEUK (LOECHE-VILLE)
Salgesch
Sierre
Siders
Venthône
Veyras
Montana
Randogne
Mollens
Miège
Turtmann
Unterems
Agaron
Oberems
Eisch
Chippis
Lens
Chalais
Grangez
Grône
Chandolin
Ilhorn
Sussillon
Vercorins
Meretschihorn
Emshorn
Taubwald
Brunethorn
Schwarzhorn
Borterhorn
Bella Tola
Pletschenalp
Garboula
Zinal
Mt Tracui
Mt Nuoble
Mt Gautier
Meidenhorn
Pt Tounot
Weisshorn
Rothorn
Roc d'Orzival
Becca de Lovegnoz
St Martin
Grimentz
Mission
Ayer
Roc de Budri
Frilihorn
Crête de Barneuza
Recs de Bosson
Pte de Lona
Pte de Zirouc
Sex de Marenda
Lac de Lona
la Za de Volovron
Sasseneire
Pte de Sorebois
Diablons
Alpe de Cottier
Pte de Tracuit ou Diablons
Tête de Millon
Roc d'Vache
Pte d'Arpitetta
Weißh
Evolena
Pte de Prerjet
Garde de Bordon
Barma
Forclaz
Pte de Zate
Mt de l'Etoile
Mt des Ritzes
Pigno de l'Allée
Besso
Bouquetin
Dents d.Rosses
Pte de Bricolla
Zinal-Rothh
Schalihorn
Schalijahorn
Col du Blanc
Col de Moming
Col de l'Allée
Col de Tracuit
Col de Torrent
Col de Zate
Col de Bréonna
Col de Couronne
Col de Sorebois
Col d'Arpitetta
Col du Blanc
Glacier de Moiry
Glacier de Zinal
Glacier de Tracuit
Glacier de Moming
Glacier de Turtmann
Glacier de Weisshorn
Glacier de Brunegg
Glacier de Schalijahorn
Glacier de Schalihorn
Glacier de Bella Tola
Glacier de Pletschen
Glacier de Meidenhorn
Glacier de Tounot
Glacier de Weisshorn
Glacier de Rothorn
Glacier de Mont Durand
Glacier de Zinal
Glacier de Moiry

St. Luc (steep ascent of 1-1¼ hr. from Vissoye), see p. 399; thence to the *Hôtel Weisshorn* 1¾-2 hrs. To *Evolena* over the *Col de Torrent* (9½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), see p. 395.

Beyond Vissoye the road to Zinal crosses the *Torrent du Moulin* (to the left diverges the path to the Hôtel Weisshorn, p. 396) and leads viâ *Quimet* to (50 min.) *Mission* (4288′), with a curious chapel, at the mouth of the *Val de Moiry* (p. 395), and (½ hr.) *Ayer* (4870′; Hôt. Rothorn), a straggling village. (To St. Luc, see p. 399.) The path crosses a torrent, skirts a chaos of débris, and (½ hr.) crosses the Navigenze. On the left bank it passes the chapel of *St. Laurent* (5160′), recrosses by the (40 min.) second bridge to the right bank, and reaches (½ hr.) —

6¼ M. **Zinal** (5505′; **Hôt. des Diablons*, **Hôt.-Pens. Durand*, **Hôt. du Besso*, all belonging to the same company, 200 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 5, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. National*, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr., unpretending but good; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). The valley ends towards the S. in the *Durand* or *Zinal Glacier*, dominated by the graceful double-peaked pyramid of the Besso, the Pointe de Zinal, and the Dent Blanche.

Excursions (guides, Louis, Basile, and Benoît Theytaz, Félix Abbes, Bas. and Benj. Rouvinez, Bapt., Jean, and Pierre Epiney, Daniel Rion, Jean Genoud, O. J. Heritier, Joach., Elie, and Sér. Peter, Joachim, Peter, and Théodule Monnet, Pierre and Joachim Theytaz). To the ***Glacier de Durand,** 1¾ hr. (guide unnecessary). After ¼ hr. we cross to the left bank of the Navigenze; at (½ hr.) some scattered rocks we begin to ascend gradually; 20 min., to the right (not straight to the stone hut), and a few paces farther on to the left (on the right to the Alpe de l'Allée, see below). Passing a rocky boulder, where the path to the Alpe de l'Arpitetta descends to the left, we gradually ascend above the moraine, to which we pass ½ hr. farther on; 4 min. the *Cabane du Petit-Mountet* (ca. 6985′; rfmts.), with a view embracing the Weisshorn, Besso, Pointe de Zinal, and Dent Blanche. (Turning to the N. we may hence reach in 25 min. the Alpe de l'Allée, see below.) Good walkers with guide (10 fr. from Zinal) should extend the excursion up the débris-covered Durand Glacier to the (3¼ hrs.) small **Hôtel du Mountet** (9448′; 20 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. or D. 4 fr.) and the neighbouring *Cabane Constantia* or *Cabane du Mountet* of the S.A.C. (9494′), at the S. base of the Besso, overlooking the grand amphitheatre of the glacier, encircled by the Rothorn, Trifthorn, Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, Grand-Cornier, and Bouquetin. The view is still grander from the **Roc Noir** (10,263′), rising from the ice opposite the Mountet, reached in 1¼ hr. from the hotel (guide from Zinal 12 fr.).

The **Alpe de l'Allée** (7180′), to the W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal (guide unnecessary), commands a noble survey of the head of the valley, from the Dent Blanche to the Weisshorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moming, separated by the graceful double-peaked pyramid of the Besso (p. 398). To the stone hut on the path to the Durand Glacier, see above; immediately beyond it a rather steep ascent to the right; ¾ hr., to the left; 10 min., chalet. We may return to Zinal in 1½ hr., or descend to the S. by cattle-tracks to the (20 min.) Cabane du Petit-Mountet (see above).

The ***Alpe d'Arpitetta,** opposite the Alpe de l'Allée, to the E., affords an even finer view, particularly of the Weisshorn, the Moming Glacier, and the Rothorn. We follow the path to the Alpe de l'Allée as far as the boulder mentioned above; here we descend to the left, cross the terminal moraine of the Durand Glacier, and ascend to the (2 hrs.) *Lower Alpe d'Arpitetta* (6860′). — A still more imposing and complete view is

gained from the ***Roc de la Vache** (8488′), ascended from the Alp over grassy slopes in 1½ hr. (guide 6 fr.). The descent may be made to Zinal by the *Tracuit Alp* in 1½ hr. (better in the reverse direction, 3 hrs.).

Ascents. The ***Corne de Sorebois** (9590′), from Zinal in 3¾ hrs., with guide (6 fr.), easy and attractive, see p. 395. A much finer mountain-view is obtained from the **Garde de Bordon** (10,880′), reached in 2½ hrs. from the (3½ hrs.) Col de Sorebois (p. 395) by the arête, for adepts only (guide 15 fr.). The direct ascent from Zinal is very steep. — **Pointe d'Arpitetta** (10,300′), from the Alp Arpitetta 3 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), laborious. — ***Besso** (12,058′), toilsome, but not difficult for experts (3-4 hrs. from the Hôt. du Mountet; guide 30 fr.); more difficult by the W. arête (guide 55 fr.) or the N. face (guide 100 fr.). — **Pigne de l'Allée** (11,168′), from Zinal by the Alp de l'Allée in 6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), and **Bouquetin** (11,430′), from Zinal over the *Col de l'Allée* (see below) and the *Glacier de Moiry* in 6 hrs. (20 fr.), neither very difficult. — **Diablons** (11,828′), viâ the *Alp Tracuit* in 6 hrs. (15 fr.), laborious. — **Pointe de Zinal** (12,467′), from the Hôt. du Mountet in 5½ hrs. (guide 40 fr.), trying. — **Grand-Cornier** (13,020′; guide 45 fr., with descent to Ferpècle 60 fr.), from the Hôt. du Mountet by the E. arête in 5-6 hrs., the last part difficult (p. 394). — **Zinal-Rothorn** or **Moming** (13,855′; 80 fr.), a difficult climb, from the Hôt. du Mountet over the *Col du Blanc* (12,080′) and the N.W. arête, or over the W. flank and the S.W. arête in 6-7 hrs. — **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365′; 75 fr.), from the Hôt. du Mountet by the W. arête in 5½-6 hrs., also very difficult. Comp. p. 411. — **Weisshorn** (14,804′), over the N. arête (guide 120, with descent to Randa 170 fr.) or the W. arête ('Arête Young'; guide 150 fr.) in 10 hrs. (wire-rope 87 yds. in length; comp. p. 403). — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′), by the E. arête ('Arête des Quatre Anes') in 10 hrs. (guide 180 fr.), very difficult (comp. pp. 392, 394, 412).

Passes. To Evolena over the *Col de Sorebois* and *Col de Torrent* (guide 15 fr.), see p. 395; over the *Col du Grand-Cornier* and the *Col de Bricolla* (guide 35 fr.), see p. 394; over the *Pas de Lona* (guide 15 fr.), see p. 395. — Over the Col de l'Allée and the Col de Couronne, 10-11 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), trying, fit for adepts only. From the Alp de l'Allée we ascend over steep grassy slopes, rocks, and glacier, to the **Col de l'Allée** (10,485′), to the N.W. of the *Pigne de l'Allée* (ascent in ¾ hr., see above). Descent to the *Glacier de Moiry*, and another steep ascent to the (1¼ hr.) **Col de Couronne** (9895′), between the *Couronne de Bréonna* and the *Za de l'Ano*. Then a steep descent to the *Alp Bréonna*, and by *La Sage* to (3½ hrs.) *Evolena* (p. 390). — Instead of the Col de Couronne we may cross the *Col de Bréonna* (9575′), lying to the N., between the Couronne de Bréonna and the Serra Neire, or the *Col du Zaté* (9433′), between the Serra Neire and the Pointe du Zaté (both toilsome).

To Gruben in the Turtmann Valley over the *Pas de Forcletta* (guide 12 fr.) or the *Col de Tracuit* (*des Diablons;* guide 20 fr.), see p. 400.

To Zermatt over the Triftjoch, 11-12 hrs., difficult (guide 35 fr.). From the (4½ hrs.) Hôt. du Mountet we traverse the *Durand Glacier*, to the E., to the (1¾ hr.) foot of the *Trifthorn* (12,260′), and clamber up, at first with the aid of an iron chain, and then along narrow ledges of rock and through perpendicular couloirs. The (1½ hr.) **Triftjoch** (11,615′), between the Trifthorn and the Wellenkuppe, affords a striking view of Monte Rosa and the Mischabel. Then down the *Trift Glacier* and its huge moraine to the *Trift Hotel* and (4 hrs.) *Zermatt* (p. 403).

To Zermatt over the Col Durand, 12-13 hrs., also difficult (guide 35 fr.). From the (4½ hrs.) Hôt. du Mountet we ascend to the S., passing the *Roc Noir* (p. 397), at first gradually, but soon rapidly, and in some years with difficulty (large 'bergschrund'), to the (4 hrs.) **Col Durand** (11,398′), between *Mont Durand* (*Arbenhorn;* 12,284′) and the *Pointe de Zinal* (12,467′), with a striking view of the Matterhorn. Descent, not direct over the *Hohwäng Glacier* to the *Zmutt Glacier*, as the lower part of the former is much crevassed, but to the left, along the rocks of the *Ebihorn* (11,968′), to (3½-4 hrs.) *Zmutt* (p. 408) and (1 hr.) *Zermatt* (p. 403).

To RANDA over the **Moming Pass** (12,445′), between the Rothorn and Schallihorn (14 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), or over the **Schalli-Joch** (12,305′), between the Schallihorn and Weisshorn (13 hrs.; 50 fr.), both difficult and endangered by falling ice.

FROM ZINAL TO ST. LUC (3½ hrs.; guide 5 fr., unnecessary). We return to (1½ hr.) *Ayer* (p. 397), ascend to the right (finger-post), straight on past the church, beyond the village to the left by a good path, which crosses the path from the Hôt. Weisshorn to Zinal mentioned on p. 396, and skirts the hillside, traversing pastures and wood.—From Zinal to the *Hôtel Weisshorn* (p. 396) direct in 4 hrs., better in the reverse direction (marked path; guide 8 fr., not indispensable for experts).

c. St. Luc; Bella Tola; over the Pas du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtmann Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.

Drive from Sierre to *Vissoye*, 12 M.; walk up to St. Luc (good bridle-path), 1¼ hr. (from Sierre direct to St. Luc 5 hrs., horse 10 fr.; comp. p. 396). Luggage under 100 lbs. may be sent by post. Ascent of the Bella Tola from St. Luc in 3½-4 hrs.; from the Bella Tola to Gruben over the Pas du Bœuf in 3 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); or from St. Luc direct over the Meiden Pass to Gruben in 5¼ hrs. From Gruben over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus 7 (including the Schwarzhorn 8½) hrs.

St. Luc (5390′; **Hôt. du Cervin*, in summer only, 90 beds, R. 2-3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Bella Tola*, 74 beds, R. 2-4, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), lying on a steep slope high above the Val d'Anniviers, commands a superb view of the valley and the snow-mountains at its head (Schallihorn, Besso, Ober-Gabelhorn, Mont Durand, Matterhorn, and Pointe de Zinal).

EXCURSIONS (guide, Jos. Antille). The *Pierre des Sauvages* (5623′), 1 M. above the village, is an ancient altar-stone, ascribed to the 'Druids'.—An easy and well-shaded bridle-path leads in 1¼ hr. from St. Luc to the village of **Chandolin** (6350′; **Hôt. Chandolin*, 74 beds, pens. 8-9 fr.; Engl. Church), in a lofty but sheltered situation (extensive woods near), commanding a beautiful view of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps.—Pleasant walk, for the most part through wood, from Chandolin to the (¾ hr.) *Plaine Madeleine* (6608′), situated on the margin of the huge Illgraben (p. 374), high above the Rhone Valley.—The **Illhorn** (8935′), which overlooks the Illgraben, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, is easily ascended from Chandolin in 2 hrs.

The ***Bella Tola** (9845′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide, 8 fr., desirable for novices; horse 10 fr.), an admirable and favourite point of view, is the N.W. peak of a group of mountains enclosing the large crater-like basin of the *Bella Tola Glacier* on the S. side. Fifty paces beyond the church the bridle-path ascends to the left, and (1 min.) again to the left (while the path to the right leads to the *Hôtel Weisshorn*, p. 396); 20 min., to the left; 35 min., cross two brooks; then ascend to the right towards the 'Chalet Blanc', a white hut on the *Alp de Roua* (7135′), which we leave to the right (½ hr.); next to the left, in windings towards a grassy height crowned by a cross (8000′), which we leave on the right, and up the pastures, sometimes without path, straight towards the centre of the Bella Tola;

$1^1/_4$ hr., we reach its base, and by a good zigzag path (1 hr.) the crest of the mountain (9678′), where we have the Bella Tola Glacier at our feet. The N.W. peak, 10 min. to the left, is marked by a trigonometrical signal; but there is also a path to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) S.E. peak (9935′), which is covered with débris. The *View embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; opposite, to the N., the gorge of the Dala is visible up to the Gemmi. The Valais mountains to the S., from Monte Leone to Mont Blanc, are particularly grand.

To reach the Turtmann Valley (guide desirable) we descend from the S.E. peak by a narrow path to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) **Pas du Bœuf** (9380′). Hence (keeping to the right) we follow the path, insufficiently denoted by red crosses, over débris to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the Meiden Pass route, above the small lake (see below), and to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Gruben* (see below).

The direct bridle-path from St. Luc to Gruben crosses the **Meiden Pass** (9095′; $5^1/_4$ hrs.; guide, hardly needed, 12 fr.). After about $^1/_2$ hr. we diverge to the right from the Bella Tola route, cross the brook, and proceed, occasionally through wood, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Alp Tounot* (7223′), where we enquire for the route to the pass. We ascend to the left, past a small lake (to the right, the *Pointe Tounot*, 9915′), and finally over rocky débris to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) the pass. Fine view of the Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, etc. We descend past a small lake (with the *Meidenhorn*, 9425′, on the right) to the *Upper* (7670′) and *Lower Meiden Alp* (7352′; fine view of the great Turtmann Glacier, see below). Lastly a zigzag descent, through larches and stone-pines, to the hamlet of ($1^3/_4$ hr.) **Gruben** or **Meiden** (5961′; *Hôt. Schwarzhorn*, 42 beds at 3-4, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$-4, pens. 6 fr., very fair), in the *Turtmann Valley*.

The **Turtmann Valley** ends to the S. in the magnificent *Turtmann Glacier*, imbedded between the *Diablons* (11,828′), *Weisshorn* (14,804′), *Brunnegghorn* (12,630′), and *Barrhorn* (11,880′). At its base lie the chalets of *Senntum* ($1^1/_2$ hr. from Gruben). A toilsome but interesting route crosses this glacier and the **Col de Tracuit** or **des Diablons** (10,675′), between the Diablons and the Tête de Millon, to Zinal (9-10 hrs. from Gruben; guide 20 fr.). The *Tête de Millon* (12,130′), a good point of view, is easily ascended from the pass in $1^3/_4$ hr., with guide, and the *Diablons* (11,828′) by the S.E. arête, with more difficulty, in 2 hrs., with guide (see p. 398).

From Gruben to Zinal over the Pas de Forcletta, 7 hrs., not difficult, and fairly interesting (guide 12 fr.). By the *Lower Plumatt Alp*, $^1/_2$ hr. above Gruben, we ascend to the right through wood to the (1 hr.) *Upper Plumatt* (7355′), with a fine view of the Turtmann Glacier, Weisshorn, etc. Then past the *Kaltenberg Alp* (8152′) and through a dreary valley to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Pas de Forcletta** (9475′), between the (r.) *Roc de Budri* and the (l.) *Crête de Barneuza* (9997′). Fine view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps. Descent over débris towards the W. and by the path coming from the Hôt. Weisshorn to (3 hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 397).

From Gruben to Turtmann, $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide, 6 fr., needless; mule 10 fr.). The bridle-path follows the right bank of the *Turtmannbach*, crossing to the left bank after $^1/_2$ hr., recrossing to the right bank at ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Niggeling*, and to the left bank again by the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Vollensteg*. Thence through the *Taubwald* or *Dubenwald*, a pine-forest now much

Lötschen-Th.
Tschingel-Th.
Bietsch-Th.
Baltschieder-Th.
Gredetsch-Th.
Turtmann-Th.
Ginanzthal
Visperthal
Gamsenzer-Th.
Augstbord-Th.
Saasthal
Mischabelgletscher
Allalingletscher
Saasgletscher
Gerwerwald
Gamsen
Brig
Visp
Stalden
Saas im Grund
Saas-Fee
Almagell
Randa
Zermatt
Täsch
Eisch
Leuk
Steg
Gampel
Raron
Baltschieder
Eggerberg
Brigerbad
Lalden
Eischol
Unterbach
Birchen
Zeneggen
Stalden
Staldenried
Törbel
Augstbordhorn
Emd
Grächen
Eisten
Furgge
Kl. Furgge
Gr. Furgge
Seefluh
Seebodenh.
Edelspitze (Gabelhorn)
Platthorn
Schilthorn
Ferrichhorn
Bigerhorn
Kalpetrinhorn
Nadelhorn
Lenzsp.
Dom
Durrenhorn
Ulrichsh.
Gensh.
Triftgrath
Triftthorn
Balen
Jägihorner
Laquinh.
Inner-Rothh.
Außer-Rothh.
Fleischh.
Mattwaldh.
Magenh.
Sunnelihorn
Weißengrat
Ochsenhorn
Galenhorn
Magenhorn
Straffelgrat
Spitzh.
Faulhorn
Glishorn
Brigerbad
Lalden
Visperterminen
Gebüden
Stalden
Ergischhorn
Signalhorn
Steinthalh.
Furggwanghh.
Weiße Egg
Sparrhorn
Rothhorn
Festihorn
St. Niklaus
Wasenh.
Stellih.
Gassi-Sp.
Barrh.
Distelbg
Brunnegghh.
Biesh.
Gr. Kastel
Hohlicht
Schallih.
Tasch
Getschungenhorn
Schwarzhornh.
Wildi
Randa
Festi-Gl.
Dom
Nadelhorn
Nadelgletscher
Lenzspitze
Dom-Gl.
Allalingletscher
Saasgletscher
Mischabelgletscher
Kien-Gl.
Kienfelsen
Strahlbett
Täschhorn
Alphubel
Allalinhorn
Hinter-Allalin
Egginer
Mittaghorn
Almagellhorn
Plattje
Triftgrath
Triftthorn
Saas im Grund
Saas-Fee
Almagell
Furggstalden
Zermeiggern
Ober-Gabelhorn
Zinalrothhorn
Weisshorn
Rothe Kuh
Augstkummenh.
Gerstenhorn
Mundt
Birgisch
Naters
Brig
Glis
Simplon
Rhone
Furka
Nufenen
Gr. St. Bernhard
Kilometer
1:150.000
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

thinned. In the middle is a little white chapel with numerous votive tablets. We recross the stream by the second bridge at (1½ hr.) *Tummēnen* (3200′), then descend the steep right bank of the brook to (½ hr.) *Turtmann* (p. 374).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus, 7, with the Schwarzhorn 8½ hrs. (guide, desirable, 15 or 23 fr.; riding not advisable). Behind the inn we ascend the meadow, cross the brook to the left, and ascend steeply to the *Lower Gruben Alp* (7018′), where we take to the left. Farther up we pass to the right of the *Upper Gruben Alp* (7795′) and ascend straight on to the (3 hrs.) **Augstbord Pass** (9490′; cairn), between the jagged *Steintalhorn* (10,213′; S.) and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,512′; N.), affording a fine view of the Fletschhorn and Mischabel.

The ***Schwarzhorn** (10,512′) is easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr. (guide, see above; unnecessary for experts). Superb view, finer than from the Bella Tola (p. 409): N., the Bernese Alps, from the Doldenhorn to the Finsteraarhorn; E., the St. Gotthard group, Alps of Ticino, Mte. Leone, Fletschhorn, Weissmies, and the imposing Mischabel; S., Mte. Rosa, Lyskamm, Brunnegghorn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, etc.

The path descends over débris and patches of snow into the *Augstbord Valley*. We then skirt the Steintalgrat, to the right, where soon (ca. 8060′) opens a magnificent *Panorama: to the left the Bietschhorn, Aletsch Glacier, Ticino Alps, and Monte Leone; straight on the Ried Glacier and the Mischabel, then the Lyskamm, Zwillinge, Breithorn, Little Matterhorn, Brunnegghorn, and Weisshorn; far below lies the Nicolai valley. We now descend past the junction of the path from the Jung Pass (see below) to (2¾ hrs.) *Jungen* (6390′; p. 402) and (1½ hr.) the rail. station of *St. Niklaus* (p. 402).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus by the **Jung Pass** (9822′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), farther to the S., interesting. — The **Barrjoch** (11,990′), **Brunnegg-Joch** (11,100′), and **Biesjoch** (11,644′; difficult) are glacier-passes, fit for experts only with able guides (40 fr.).

85. From Visp to Zermatt.

22 M. Railway (in summer only) in 2¼-2½ hrs. (2nd class 16, 3rd class 10 fr., return-tickets 25 fr. 60 c. and 16 fr.). This is an ordinary railway with five rack-and-pinion sections; maximum gradient 45:1000, on the rack-and-pinion sections 125:1000. Best views to the left.

The route from Visp to Zermatt is repaying also for pedestrians, particularly from St. Niklaus. Distances on foot: from Visp to Stalden 2 hrs., St. Niklaus 3 hrs., Randa 2¼ hrs., Täsch 55 min., Zermatt 1¼ hr. Bridle-path to St. Niklaus, carriage-road thence to Zermatt (one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.).

Visp (2140′), see p. 374. The railway describes a wide bend, to the S., towards the rapid and turbid *Visp*, and gradually ascends on the right bank of the stream. The train passes under the *Neubrücke* (2280′), crosses the river by an iron bridge, 40 yds. long, and ascends (rack-and-pinion section, 1050 yds. long) to (4½ M.) **Stalden** (2630′; *Hôt. Stalden*, June 1st-October 1st, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6-12 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*, pens. 5-8 fr.;

Pens.-Restaurant Burgener, 4½-5 fr., well spoken of; *Café* near the church, good), a pleasant village situated in a very fertile region, on a mountain-spur, at the foot of which the *Saaser Visp* and the *Matter-Visp* unite. The valley divides. To the S., between the Nicolai and Saas valleys, rises the snow-pyramid of the *Balfrin* (12,475′). The culture of the vine extends 2 M. beyond Stalden.

From Stalden to (4½ hrs.) *Saas-Fee,* see pp. 413, 414.

To the Simplon over the Bistenen Pass, 9-10 hrs., repaying (guide 15 fr.; Joh. Furrer of Stalden; horse 30 fr.). Bridle-path from Visp or Stalden past the highest vineyards of Switzerland ('Heidenwein') to (2 hrs.) *Visperterminen* (4430′; *Hôt.-Pens. Gebüdem-Alpe, 30 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.), a village finely situated high above the Visp valley, whence the **Gebüdem* (7640′), a splendid point of view, may be ascended in 3 hrs., the *Mattwaldhorn* (10,673′; p. 380) in 7 hrs., and the *Fletschhorn* (13,128′; p. 379) by experts in 10 hrs., with guide. Thence over (2 hrs.) a pass (about 7200′) to the S. of the Gebüdem to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Bististaffel* (6070′) in the upper *Gamser-Tal;* finally over the *Bistenen Pass* (7980′), on the N. side of the *Magenhorn* (8600′), to the Simplon road near the Old Hospice (to *Simplon* 4 hrs., p. 379).

Beyond Stalden is another rack-and-pinion section, 1030 yds. long. The train ascends through a rock-cutting and a tunnel to the height of about 2940′, and runs level for a time, high on the left side of the deep valley of the Matter-Visp; ahead of us is the Brunnegghorn, with the Weisshorn to its right. Three short tunnels; an imposing viaduct (177′ long, 165′ high) over the *Mühlbach;* two more tunnels, and two other viaducts in the gorge of the *Faulkinn.* At (6½ M.) stat. *Kalpetran* (2950′) the floor of the valley is again reached. Above, on the shelving pastures to the right, are the little church and hamlet of *Embd* (4450′). Another level section follows, after which the line crosses to the right bank and ascends by a rack-and-pinion section, 1½ M. long, through the gorges of *Kipfen* and *Seeli,* close by the brawling Visp, which here forms a series of falls amidst huge blocks of gneiss. We return to the left bank and reach—

10 M. **St. Niklaus** (3708′; pop. 922; *Buffet; Gr.-Hôtel St. Nicolas,* 120 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Pens. Lochmatter,* R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 4-4½ fr.), the chief place in the valley. Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer.

From the station a good bridle-path ascends to the N. in numerous bends to the (2¼ hrs.) village of *Jungen* (6390′), the chapel of which commands a magnificent view of the Nicolai valley, Ried Glacier, Dom, Zwillinge, Breithorn, Brunnegghorn, and Weisshorn. Thence to Gruben over the Augstbord Pass see p. 401 (preferable in the reverse direction).—Ascents. *Platthorn* (10,660′; 3½ hrs.) and *Ferrichhorn* (10,800′; 4 hrs.), both easy and interesting.—*Edelspitze* (*Gabelhorn,* 10,285′), very difficult (first ascended in 1904 by E. Monod, of Paris; guide 150 fr.).—To *Saas* over the *Ried Pass* or the *Windjoch,* see pp. 415, 416.

Beyond a short rack-and-pinion section the railway crosses the *Blattbach,* which descends from the Barrhorn on the right, and then returns by a skew-bridge to the right bank of the Visp. To the right, a lofty waterfall in several leaps. 13½ M. *Herbriggen*

(4124′; Knubel's Inn). Another steep gradient (1835 yds. long) begins at the chalets of *Breitenmatt*. High up on the left is the *Festi Glacier*, descending from the *Dom* (see below); to the right is the *Weisshorn*, with the fissured *Bies Glacier;* and to the S. rise the *Little Matterhorn* and the superb *Breithorn*.

16 M. **Randa** (4623′; **Hôt. Weisshorn & du Dôme*, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 100 beds, R. 2-3, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.).

Ascents (guides, Fridolin and Julius Truffer, Ad. Brantschen, etc.). **Dom** (14,942′), the highest mountain standing entirely on Swiss territory, 10-11 hrs. (guide 60 fr.), very toilsome, but without serious difficulty for adepts. From Randa we ascend by the *Festi Alp* to the (4 hrs.) *Dom Hut* of the S.A.C. on the *Festi* (9630′); we then cross the *Festi Glacier* to the *Festi-Joch* (12,220′) and ascend the N.W. arête, finally over steep snow and ice, to the (6-7 hrs.) summit. *View one of the grandest among the Alps.—The *Dürrenhorn* (13,338′; 5 hrs.; 30 fr.), the *Hohberghorn* (13,865′; 5 hrs.; 30 fr.), the *Nadelhorn* (14,220′; 6 hrs.; guide 45, with descent to Saas 60 fr.), and the *Südlenzspitze* (14,108′; 6 hrs.; 100 fr.) are also ascended from the Dom Hut.—**Täschhorn** (14,758′), 11-12 hrs. (70 fr.), difficult; the night is spent in (4 hrs.) the small *Kien Hut* of the Randa guides on the margin of the *Kien Glacier*, whence the N. arm of the glacier is ascended, over steep slopes of snow and ice, to the W. arête and the (7-8 hrs.) summit.—**Weisshorn** (14,804′; first ascended by Prof. Tyndall in 1861), from Randa 10-12 hrs. (guide 80 fr.): by the *Jatz Alp* and the *Schalliberg* to (5 hrs.) the grandly situated *Weisshorn Club Hut* (9680′), and thence by the *Schalliberg Glacier* and the E. arête to the top, 5-7 hrs. (comp. p. 398).

The valley expands; to the left are the débris of a landslip which is said to have buried a whole village. To the W. opens the *Schalli-Tal*, with the *Hohlicht Glacier*, commanded by the *Rothorn;* to the E., the *Täschtal*.

18½ M. **Täsch** (4728′; **Hôt.-Pens. Täschhorn*, May 20th-Oct. 1st, 70 beds, R. 2-3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.).

From Täsch a good bridle-path crosses the Täschbach to the E. and ascends in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) *Restaurant Täschalp* (ca. 7050′; 6 beds at 5, L. 3½, D. 4½ fr., very fair), above the *Lower Täschalp* (6940′), commanding a magnificent view of the Weisshorn, Schallihorn, and Rothorn. To Zermatt, see p. 409; Alphubel-Joch, p. 415; Allalin and Adler Passes, p. 417.

Farther on, the line skirts the right bank of the Visp. By the chalets of *Zermettje* it crosses the Visp for the last time, and then ascends a gradient, 970 yds. long, on the *Bühl*, high above the gorge of the boisterous Visp. We then enter a defile, scarcely broad enough for both road and railway. At its end, to the right, the stupendous *Matterhorn* suddenly comes in sight; in the middle distance lies the *Gorner Glacier;* and above it stretches the vast *Upper Théodule Glacier*, with the *Little Matterhorn* and the *Breithorn* on the left. The line then passes through a short tunnel and reaches (22 M.) *Zermatt* (Railway Restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, pens. 7-10 fr.).

Zermatt.—**Hotels** (open in summer only). *Hôtel Mont-Cervin (300 beds), *Zermatt (180 beds), *Monte Rosa (100 beds), and *Victoria & Angleterre (220 beds), all belonging to the *Seiler* family, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; *Schweizerhof, Hôt. Terminus,

and BELLEVUE, together 200 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 8 fr.; *HÔT. BEAUSITE, ½ M. from the station, finely situated on the right bank of the Visp, 180 beds, R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-15, omnibus ½ fr.; HÔT. GORNERGRAT, 55 beds at 2-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr., very fair; HÔT.-PENS. BREITHORN, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. DU PARC, 7 min. above the English church, R. 2-3½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr. — In the village: POST, 70 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. PERREN, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-8 fr. — HÔT.-PENS. MORGENROTH, pens. 6-8 fr., *HÔT.-PENS. WALDESRUHE (from 7 fr.), both at *Heueten* (8810′), ½ hr. to the N.E. on the left bank of the Visp, with fine view; PENS. GORNER GORGE VILLA, 20 min. from Zermatt at the entrance to the Gorner Gorge (p. 408; 6½-7½ fr.; English). — *HÔT.-PENS. RIFFELALP (7260′; *Seiler's*), admirably situated 2 hrs. above Zermatt (p. 405) and patronized by the English, 250 beds, R. 5-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; Engl. Ch. services in summer. — *HÔT. RIFFELBERG (8429′; *Seiler's*), 3 hrs. from Zermatt (p. 405), 60 beds at 5-6, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. — *SCHWARZSEE HOTEL (8495′; *Seiler's*), 3 hrs. from Zermatt (p. 409), 50 beds at 5-6, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr. The Seiler hotels issue coupons for lunch, etc., to their pension-guests, which may be used at the Riffelalp, Riffelhaus, and Schwarzsee with an additional payment of 50 c. *Visitors' Tax* at the Seiler hotels 1 fr. per week for each person, families of more than 3 pers. 3 fr.; for a shorter stay 20 c. daily for each person. — *Bavarian Beer* at the Mont-Cervin and Terminus Hotels. *Café-Restaurant* with tea-room and American bar opposite the Hôt. Mont-Cervin.

Post and Telegraph Office near the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Guides abound (Alex., Adolph, Alfred, Alois, Franz, Emanuel, and Salomon Burgener; Joseph and Ferd. Furrer; August Gentinetta; Ferdinand Imboden; Joseph and Fridolin Truffer; Jos., Peter, and Peter Ludwig Perren; Gabriel, Heinrich, and Rud. Taugwalder; Felix and Hieron. Julen; P. Karlen; Fridolin Kronig; Alois Lerjen; Joh., Max, Adolf, and Wilh. Aufdenblatten; Jos., Alois, and Peter Anton Biner; Alexander and Bern. Lauber; Felix, Friedrich, and Peter Joseph Imboden; Jos., Friedr., and Robert Mooser; etc.). On Sun. the guides do not start till after mass. — **Horse** to the Riffelalp 8, Riffelberg 10, Gorner Grat 15, Schwarzsee 10, Upper Théodule Glacier 15 fr. — Horses for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffel.

English Church *(St. Peter's)*, opposite the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY OFFICE near the rail. station. — Tourist articles at *E. Dethleffsen & Co.* (p. 178). — Bookseller (photographs, etc.), *Wega*, near the Hôt. Bellevue.

Zermātt (5315′; pop. 1200), lying in a green valley surrounded by steep mountains, and commanded on the S.W. by the huge rock-pyramid of the *Matterhorn*, vies with Grindelwald and Chamonix in grandeur of scenery and is one of the most frequented spots in Switzerland. In the grounds opposite the Hôtel Mont-Cervin is a monument (1902) commemorating *Alexander* and *Catharina Seiler*, 'founders of the tourist-resort of Zermatt', and farther back to the right is the *Museum* (entrance from the back, free), containing portraits and relics of mountaineers who have perished in this district and good reliefs of the environs of Zermatt (1:25,000) and of the Matterhorn (1:5000), both by Imfeld.

The *Churchyard* contains the tombstones of *Ch. Hudson* and *R. Hadow* (who perished on the Matterhorn in 1865), *W. K. Wilson* (Riffelhorn, 1865), *H. Chester* (Lyskamm, 1869), and (to the right of the church) *Michel Croz*

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner

English Miles 0 1 2 3 — 1:150,000 — Kilometer 0 1 2 3 4 5

(p. 411). By the English Church repose several other travellers who have perished among the mountains.

Excursions from Zermatt. Foremost among the attractions is the **Gorner Grat, a rocky ridge rising to the S.E. from the plateau of the Riffelberg. — The *Gornergrat Railway, opened in 1898, is a rack-and-pinion line worked by electricity (length 6 M.; gradient 15-20:100; open in summer only). The ascent takes 1½ hr.; fares to Riffelalp 6, there and back 9 fr.; Riffelberg 8 fr. 40 and 12 fr. 60 c.; Gornergrat 12 and 18 fr., parties of not less than 5, 16 fr. each. The station is opposite the Visp station. The line (best views to the right) crosses the Matter-Visp near the Hôt. Beausite and ascends to the right along the wooded E. slope of the valley. Opposite, on the right, are the Trift Glacier with the Wellenkuppe, the Trifthorn, and Rothorn. We cross the *Findelen Valley* by a viaduct, 92 yds. long and 197′ above the Findelenbach, on the left bank of which are a passing station (5816′) and the power-house of the railway, the overflowing water of which forms a beautiful cascade descending into the valley. Farther on we thread three short tunnels on the *Schwarze Fluh*. To the right opens the view of the Zmutt Valley, with the Hohwäng Glacier, and of the rubble-strewn end of the Gorner Glacier. Above the *Fällistutz* (p. 406) the line bends back by means of the *Unteralp Tunnel* (218 yds. long); fine view to the left of the entire valley of the Visp. It next passes through a wood of stone-pines and reaches the station of (2½ M.) **Riffelalp** (7260′), which is about ½ M. from the *Hôt.-Pens. Riffelalp* (p. 404; electric railway in 3 min., 1 fr., there and back 1½ fr.) and commands a fine view to the N.W. of the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, and Zinal-Rothorn, with the Gabelhorn and Trift glaciers. Farther on we penetrate an old moraine (short tunnel), emerge from the wood, and ascend in a bold curve on the slope of the *Riffelberg*, with a steadily improving view of the Matterhorn. 4 M. Stat. **Riffelberg** (8429′), 3 min. above the *Hôt. Riffelberg* (p. 404). The line now traverses hilly pastures, crossing the old Gorner Grat route several times, to the *Rote Boden* (to the right, the *Riffelhorn*, p. 410). We then proceed high above the *Gorner Glacier*, with a magnificent view of the huge ice-river and the mountains surrounding it (Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, Zwillinge, Breithorn). The terminus of (6 M.) *Gornergrat* (10,178′) is 2 min. below the new *Hotel* (10,235′; 40 beds, to be opened in 1910); 3 min. farther up is the top of the **Gorner Grat** (10,290′; 4975′ above Zermatt) with the old Hôt. Belvedere which is to be taken down (R. 7-8, L. 4, D. 6 fr.).

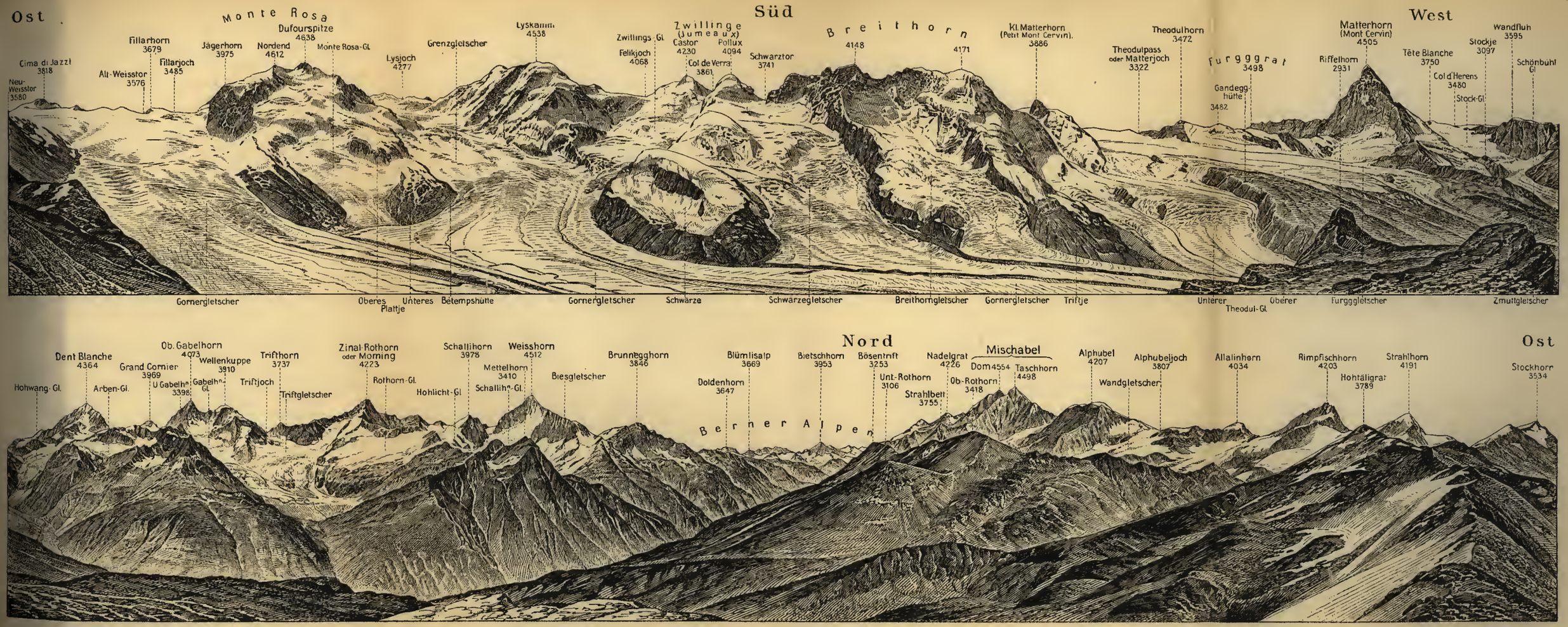
The Bridle Path to the Gorner Grat is still much used in spite of the opening of the railway (to the Riffelberg 3 hrs., to the Gorner Grat 4½ hrs.; guide 5 fr., needless; horse to the Riffelberg 10, to the Gorner Grat 15 fr.). From the Hôtel du Mont-Rose we follow the road, leaving the church on the left, for 8 min., and cross the *Visp;* on the right bank we ascend through pastures; 8 min., church of *Winkelmatten* (5500′). [A pleas-

anter route to this point leads from the Hôt. Beausite to the right over meadows.] We now turn to the right; 2 min., bridge over the *Findelenbach;* here we turn to the right, cross the pasture to the right, and ascend more rapidly, passing between (8 min.) four huts, to the *Obere Moos* (rfmts.; to the Gorner Gorge, see p. 408). The path now ascends to the left on the *Fällistutz*, wooded with larches and stone-pines; 25 min., a summer tavern above *Schwegmatten*, whence we observe the lower end of the Gorner Glacier, the Furggbach issuing from the Fnrgg Glacier, and in the Zmutt Valley, to the right, the Hohwäng Glacier (p. 398); 25 min., chalets of the *Augstkummen-Matt* (7110′; rfmts.). The steep old path to the Riffel now ascends direct, while the new and easier path to the left describes a wide bend through stone-pines, and passes the (1/4 hr.) **Hôtel Riffelalp** (7260′; p. 405), affording a superb view of the stupendous Matterhorn, the Zmutt Valley with the Dent Blanche, and the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Zinal-Rothorn, Weisshorn, etc. Adjacent are an English and a Roman Catholic chapel, and about 10 min. to the N. is the station of the Gorner Grat Railway (p. 405). Above the hotel the two paths unite, but soon divide again, where we keep to the left (the level path to the right leads to the Gorner Glacier, see below). At the foot of the *Riffelberg* (12 min.) we cross the brook, and then ascend in easy zigzags (above, to the left, the Gorner Grat Railway) to the (40 min.) **Hôtel Riffelberg** (8429′; p. 404), where we enjoy a fine view of the Breithorn and Matterhorn, and to the N. of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger. The *Gugel* (8880′), a height 1/2 hr. to the N.E., commands also the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass. We now ascend to the left over pastures to the (3/4 hr.) *Rote Boden* (9125′), with the small *Riffel Lakes*, at the foot of the abrupt *Riffelhorn* (p. 410). Lastly, a winding ascent over débris to the (3/4-1 hr.) summit of the Gorner Grat.

The **View (comp. the annexed Panorama) is most imposing and magnificent. The spectator is surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. The *Mischabelhörner* (*Täschhorn*, 14,758′; *Dom*, 14,942′), huge spurs of the Monte Rosa extending to the N., between the twin-valleys of Zermatt and Saas, as well as the mountains opposite them (*Dent Blanche*, 14,318′; *Ober-Gabelhorn*, 13,365′; *Zinal-Rothorn*, 13,855′; *Weisshorn*, 14,804′), contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. Of *Monte Rosa* itself, the highest peak (15,217′) and two others are alone visible, and the mountain looks less imposing than from Macugnaga (p. 418). The most striking object in the panorama, and the lion of Zermatt, is the *Matterhorn* (14,780′). Around the base of the Riffelberg winds the huge **Gorner Glacier*, which is joined in its course by six other glaciers, and from which issues the *Visp (Matter-Visp).*

The views from the **Hohtäli-Grat* (10,790′), the E. prolongation of the Gorner Grat, 1 1/4 hr. more (laborious, for climbers only; guide 10 fr., advisable), and from the *Stockhorn* (11,595′), 2 hrs. farther to the W., are still finer (guide 15 fr.); both embrace the Findelen Glacier also.

A good path affording fine views leads from the Rote Boden (3/4 hr. from the Riffelberg Hot., see above) past the Riffel Lakes to the (1 hr.) rocky eminence of *Gadmen* (8620′), to the S. below the Hohtäligrat, to which we may also descend by a steep path (40 min.) 10 min. E. of the Gornergrat. Interesting walk hence over the *Gorner Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Bétemps Hut* of the S.A.C. (9190′; inn in summer), 3 hrs. from the Hôt. Riffelberg, 2 hrs. from the Gornergrat, finely situated on the slope of the *Untere Plattje* (9810′). A guide is necessary (8 fr.; one enough for several persons) to show the plank-bridges over crevasses and glacier-torrents. Ascent of Monte Rosa, see p. 411.



PANORAMA VOM GORNERGRAT (3136 m)

From the Hôt. Riffelalp (p. 406) there is another path to the Riffelberg, 1/2 hr. longer than the above, but more interesting from its proximity to the Gorner Glacier. Above the hotel it diverges to the right from the bridle-path and skirts the stony slope *(Riffelbord)*, at first in the direction of the Matterhorn, then towards the dazzling snows of the Breithorn, adjoining which, farther on, appear the Zwillinge ('Twins'), E. the Castor (13,880′), and W. the Pollux (13,430′). After 1/2 hr. a path diverges to the right to the *Lower Gorner* or *Boden Glacier*, which at this point may be crossed safely (with guide); on the other side, a new path ascends the rocks of the Leichenbretter to the (2 hrs.) Gandegg Hut (p. 409). The path continues to ascend the slope to the left; 12 min., turn to the left; 20 min., *Gagenhaupt* (8430′), a huge mass of rock to the W. of the *Riffelhorn* (p. 410); then, to the N., to the (20 min.) Hôt. Riffelberg.

The return-route from the Riffel to Zermatt viâ FINDELEN is recommended (3 1/2 hrs.). Either we may take the steep path descending to the right below the Gorner Grat station (finger-post) to (1 1/4 hr.) the Findelen valley; or (preferable) from the (1 1/4 hr.) Hôt. Riffelalp we follow the easy bridle-path to the right which descends to the (3/4 hr.) Hôt. du Glacier past the monument of Mr. T. W. Hinchliff.

To the ***Findelen Glacier,** 2 3/4 hrs. (from Riffelalp 3/4 hr.; guide useless, horse 10 fr). At the (20 min.) church of *Winkelmatten* (p. 405; finger-post) we diverge to the E. from the Riffel path and ascend in zigzags, crossing the (25 min.) Gornergrat railway, to the (10 min.) houses *Zum Stein* (6203′; rfmts.), where a direct path to the Eggen Alp (see below) diverges to the left; view of the Matterhorn. 1/4 hr. Summer-village of *Findelen* (6810′), with the highest corn-fields in Switzerland. Descending to the right we cross the torrent (4 min.), ascend to the left to the (1/2 hr.) bridle-path from the Riffelalp (see above), and follow it to the left to the (1/4 hr.) *Hôt. du Glacier* (7540′; pens. 5 1/2-6 fr.), whence we go on, passing the small *Grünsee* (7580′), to (20 min.) the margin of the glacier, surrounded by the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn; towards the W. tower the Matterhorn, Dent Blanche, Gabelhorn, Rothorn, and Weisshorn. — From the Hôt. du Glacier to the top of the Gornergrat (2 1/2 hrs.), see above; preferable in the reverse direction. — From Findelen (see above) we may proceed to the N.E. to the (1/2 hr.) *Eggen Alp* (7180′; small inn); thence to the left past the *Stelli-See* (8343′; hence to the Lower and Upper Rothorn, see p. 411) to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Flüh Alp* (8570′; small inn), with a good survey of the Findelen Glacier, the starting-point for the Strahlhorn, Rimpfischhorn, etc. (p. 411).

Gorges du Trift. From the Zermatt schoolhouse we ascend to the right to the (1/4 hr.) *Pension des Gorges du Trift*, at the mouth of the gorge through which the *Triftbach* descends in a series of falls (adm. 50 c.). — To the (50 min.) **Pension Edelweiss** on the *Altes Haupt* (6495′), commanding a charming view of Zermatt, the Riffelberg, the Breithorn, the Little Matterhorn, and the Mischabelhörner, we ascend to the left behind the English Church, past the Hôt. du Parc and (9 min.) a chamois-enclosure, crossing the Triftbach and ascending rapidly in zigzags. Another path ascending from the entrance of the Trift gorge by the small lemonade factory (3/4 hr.) unites with our path 4 min. above the bridge.

A more extensive view, comprising the Matterhorn, Findelen valley, etc., is obtained from the *Edelweisskopf*, reached from the pension in 20 min. by a narrow path to the left (to the right is the path to the Trift Hotel, p. 408). The path, which soon becomes indistinct, goes on towards the S.E. past (1/4 hr.) a spring and then ascends to the right to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Höhbalm** (8595′; guide 5 fr., unnecessary for experts), where the stupendous Matterhorn suddenly appears. — In the picturesque Trift valley, 1 1/2 hr. above

the Pension Edelweiss, lies the **Trift Hotel** (7570′; R. 3½-4, pens. 8-10 fr., well spoken of), the starting-point for the ascents of the Mettelhorn (p. 410), the Wellenkuppe (p. 410), Ober-Gabelhorn, Zinal-Rothorn (p. 411), etc.

To the ***Gorner Gorges** (1½-2 hrs. there and back). We diverge from the Schwarzsee route (see below) after ¼ hr., cross the *Zmuttbach* by the (3 min.) lower bridge, and reach (7 min.) the *Pension Gorner Gorge Villa* (English tea-room) at the entrance to the picturesque gorge of the *Matter-Visp* (adm. 1 fr.). Bridges and paths lead to (5 min.) the upper end of the Lower Gorge, whence steps ascend to the left to (8 min.) a bench above the right bank. A shady path leads hence to the (10 min.) *Upper Gorge* (finer than the lower; 50 c.).

Those who wish to visit the upper gorge only need not go through the lower, but may ascend beyond the bridge over the Zmuttbach (see below) by a path to the right, to the (20 min.) hamlet of *Platten* (5780′). Beyond the church, by a rfmt.-stall, they descend to the left, cross the bridge, and then ascend again to the (25 min.) entrance of the gorge. Thence they may return to the bridge, ascend to the right to the *Obere Moos*, and return by the Riffel path (p. 406) to (¾ hr.) Zermatt.

To the ***Staffel Alp** (2 hrs. from Zermatt; guide useless). At the refreshment-hut above (¾ hr.) *Zum See* the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Schwarzsee route (see below) and follows the right side of the deep *Zmutt Valley*, through beautiful stone-pine and larch wood, to the (1¼ hr.) *Staffel Alp* (7045′; Restaurant, with 15 beds, very fair), commanding an admirable view of the huge Matterhorn with its glacier, the rubble-strewn Zmutt Glacier with the Stockje, the Stock Glacier and Tête Blanche, and (r.) the Hohwäng Glacier; behind us, the Rimpfischhorn and Strahlhorn.

From the Staffel Alp to the *Schwarzsee Hotel* (p. 409), 1½ hr. Over the *Col d'Hérens* to *Ferpècle* (guide 30 fr.), see p. 394; over the *Col de Valpelline* to *Prarayé* (guide 35 fr.) or *Arolla* (guide 30-40 fr.), see pp. 358, 393. — A shorter, but shadeless path back leads by the hamlet of *Zmutt* (6364′), on the left side of the Zmuttbach, for which we diverge to the left about ½ hr. from the Staffelalp, crossing the torrent by a bold bridge.

To the *Schwarzsee Hotel (3 hrs.; guide needless, horse 10, returning viâ Staffel Alp 15 fr.), very attractive. The bridle-path ascends the left bank of the Visp (after ¼ hr., avoid descent to the left to the Goruer Gorge), crosses the (¼ hr.) *Zmuttbach* (charming view of the finely wooded Zmutt Valley, with the Matterhorn towering above it), and ascends to (10 min.) the hamlet of *Zum See* (about 5900′), where the path forks, the bridle-path leading to the left aud a direct path over meadows to the right. After 7 min. the paths re-unite; in 8 min. more, at a *Refreshment Hut* (guide-post), the bridle-path to the Staffel Alp (see above) diverges to the right. Our route ascends to the left to (25 min.) the chalets of *Hermättje* (6790′; small restaurant, with beds), where we enjoy a splendid survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 406), the Breithorn, and Zwillinge. We here turn to the right (to the left is the way to the Theodule Pass, see p. 409), aud follow the steep bridle-path, which winds up over scanty and stony pastures and partly through wood. In 40

min. the wood ends and the path becomes less steep. View, all the way, of the Gorner Glacier, the Breithorn, Lyskamm, and Mte. Rosa. In $^3/_4$ hr. more we reach the **Schwarzsee Hotel** (8495 ft.; p. 404), on a detached hill, high above the Furgg Glacier, with a splendid view. Below, 5 min. to the W., lies the little *Schwarzsee* (8393′).

From the Schwarzsee Hotel a good path (guide unnecessary) ascends in windings below the Hörnli, farther on along the arête, with a grand view of the Matterhorn, and finally in zigzags to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Lower Matterhorn Hut** of the S.A.C. (new club-hut under construction), in a magnificent position. From the point ($1^1/_4$ hr.) where the path for the first time passes to the N. side of the arête, a narrow path diverges to the right, leading backwards to the (6 min.) *Hörnli* (9490′), whence the view is equally imposing. — An attractive return-route from the Schwarzsee to Zermatt is by the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Staffel Alp* (p. 408); another (guide necessary, 10 fr.) leads over the rock-strewn *Furgg Glacier* and the crevassed *Gorner Glacier* to (4 hrs.) the Riffelberg Hotel.

To THE THEODULE PASS, 5-$5^1/_4$ hrs. (guide 15 fr.; horse to the glacier 20 fr., to the Gandegg Hut 22 fr.), usually combined with the route to *Valtournanche* (p. 426) or the ascent of the *Breithorn* (see p. 410). To ($1^1/_3$ hr.) *Hermättje*, see p. 408 (Schwarzsee route). The Theodule path crosses the *Furggbach* (fine fall a little farther up) and ascends the stony slopes in many windings, very dusty in dry weather. On the right is the dirty *Furgg Glacier;* above it towers the Matterhorn, which faces us the whole way with varying outline. We ascend 2 hrs. more to the moraine of the *Upper Theodule Glacier* (about 8855′). We then either ascend the glacier (a good deal crevassed, but safe; rope necessary) to the ($1^3/_4$-2 hrs.) Theodule Pass; or we continue to follow the bridle-path, over rocks and débris, to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Lower Theodule* or *Gandegg Hut* (10,005′; Inn, bed 5-6, B. $2^1/_2$ fr.), finely situated on the rocks of the *Leichenbretter*, between the *Lower* and *Upper Theodule Glaciers*.

FROM THE HÔT. RIFFELBERG TO THE GANDEGG HUT ($2^1/_2$ hrs., with guide), shorter and more interesting than the Zermatt route: from the hotel in 20 min. to the Gagenhaupt, then descend to the Gorner Glacier (p. 407) and cross it (no difficulty) in $1^3/_4$ hr. to the E. foot of the Leichenbretter, whence a path ascends to the hut in 20 min. more.

From the Gandegg Hut to the S.W. in 8 min. to the Upper Theodule Glacier and across it (rope necessary) to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Theodule Pass** or **Matterjoch** (10,900′), to the S. of the Theodulhorn (p. 410), on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy, with the *Upper Theodule Hut* (14 beds at 5-6, B. $2^1/_2$, D. 5 fr., plain). Magnificent view of the Matterhorn, Dent d'Hérens, etc.; to the S., in the distance, the Graian Alps. Descent to *Breuil* or *Fiéry*, see pp. 426, 424; ascent of the *Breithorn*, p. 410.

From Zermatt to the **Täschalp** ($2^3/_4$ hrs., guide unnecessary), attractive. We follow the road descending along the railway to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Restaurant zum Bühl* (5022′), diverge to the right 12 min. farther on and ascend (finger-post) generally through wood, joining the bridle-path from Täsch (p. 403) 1 hr. farther; 1 hr. *Restaurant Täschalp* (p. 403).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from Zermatt or the Riffelhaus. (The guides' fees given below are reckoned from Zermatt.)

The ***Breithorn** (13,685′; 7½-8 hrs., from the Riffelberg 6-6½ hrs.; guide 30, with a night in the Gandegg or Theodule Hut 35, with descent to Breuil 40 fr.), easily ascended from Zermatt, is a splendid point of view. From Zermatt in 5½ hrs., or from the Riffelberg Hotel in 3¾ hrs., to the Upper Theodule Hut, or in 4-4½ (from the Riffelberg in 2½) hrs. to the Gandegg Hut, in one of which the night is spent (see p. 409). The start next morning should be made as early as possible. From the Theodule Pass we ascend towards the S.E. over the *Upper Theodule Glacier*, then to the left, skirting the rocky peak of the *Little Matterhorn* (see below), to the Breithorn plateau, and lastly up the steep S.W. arête, where steps sometimes must be cut, to the top (2½-3 hrs., from the Gandegg Hut 4-4½ hrs.). Superb view: to the W. towers the gigantic Matterhorn; to the left of it, Mont Blanc; to the right of it, the Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Zinal-Rothorn, Schallihorn, Weisshorn; to the N., the Bernese Alps, the Balfrin, Nadelgrat, Dom, Täschhorn, Alphubel, Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn; to the E., Monts Rosa, Lyskamm, the Zwillinge; to the S., the Graian Alps (Gran Paradiso and Grivola) and Mte. Viso. Descent to the Theodule Pass 1½-2 hrs.—The ascent of the Breithorn by the N. side is difficult and dangerous (guide 60 fr.).—The **Little Matterhorn** (*Petit Mont Cervin;* 12,750′), first ascended in 1792 by H. B. de Saussure (p. 340), forms an attractive expedition of 2 hrs. from the Theodule Pass (guide 20, with night out 25 fr.). It may conveniently be taken in returning from the Breithorn (1 hr. more; guide 5 fr. extra). View of the neighbouring N. precipices of the Breithorn; when the top of the latter is shrouded by clouds, the Little Matterhorn is often quite free. The ascent by the N.W. arête (3 hrs. from the Theodule Pass) is more difficult (guide 30 fr.).—The **Theodulhorn** (11,392′) may easily be combined with the route to the Theodule Pass (1½ hr. from the Gandegg Hut); descent by the easy rocks of the S. arête (½ hr.), which is then followed to the (10 min.) Upper Theodule Hut.

The **Riffelhorn** (9617′), from the Hôt. Riffelberg 1½ hr. (guide and rope necessary, 6 fr.), is not difficult for fairly good climbers; below the top is a short chimney. The ascent on the S. side from the Gorner Glacier (guide 20-30 fr.) is much more difficult.

The ***Cima di Jazzi** (12,527′; 5-5½ hrs. from the Hôt. Riffelberg; guide 20 fr.) is easy but fatiguing. To the (1½ hr.) *Gadmen*, see p. 406. Thence to the E. across the glacier to the (1 hr.) *Stockknubel* (9955′), at the rocky base of the *Stockhorn* (p. 406); after 20 min. we again take to the glacier and ascend (rope necessary), finally steeply from the N.W. side to (2¼ hrs.) the top. Superb view, but often hazy on the Italian side. Care must be taken not to go too near the overhanging snow on the E. (Macugnaga) side. Descent to Macugnaga, see p. 419.—Descent to Zermatt across the *Findelen Glacier* (p. 407) trying and not advisable.

***Mettelhorn** (11,188′), from the (2¼ hrs.) Trift Hotel (p. 408) in 3 hrs., or from Zermatt by the *Balm* in 5-6 hrs. with guide (15 fr.), fatiguing but very interesting. Bridle-path to a point 2 hrs. short of the summit (horse 20 fr.); we then cross the saddle to the N.W. of the *Plattenhörner* and traverse débris and snow.—From the *Trift Hotel* (p. 408) a bridle-path leads in 40 min. to the Zermatt route (thence to the top 2¼ hrs.). Magnificent view of the Matterhorn, Zinal-Rothorn, Gabelhorn, Weisshorn, and Mischabel (panorama by Imfeld).

Unter-Gabelhorn (11,150′; 5-6 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 20 fr.), for moderately expert climbers only. The path ascends due W. from the Pens. Edelweiss, and the summit is then reached from the S. side, through a steep couloir filled with rubbish and snow, lastly a climb over rocks. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), the Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothorn, Weisshorn, Mischabel, Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, Breithorn, and Mont Blanc in the distance. The ascent from the Trift Hotel is more difficult.—**Wellenkuppe** (12,830′; 5 hrs. from the Trift Hotel), an interesting climb, not difficult for adepts (guide 40 fr.); more difficult over the *Triftjoch* (p. 398; guide 60 fr.).

Unter-Rothorn (10,190′), from Zermatt 4 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), and **Ober-Rothorn** (11,215′), 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), both attractive and not difficult. Ascent viâ *Findelen* (p. 407), the *Stelli-See*, and the *Furggje* (9800′), between the Unter-Rothorn and Ober-Rothorn. — **Strahlhorn** (13,750′), from the (3¼ hrs.) *Flüh Alp* (p. 407) viâ the *Findelen Glacier* and *Adler Pass* (p. 416) in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), and **Rimpfischhorn** (13,790′), either from the *Flüh Alp* by the *Langenfluh Glacier* in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), or over the *Adler Pass* in 7-8 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), neither very difficult for experts.

The **Lyskamm** or *Silberbast* (E. peak, 14,856′; guide 100 fr.), ascended viâ the *Lysjoch* (p. 412) in 6-8 hrs. from the Bétemps Hut (p. 408), is difficult, and dangerous on account of the snow-cornice on the final arête (descent to the *Gnifetti Hut*, p. 422). — The ascent of the W. peak (14,688′) from the *Quintino Sella Hut* on the S. side by the *Felik-Joch* is without danger, see p. 422.

***Monte Rosa** (*Höchste* or *Dufour-Spitze*, 15,217′; 9-10 hrs. from the Hôt. Riffelberg; two guides, 50 fr. each; porter 35 fr.) was first ascended by Messrs. G. and C. Smyth, Hudson, and others, with the guides Ulrich Lauener and Johann zum Taugwald, in 1855 (comp. below). The ascent of the Dufour-Spitze is free from danger or serious difficulty, but it is attended with much fatigue and requires a perfectly steady head; warm clothing advisable on account of the severe cold. To the (2¾ hrs.) *Bétemps Hut*, see p. 406. Thence over rocks and snow to (2 hrs.) *Auf'm Felsen* (*Obere Plattje;* 10,970′). Again an ascent of 3 hrs. over snow, very steep at places, to the *Sattel* (14,285′), where the S. peaks of Monte Rosa are revealed. Finally we climb along the serrated rocky ridge to the E. to the (1½ hr.) summit. *View exceedingly grand (panorama by Imfeld). — The ascent by the *Grenz Glacier* and the rocks on the S.W. side is more interesting but more difficult. — The ascent of the **Signalkuppe** (*Punta Gnifetti;* 14,965′), from the *Bétemps Hut* by the *Grenz Glacier* in 6-7 hrs., is very fatiguing but highly interesting (guide 50, porter 35 fr.), commanding the whole way a magnificent view of the Lyskamm. The ascent from Gressoney (p. 422) is much easier.

The ***Matterhorn,** Fr. *Mont Cervin* (14,780′; acc. to Ital. measurement 14,705′), was ascended for the first time on 14th July, 1865, by Messrs. Whymper, Hudson, Hadow, and Lord Francis Douglas, with the guides Michel Croz and the two Taugwalders. In descending Mr. Hadow lost his footing not far from the top, and fell, along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, and Croz, to a depth of 4000′ towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. The ascent is not considered one of unusual difficulty or danger, and wire-ropes are found at some places, but it should not be attempted by any but proficients, accompanied by first-rate guides (100 fr., with descent to Breuil 150 fr.; porter 70 or 100 fr.; climbing-irons useful). The ascent takes 7½-8½ hrs., including halts, from the Schwarzsee Hotel (p. 409): to the *Lower Matterhorn Hut* (10,820′), 2½ hrs. (see p. 409); thence by the N.E. arête (new route, not endangered by falling stones) to the useless upper hut (12,526′) 1½-2 hrs., and over the *Shoulder* (*Epaule;* 13,925′) to the summit 4 hrs. more (excl. of halts). — The ascent from *Breuil* (p. 425) is more difficult: over the *Col du Lion* (p. 412) to the *Rifugio Luigi Amedeo di Savoia* (12,763′) of the Italian Alpine Club in 5-6 hrs., and thence by the *Mauvais Pas*, the *Linceuil*, the *Cravate*, with the old Italian refuge-hut (13,496′), the *Pic Tyndall* (13,925′), and the *Col Félicité* to the top in 5½-7 hrs. (according to the season and state of the ice). Descent to Zermatt by the N.E. arête in 8-9 hrs.

Very difficult (for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides): **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 70 fr.): from the (2 hrs.) *Trift Hotel* (p. 408) straight up the rocks of the E. side and the *Gabelhorn Glacier*, finally crossing the narrow snow-arête in the 'Gabel' (safe when the snow is in good condition). The descent to Zinal is very difficult (guide 100 fr.; comp. p. 398). — **Zinal-Rothorn** (*Moming;* 13,855′), 6-7 hrs. from the Trift Hotel by the Trift Glacier (guide 80, with descent to Zinal 100 fr.; comp.

p. 398).—**Dent Blanche** (14,318′; 80, with descent to Ferpècle 90, by the Ferpècle or W. arête 150 fr.; first ascended by Messrs. T. S. Kennedy and W. Wigram in 1862), 12- 13 hrs.: from the (5 hrs.) *Schönbühl* (8910′; bivouac club-hut under construction) at the head of the Zmutt Glacier, up the *Schönbühl Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) arête of the *Wandfluh* and across this, past the so-called *Gendarmes* (lofty needles of rock), straight over the S. arête to the (4½ hrs.) top. A shorter ascent is that from the *Cabane de Bertol* viâ the *Ferpècle Glacier* and the *Wandfluh* in 7-8 hrs. (comp. pp. 392, 394).—**Dent d'Hérens** (*Mont Tabor;* 13,715′), 8-9 hrs. from the Stockje, by the *Tiefenmatten-Joch* (11,788′), difficult (gnide 80 fr.); better from the *Rifugio Aosta* (p. 358) in 5-6 hrs.

Passes. To Breuil in the Val Tournanche over the **Theodule Pass** (10,900′), 8 hrs., not difficult (guide 20 fr.; see pp. 409, 426). The Theodule Pass may be reached also from the Riffelberg Hotel (p. 405) by a path viâ the *Gorner Glacier* and the (2½ hrs.) *Gandegg Hut* (p. 409), or from the Schwarzsee Hotel (p. 409) viâ the *Furgg Glacier* and the *Upper Theodule Glacier*. Horse from Zermatt to the Gandegg Hut 20 fr. Descent from the pass to *Fiéry* by the *Col des Cimes Blanches* (guide 25 fr.), see p. 424.—To Breuil over the **Furgg-Joch** (10,720′; 25 fr.), to the E. of the Matterhorn, 10 hrs., trying (the Schwarzsee Hotel is the best starting-point, see p. 409); over the **Col du Lion** (11,735′; 16 hrs.; 70 fr.) or the **Col Tournanche** (11,380′; 13 hrs.; 40 fr.), to the W. of the Matterhorn, both very difficult (ascent to the former endangered by falling ice and stones).

To Fiéry over the **Schwarztor** (12,274′), 10-11 hrs. from the Riffel (guide 40 fr.), not very difficult. The track ascends the *Gorner Glacier* and the crevassed *Schwärze Glacier* to the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux, and descends the *Verra Glacier* and *Klein-Verra Glacier* to the Val d'Ayas.—Over the **Zwillings-Joch** (*Verra Pass;* 12,668′), between the Castor and Pollux, 10-11 hrs. from Zermatt, rather dangerous (guide 40 fr.). The ascents of the *Castor* (13,849′) and *Pollux* (13,430′) may be easily combined with either pass.

To Gressoney over the Lysjoch, 12-13 hrs. from the Riffel, laborious (guide 45 fr.). The Monte Rosa route is followed to the *Bétemps Hut* (2½ hrs., p. 406), and the right side of the crevassed *Grenz Glacier* ascended, skirting the slopes of the *Dufour-Spitze* (beware of ice-avalanches), to the upper snow-basin of the glacier, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of the peaks of Monte Rosa, and to the (5 hrs.) **Lysjoch** (14,030′), between the *Lyskamm* (E. peak, 14,856′; ascent from this side dangerous and not advisable, see p. 411) and the *Ludwigshöhe* (14,260′), affording to the S. a superb *View of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps. Descent across the *Lys Glacier* (with the *Vincent-Pyramide*, 13,830′, rising on the left; ascent 1 hr.), to the (1½ hr.) *Capanna Gnifetti* of the I.A.C. (11,965′; see p. 422); thence either to the left across the *Garstelet* and *Indren Glaciers* to the (1½ hr.) *Colle delle Pisse* (p. 421) and on to the (1½ hr.) *Colle d'Olen* and (2½ hrs.) *Alagna* (p. 420); or to the right by the *Garstelet Glacier* to (4 hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (p. 421).—From the Riffelhaus to Gressoney over the **Felik-Joch** (13,345′), between the Castor and Lyskamm (p. 411), difficult, and dangerous owing to ice-falls; 12 hrs. to Gressoney-la-Trinité (guide 40 fr.). On the S. side of the pass, 2 hrs. below it, is the *Capanna Quintino Sella* of the I.A.C. (11,815′); comp. p. 422.

To Alagna (p. 420) over the **Sesia-Joch** (14,515′), between the Signalkuppe and the Parrot-Spitze, or over the **Piode-Joch** (*Ippolita Pass;* 14,220′), between the Parrot-Spitze and the Ludwigshöhe, both 9-10 hrs. to the *Capanna Val Sesia* (p. 420), difficult and dangerous (guide 50-60 fr.).—All these passes are for experts only, with first-rate guides.

To Macugnaga over the **New Weisstor** (11,745′; 9-10 hrs. from the Riffelberg Hotel; guide 35 fr.). The route as far as the pass (5 hrs.) is an easy glacier-excursion (including the *Cima di Jazzi* 1½-2 hrs. more; see p. 410). Beyond the pass a short farther ascent is made over the abrupt rocks of the *Neu-Weisstor-Spitze* (12,010′); then a giddy descent, along

perpendicular cliffs and over precipitous snow-fields. The *Capanna Eugenio Sella* (p. 419) is reached in about 1 hr. from the pass, and *Macugnaga* (p. 418) in 3½-4 hrs. more. — The **Old Weisstor** (11,730′), between the Cima di Jazzi and the *Fillarkuppe* (12,070′), is much more difficult (guide 45 fr.). Several different routes: on the N., by the *Jazzi Pass*, close by the Cima di Jazzi; to the S. of it, on the Weissgrat, is the *Jazzikopf*, with the couloirs descending from it; then the *Old Weisstor* proper, immediately to the N. of the Fillarkuppe. Between the Fillarkuppe and the *Jägerhorn* (13,042′) is the *Fillar-Joch* (11,433′), and between the Jägerhorn and the *Nordend* is the *Jäger-Joch* (12,730′). Descent from all these to the *Jazzi* and *Fillar Glaciers* exceedingly steep, and dangerous owing to falling stones.

To Zinal over the *Triftjoch* (11,615′; 12 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), difficult, p. 398; *Col Durand* (11,398′; 14 hrs.; 35 fr.), less difficult, see p. 398; *Moming Pass* (12,445′; 15 hrs.; 50 fr.) and *Schalli-Joch* (12,305′; 16 hrs.; 60 fr.), both very difficult, p. 399. — To Ferpècle over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,418′; 11 hrs.; 30 fr.), p. 394. — To Arolla over the Col d'Hérens and *Col de Bertol* (11,120′; 12 hrs.; 30 fr.), laborious, p. 393; over the *Col de Valpelline* and *Col du Mont Brûlé* (10,900′; 13 hrs.; 35 fr.), p. 393. — To Chanrion over the *Col de Valpelline*, *Col du Mont Brûlé*, and *Col de l'Evêque* (the 'High Level Route'; 15 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), a long day. — To Praraÿé over the *Col de Valpelline* (11,687′; 12 hrs.; 35 fr.), toilsome, see pp. 358, 393. — To the Saas Valley, six glacier-passes: the *Schwarzberg-Weisstor* (11,850′; guide 30 fr.), *Adler Pass* (12,460′; 30 fr.), *Allalin Pass* (11,713′; 30 fr.; these three to Mattmark); *Fee-Joch* (12,505′; 30 fr.), *Alphubel-Joch* (12,475′; 30 fr.), and *Mischabel-Joch* (12,650′; 35 fr.; these three to Saas-Fee); comp. pp. 415-17.

86. From Visp to Saas and Mattmark.

From Visp to *Stalden*, 4½ M., railway in 26 min. (2nd cl. 3 fr. 55, 3rd cl. 2 fr. 25 c.); from Stalden to *Mattmark*, bridle-path in 7½ hrs. or viâ Saas-Fee in 8 hrs. (to Balen 3 hrs., Saas-Grund 1 hr., Saas-Fee 55 min., Almagell 55 min., Mattmark 2¼ hrs.). Horse from Stalden to Saas-Grund 12, to Saas-Fee 15, from Saas to Mattmark 10 fr. Luggage up to 100 lbs. may be sent by post as far as Saas-Fee (porter 9 fr.).

To (4½ M.) *Stalden* (2630′), see p. 401. The bridle-path descends to the left and crosses the Matter-Visp by the *Kinnbrücke* (2570′), a little above its junction with the *Saaser Visp*. On the hill to the left is the little church of *Staldenried*. Beyond two chalets, on the other side of the bridge, the path divides. We follow the left branch into the deep and narrow **Saastal**, skirting the Saaser Visp, which descends in foaming falls. Beyond the chalets of *Resti* (3045′) we reach (¼ hr.) *Zenschmieden* (3555′), the centre of the commune of *Eisten*, with a new church, and thence ascend more steeply to (40 min.) the *Hôt. Huteck* (4088′; R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3 fr., well spoken of). Farther on we pass the chalets of *Im Boden*, cross the (10 min.) *Boden-Brücke* (4300′), near a fine waterfall of the *Schweibbach* (right), and (½ hr.) return to the left bank, on which lies (20 min.) the village of *Balen* (4985′), at the base of the *Balfrin* (12,475′). Above the village the path recrosses to the right bank, passes through a rocky defile, in which lies the chapel of *St. Anton*, and leads through the broad level valley to the village of —

1 hr. **Saas-Grund** (5125′; **Hôt. Monte Moro*, in summer only, 65 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; wine at the *Restaurant du Dôme*). Engl. Church (services in summer).

Excursions (guides, Adolf and Xaver Andenmatten, Alois, Emil, Alfred, and Abraham Imseng, Ambros, Alfons, Peter Josef, Benedikt, and Othmar Supersaxo, Alois, Franz, Roman, and Emil Anthamatten, Emanuel, Elias, Heinrich, and Alois Burgener, Alois, Benedikt, and Ludwig Zurbriggen). Short walks: to the *Trift Alp* (7140′; 2 hrs.), fine view of the Mischabel, etc.; returning by *Dählwald*, the *Chapel of St. Joseph*, and *Unter dem Berg* (1¼ hr.).—To the *Grundberg* (7875′) and as far as the foot of the *Triftgrätli*, 2½ hrs. (abundant edelweiss).—To the *Mattwald Alp* (6890′), viâ *Balen* (p. 413), 3 hrs.—Above the Trift Alp, 3-3½ hrs. from Saas (porter 8, mule 15 fr.), is the small **Hôtel Weissmies** (ca. 9180′; 40 beds at 5, B. 2, L. 3, D. 5, pens. 10-12 fr., very fair), situated at the foot of the *Hochkraut Glacier*, and commanding a view of the Mischabel, Monte Rosa, etc. Walks may be taken hence to the (40 min.) *Belvedere* in the 'Breiten Wänge', at the foot of the Jägihörner, affording a magnificent prospect, and to the *Grosse Trift Glacier* (1 hr.), the *Hochkraut Glacier* (½ hr.), and the *Mellig Glacier* (1½ hr.). An attractive excursion is that to the *Triftgrätli* (9100′), and to the top of the (2½ hrs.) *Trifthorn* (11,190′; guide 20 fr.).—The ***Weissmies** (13,226′; guide 40 fr.), ascended from the Hôt. Weissmies by the *Mellig Glacier* and the S.W. arête in 4½ hrs., is not difficult under favourable conditions of the snow, and very attractive. The ascent from the *Almageller Alp* (7175′; quarters), 2½ hrs. from Saas-Grund, by the *Zwischbergen Pass* (p. 381) and the S. arête, is fitted for adepts only (6 hrs.).—The *Laquinhorn* (13,140′; 5 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) and *Fletschhorn* (13,127′; 5½ hrs.; 40 fr.) are both difficult (p. 379).—Difficult glacier-passes lead to the Simplon over the *Laquin-Joch* (11,473′; guide 30 fr.) in 9 hrs., or over the *Fletschjoch* (12,050′; guide 30 fr.) in 9 hrs.; see p. 380.—Other excursions from Saas-Grund: **Sonnighorn** or **Pizzo Bottarello** (11,455′), from the (2½ hrs.) *Almageller Alp* (see above) by the *Rotplatt Glacier* and the *Mittel Pass* (10,350′) in 4-5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), toilsome.—**Portjengrat** (*Pizzo d'Andolla*, 12,005′), from the Almageller Alp by the *Rotplatt Glacier* and the S. arête in 5 hrs., an interesting scramble for expert climbers (guide 40, with descent over the N.W. arête 50 fr.).—**Latelhorn** (*Punta di Saas*, 10,525′; 8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), easy and interesting; viâ Almagell and the *Furgg Alp* to the (5 hrs.) *Antrona Pass* (p. 377), thence to the left by the S.W. arête *(Peterrück)* to the (1 hr.) summit.

From Saas to the *Simplon* over the *Rossboden Pass*, the *Simeli Pass*, and the *Sirwolten Pass* or *Gamser-Joch*, see pp. 379, 380; to *Gondo* over the *Zwischbergen Pass*, p. 381; to *Domodossola* over the *Antrona Pass*, p. 377.

A bridle-path, diverging to the right at the church of Saas-Grund and crossing the Visp, ascends across pastures on the left bank of the *Feekinn*, past the *Chapel of St. Joseph* and the *Café Bellevue* (p. 415) to (¾ hr.)—

Saas-Fee.—Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel, 140 beds, pens. 7-15 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Bellevue, 130 beds, pens. 7-15 fr.; *Hôt. du Dom, 130 beds, pens. 7-14 fr., all belonging to the Lagger family, open from June 1st to Oct. 1st; Hôt.-Pens. Saas-Fee, at the entrance to the village, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 100 beds, R. 2½-5, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Glacier, open in winter, 120 beds, pens. 6-12 fr., well spoken of.

Saas-Fee (5900′), a favourite summer-resort, is charmingly situated amidst pastures, with a magnificent view of the **Fee Glacier*, environed by the Mittaghorn, Egginer, Allalinhorn, Alphubel, Täschhorn, Dom, Südlenzspitze, and Ulrichshorn. To the E. rise

the Portjengrat, the Weissmies, the Laquinhorn, and the Fletschhorn. English Church, with services in summer.

EXCURSIONS (guides, see p. 414). About 1/4 hr. from Saas-Fee is the small *Café Bellevue* (p. 414), with a charming view down the valley, with the Bietschhorn at the end. Pleasant walks in the pastures and in the wood near Fee, and in the romantic gorge of the *Feekinn*. — To the (1/2 hr.) *Restaurant Bodmen* (5800′), on the shady Almagell path, with fine view down the valley. — On a moraine between the two arms of the Fee Glacier, 1 hr. from Fee, lies the *Gletscher Alp* (7008′), a pasture once entirely surrounded by the glacier. An extensive panorama is obtained 10 min. higher up. Hence to the upper end of the *Lange Fluh* (9345′) 2 hrs. (guide necessary for novices). — The *Plattje* (8460′; good inn, 17 beds), by the *Galen-Alp*, 2 1/4 hrs., and the *Mellig* (8812′), by the *Hannig Alp*, 2 1/2 hrs., are interesting and not difficult (guide needless). — **Mittaghorn** (10,330′; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), and **Egginer** (11,080′; 5 hrs.; 20 fr.), neither difficult for the fairly expert. Good climbers may follow the arête from the Mittaghorn to the Egginer (somewhat dizzy). — **Hinteres Allalinhorn** (11,105′), 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), interesting and not difficult; descent to the *Plattje* (see above), for experts only, laborious and not devoid of danger. — **Allalinhorn** (13,235′; 8 hrs.; 35 fr.), trying, but without difficulty for experts. From the (3 hrs.) *Lange Fluh* (see above) we cross the Fee Glacier to the (4 hrs.) *Fee-Joch* (see below), and ascend to the left to the (3/4 hr.) summit. — **Alphubel** (13,803′; 8 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), viâ the Fee Glacier and the E. face, not difficult for experts. — **Nadelhorn** (14,220′; 9 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), difficult but highly interesting; night-quarters at the *Mischabel Hut* of the Zürich Alpine Club (11,020′; guard) above the *Distelhorn*, 4 1/2 hrs. from Saas-Fee (fatiguing ascent, guide desirable), thence to the Nadelhorn 4 1/2 hrs. The *Süd-Lenzspitze* (14,108′), 5-6 hrs. from the Mischabel Hut, is much more difficult (guide 80 fr.). The ascents of the *Täschhorn* (14,758′; 80-90 fr.) and the *Dom* (14,942′; 100 fr.) on this side are endangered by falling stones and are not advisable (comp. p. 403). — **Ulrichshorn** (12,890′), by the Ried Pass route (see below) 7 1/2-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), or from the Mischabel Hut by the Windjoch (p. 416) in 3 hrs., and **Balfrin** (12,475′), over the Ried Pass in 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), both without difficulty for experts.

PASSES. To ZERMATT OVER THE ALPHUBEL-JOCH, 12 hrs., attractive, and not difficult for experts (guide 30 fr.). From Fee we mount to the (3 hrs.) upper end of the *Lange Fluh* (9345′; see above), then ascend the magnificent *Fee Glacier*, which is frequently much crevassed (ice often brittle; caution necessary), and finally cross snow-fields to the (3 hrs.) ***Alphubel-Joch** (12,475′), between the *Alphubel* (13,803′) and the *Allalinhorn* (13,235′), commanding a splendid *View of the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Descent over the *Wand Glacier*, and then over rock, moraine, and grassy slopes to the *Restaurant Täsch Alp* (p. 409) in the *Mellichen Valley* and to (1 1/4 hr.) Täsch (p. 403) or (2 hrs.) Zermatt (p. 409). — A similar, but somewhat more trying pass is the **Fee-Joch** (12,505′), between the Mellichenhorn and Allalinhorn (12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.).

FROM FEE TO ZERMATT over the **Mischabel-Joch** (12,650′; 14 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), between the Täschhorn and Alphubel, not very difficult for adepts. — To Randa over the **Domjoch** (14,060′; 18 hrs.; 80 fr.), between the Täschhorn and Dom, or over the **Nadel-Joch** (13,670′; 18 hrs.; 45 fr.), between the Dom and the Südlenzspitze, both very difficult and dangerous from falling stones. Over the **Lenzjoch** (about 12,200′), between the Südlenzspitze and Nadelhorn, grand but difficult (spend night at the Mischabel Hut, see above).

FROM FEE TO ST. NIKLAUS over the **Ried Pass** (12,050′; 11 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), trying. We proceed viâ the *Mellig* (see above) and the cliffs of the *Gemshorn*, and finally over the *Bider Glacier*, to the (6-7 hrs.) pass, between (r.) the *Balfrin* (12,475′) and (l.) the *Ulrichshorn* (12,890′), either of which may be ascended from the pass in 1 hr. (see above). Descent over the *Ried Glacier* to the *Schalbett Alp* (6915′) and viâ *Hellenen* to

St. Niklaus (p. 402).—A similar pass is the **Windjoch** (about 12,460′; 12 hrs.; 30 fr.), between the Ulrichshorn and Nadelhorn. We ascend to the pass viâ the Mischabel Hut and the *Hohbalen Glacier*. Descent by the Ried Glacier (see p. 415).

From Fee to Mattmark over the **Kessjen Joch** (*Egginer Pass*, 9870′), 9 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), an interesting glacier-excursion, not difficult.

Beyond Saas-Grund the bridle-path ascends gradually, passing the chalets of *Zerbrüggen* and *Moos*. The *Almagell-Bach* forms a fine *Fall, on the left, just before we reach (50 min.) *Almagell* (5505′; Hôt. zum Portjengrat, pens. 6 fr., unpretending; Swiss douane), where the path to the Antrona Pass diverges to the left (p. 377). To the right is the direct path to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Saas-Fee (p. 414). We then cross the Visp and ascend its left bank, past the chalets of *Zermeiggern* (5630′), opposite the mouth of the Furggalp Valley (p. 377). To the right rise the precipices of the *Mittaghorn* and *Egginer* (p. 415), with the snow-fields of the *Allalinhorn* (p. 415) above. Recrossing to the right bank, we next ascend the stony *Eien Alp* to the (1 hr.) ruined chapel of *Im Lerch* (6375′). On the right are the huge moraines of the **Allalin Glacier*, filling the valley and forming the Mattmark Lake. The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', mingled with smaragdite, like those common in W. Switzerland, but hitherto found nowhere as belonging to the soil except on the Saasgrat; whence geologists infer that the glaciers of this region once extended to the Jura.

The path ascends in zigzags over the débris of the moraine, past the light-green little *Mattmark Lake*, to the (1 hr.) **Hôtel Mattmark** (6965′; June 15th-Sept. 15th, 20 beds at 3-$4^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $4^1/_2$-5, pens. from 10 fr., very fair), in sombre environs. Till 1818 the *Schwarzenberg Glacier*, barely visible high above us, extended across the bed of the lake, but afterwards receded, leaving behind it its moraines and a huge block of serpentine called the *Blue Stone*.

Excursions (guides should be brought from Saas, see p. 414).—The **Stellihorn** (11,393′), through the *Weisstal* and over the *Nollen Glacier* $4^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), affords an imposing view of the Eastern Alps.—The **Spähnhorn** (*Pizzo d'Antigine*, 10,477′), by the *Distel Alp* (p. 419) or the *Tälliboden*, 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 10 fr.); attractive though somewhat toilsome.—The *Joderhorn* (9974′), over the Monte Moro Pass in 3 hrs., easy (see p. 419).

Glacier Passes to Zermatt, for mountaineers, with good guides:

The **Schwarzberg-Weisstor** (11,850′; 10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). The route crosses the Visp to the humble chalets of the *Mattmark Alp*, and thence skirts the W. side of the *Schwarzenberg Glacier*, ascending rock and moraine, to the foot of the *Fluchthorn*, and crosses the crevassed glacier to the (5 hrs.) pass, between the *Strahlhorn* and the *Rofelhorn*. Descent by the *Findelen* and *Gorner Glaciers* to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Riffelberg Inn*, see p. 404.

The **Adler Pass** (12,460′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). From the Hôt. Mattmark we cross the Tällibach to the *Mattmark Alp*, and ascend rapidly past the *Schwarzenberg Chalets* (7800′). In 2 hrs. we reach the *Allalin Glacier* at a height of 9420′, and ascend its S. arm, along the *Aeussere* and *Innere Turm*, the *Fluchthorn* and the *Strahlhorn* (the last part very

steep), to the ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) *Adler Pass*, between (l.) the *Strahlhorn* (13,750′; ascent by the N.W. arête in $1^1/_2$ hr.; guide 30 fr.) and (r.) the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790′; from the pass in 3 hrs.; difficult). The view of Mte. Rosa and the Matterhorn is very striking. We descend an ice-wall to the *Adler Glacier*, then over rock and moraine, skirting the *Rimpfischwänge*, and traverse the *Findelen Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Flüh Alp* (inn), $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 407).

The **Allalin Pass** (11,713′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). We follow the Adler Pass route to the middle of the Allalin Glacier, then ascend to the right by the N. arm of the glacier (sometimes much crevassed) to the ($4^1/_2$-5 hrs.) pass, between the *Allalinhorn* and the *Rimpfischhorn* (p. 411; ascent from the pass in 5 hrs., difficult). Descent over the *Mellichen Glacier* to the *Restaurant Täschalp*, see p. 409.

From Mattmark to Macugnaga by the **Monte Moro Pass* (6 hrs.; guide advisable, 20 fr.), see p. 419. The previous night should be spent at Mattmark, in order that the pass ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) may be reached before the noon-day mists rise from the S. valleys to conceal the view.

From Mattmark to *Antrona* (and Domodossola) over the *Antigine* or *Ofental Pass* (7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), see p. 377.

87. From Piedimulera to Macugnaga and over the Monte Moro Pass to Mattmark.

From Piedimulera (p. 537) to *Macugnaga*, $15^1/_2$ M.; diligence (unreliable) twice daily in summer in 4 hrs. to *Ceppomorelli*, whence one-horse carriages for 2 pers. (supplied by the Impresa Ferrari) ply in connection with the diligence to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Macugnaga*. One-horse carr. 18 (from Vogogna 25) fr., return-journey 12-14 fr. Distance on foot: to Pontegrande $2^1/_4$ hrs., Ceppomorelli $1^3/_4$, Pestarena $1^1/_2$, Macugnaga $1^1/_4$ hr. From Macugnaga to Mattmark 6 (guide 15, porter 10 fr.), Saas $2^1/_2$, Stalden 3 hrs.

The **Monte Moro Pass** was the usual route from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now used by walkers only. Its great attraction consists in the proximity of Monte Rosa, and the views will compare with the finest in Switzerland.

Piedimulera (810′), see p. 537. The road ascends the ***Val Anzasca**, passes through two tunnels, and skirts the fertile slopes of the left bank of the Anza. Charming and varied views. $1^1/_2$ M. *Gozzi di Sotto* (1280′) belongs to *Cimamulera*, which lies above, to the right. We obtain a glimpse of the majestic Monte Rosa group as we near (2 M.) the large village of *Castigliane d'Ossola* (1685′). The road is now level; above, to the right, lies *Calasca*. Near (6 M.) **Pontegrande** (1720′; *Hôt. Baranca; Hôt. du Pont Grand*) is a fall of the stream descending from the *Val Bianca*.

On the hill opposite, on the right bank of the Anza, lies *Bannio* (2237′; Albergo Belvedere). Over the *Colle di Baranca* to *Fobello*, and over the *Colle d'Egua* to *Carcoforo*, see p. 540.

The road ascends past *San Carlo* (1890′), with gold-mines worked by an English company, to ($7^1/_2$ M.) **Vanzone** (2220′; pop. 470; *Alb. dei Cacciatori*, fair), the chief village in the valley. Just beyond it we enjoy a superb view of Monte Rosa. — $10^1/_2$ M. **Ceppomorelli** (2427′; *Nuovo Albergo delle Alpi*, R. 2 fr.; *Alb. del Mondo d'Oro*). From ($11^1/_2$ M.) *Prequartero* a path to the right crosses the *Mondelli Pass* (9320′) to the Saas Valley (p. 419),

but commands no view of Monte Rosa like the Moro Pass. The bold engineering of the road on the *Morgen*, the hill which hems in the valley, should be noted (waterfall, two tunnels).

At (12$^3/_4$ M.) **Pestarēna** (3785′; *Albergo delle Alpi*, well spoken of; *Alb. dei Minieri*, plain) are gold-mines. Near (14 M.) *Borca* (3945′; Alb. del Passo del Turlo) a fine waterfall descends from *Val Quarazza* on the left (p. 420). — 15$^1/_2$ M. *Staffa* (4353′).

The parish of **Macugnāga** (800 inhab.) contains six villages: *Borca*, *In der Stapf* (or *Staffa*), *Zum Strich* (or *Pratti*), *Auf der Rive* (or *Rippa*), *Das Dorf* (or *La Villa*), and *Zertannen* (or *Peccetto*). At *Staffa* are the hotels (open in summer only): **Hôt. Monte Moro*, kept by *Oberto*, 160 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Monte Rosa*, kept by *Jonghi-Lochmatter*, 50 beds at 2$^1/_2$-3, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 3$^1/_2$, D. 4$^1/_2$, pens. 8-10 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Albergo Belvedere*, 70 beds at 2, B. 1$^1/_4$, pens. incl. wine 7 fr.; *Alb. del Turlo*, pens. incl. wine 6 fr. The village lies in a pleasant valley, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of snow-clad mountains: (l.) the four peaks of **Monte Rosa**: *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti*; 14,965′), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,005′), *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217′), and *Nord-End* (15,132′); then the *Jägerhorn* (13,042′), *Fillarkuppe* (12,070′), *Old Weisstor* (11,730′), *Cima di Jazzi* (12,527′), *Neu-Weisstor-Spitze* (12,010′), *Rofelhörner* (11,360′), *Rothorn* (10,620′), and *Faderhorn* (10,550′). A complete view of Monte Rosa is first obtained at *Zertannen* (see below).

Excursions (guides, Daniel Anthamalten, Clemens Imseng, Aless. Corsi, L. Ruppen, Matthias, Moritz, and Xaver Zurbriggen, Gius. Oberto, Crist. Jacchini). From the **Belvedere** (6340′), 2 hrs. to the W. (guide, 5 fr., unnecessary), the grand amphitheatre is surveyed from summit to base; the view embraces the parish of Macugnaga with its pastures and fields, the larch-forest on the right side, and the grassy slopes above them. The bridle-path (red marks; guide desirable for novices, 5 fr.) passes the old church of the village, and runs towards the church of the uppermost hamlet, *Zertannen* or *Peccetto*, where a guide-post directs us to the right to the Weisstor and to the left to the Belvedere. We traverse the Anza after $^1/_4$ hr., and (10 min.) cross another bridge. Then a good path through bushes and pastures to the wooded hill, which separates the two tongues of the *Macugnaga Glacier* (last $^3/_4$ hr. steep). About 5 min. below the top is the *Albergo Dufour* (fair). — Over the Macugnaga Glacier to the Petriola Alp (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), repaying. From Macugnaga to the *Belvedere* (2 hrs.), see above; thence to the left over the moraine of the *Macugnaga Glacier*, and across the latter (superb view) to the (3 hrs.) chalets of the *Petriola Alp* (6730′; milk). We may return by the high-lying *Croza Alp*.

Pizzo Bianco (10,552′; 6 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), a splendid point of view, fatiguing, hut without danger; last hour over steep snow.

Monte Rosa, *Höchste* or *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217′; guide 100, porter 60 fr.), by the E. face, very difficult and dangerous owing to falling stones (first ascent by W. M. and R. Pendlebury and the Rev. C. Taylor, with the guide Gabriel Spechtenhauser and others in 1872). The night is spent in the (6 hrs.) *Capanna Damiano Marinelli* of the I.A.C. (10,170′), on the rocks of the *Jägerrücken* (guide thus far 12 fr.). Thence to the Dufour-Spitze 12-14 hrs. (p. 411). A shorter and less dangerous route by the *Caterina-Grat* (wire-ropes; refuge-hut) is to be constructed.

To Zermatt over the New Weisstor (11,745′; guide 35, porter 25 fr.; 12 hrs. to the Riffelberg, p. 404), a grand route, safe for adepts with good guides. About 6 hrs. from Macugnaga, and 2 hrs. below the pass (guide 12 fr., with stay over night 18 fr.), is the *Capanna Eugenio Sella* of the I.A.C. (10,335′), grandly situated on the margin of the *Rofel Glacier*. Over the New Weisstor to the **Cima di Jazzi* (p. 410), not difficult for experts (guide 25, with night at the Sella Hut 30 fr.). — The Old Weisstor (11,730′) is very difficult and hazardous (14 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), but better tried from this side than from Zermatt, p. 413.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the *Col del Turlo* or the *Colle delle Loccie*, see p. 420; to Carcoforo over the *Passo della Moriana* or the *Colle della Bottiglia*, see p. 540; to Rima by the *Col del Piccolo Altare*, see p. 540.

The path to the Moro Pass (guide advisable, see p. 417) ascends steeply to the right through larch-wood, over pastures, and lastly over débris and snow. The (4-5 hrs.) ***Monte Moro Pass** (9390′), between (l.) *Monte Moro* (9800′) and (r.) the *Joderhorn* (see below), affords an admirable survey of the grand Monte Rosa group, flanked by (l.) the Punta delle Loccie, Pizzo Bianco, and Fallerhorn, and (r.) the Fillarhorn, Old Weisstor, and Cima di Jazzi; to the N. are the Saas Valley and the Mischabel, with the Bietschhorn in the background.

The **Joderhorn** (9974′), to the E. of the pass (¾ hr., over snow and rocks), affords a still finer view, though seldom clear towards Italy.

We descend by the side of the *Tälliboden Glacier* to the (¾ hr.) *Tälliboden* (8190′), a small mossy plain at the foot of the glacier, whence the *Saaser Visp* issues. The route from the *Mondelli Pass* (p. 417) comes down here on the right. To the N.W. the Mischabelhörner (Dom, Täschhorn) are revealed; nearer are the Allalinhorn, Innere Turm, and Strahlhorn. Crossing the Visp (below the *Seewinen Glacier*, on the left), we reach (¾ hr.) the *Distel Alp* chalets (7120′; milk) and the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Mattmark* (p. 416).

88. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa.

Four Days. 1st. Over the *Turlo Pass* to *Alagna*. 2nd. Over the *Colle d'Olen* to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*. 3rd. Over the *Betta Forca* to *Fiéry*, and over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to the *Theodule Pass*. 4th. Ascent of the *Breithorn*, and descent to *Zermatt*. (Or: 1st day, to *Riva*; 2nd, over the *Col di Valdobbia* to *Gressoney-St-Jean;* 3rd, over the *Pinter-Joch* to *Fiéry;* 4th, over the *Theodule Pass* to *Zermatt*.) Guide 8-10 fr. per day. The Col di Valdobbia, Betta Furka, and Col des Cimes Blanches are practicable for mules. — The valleys on the S. slopes of Mte. Rosa, from Macugnaga to Gressoney, are said to have been peopled by immigrants from German Switzerland, a fact which would account for their present language.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the Turlo Pass, 8½-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting (guide 14 fr.). Below Macugnaga (¼ hr.) we quit the Borca road (p. 418), cross the *Anza* to the hamlet of *Isella*, and ascend a wooded hill to the (1 hr.) chalets of

Motta, at the entrance to the rock-strewn *Val Quarazza*. The path, at first level, ascends a rocky barrier and (1 hr.) crosses the brook to (1/2 hr.) *La Piana*, the highest alp (5278′). Opposite is a fine waterfall *(La Pissa)*. Ascending more rapidly, we pass (3/4 hr.) some ruined huts (6560′) and then climb steep grass-slopes, and lastly over rocks and snow, to the (2 hrs.) **Turlo Pass** (8977′), between (r.) the *Fallerhorn* (10,270′) and (l.) the *Corno Piglimo* (9500′). We descend (fine view of the Piode Glacier, the Signalkuppe, and Parrot-Spitze), past the small *Turlo Lakes* and the (2 hrs.) *Alp Faller* (6520′), into the *Val Sesia*, where we cross the *Acqua Bianca*, which forms high waterfalls above and below the path. At the (3/4 hr.) chapel of *St. Anthony* we cross the Sesia and pass (1/4 hr.) a gold-mine, whence a road descends the picturesque and finely wooded valley to—

2 1/4 M. **Alagna-Sesia** (3955′; **Grand-Hôtel Monte Rosa*, with hydropathic, July-Sept., 160 beds, R. from 3, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4, both includ. wine, pens. 7 1/2-10 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. des Alpes*, July-Sept., 60 beds, pens. 7-10 fr.), a village with 260 inhab., finely situated, and frequented as a summer-resort.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the **Colle delle Loccie** (11,900′), 11-12 hrs., difficult (guide 35 fr.). A toilsome and even hazardous climb of 7-8 hrs., over the *Petriola Alp* (p. 418) and the crevassed *Loccie Glacier*, carries us to the pass, between the *Cima delle Loccie* (11,477′) and the *Punta dei Tre Amici* (11,617′). Descent over the *Vigne Glacier* to the Alp *Von d'Flua* (7545′; quarters) and thence either to the left viâ the *Alp Kegno*, or to the right (a little longer) by the *Alp Bors* (beyond which is the *Pisse Waterfall*, 655′ in height) to the *Pile Alp* (see below) and (3-4 hrs.) *Alagna*.

Excursions from Alagna (guides, G. Cerini, G. Gilardi, C. Martinale, N. Motta, G. and L. Guglielminetti, A. Pernettaz, P. Piana). To the S.W. by a good path past the charmingly situated village of (3/4 hr.) *Otro* (5435′; fine waterfall to the left) to the (1/2 hr.) *Belvedere* (6233′; Albergo Oter), with a beautiful view.—Up the Val Sesia past a fall of the Sesia in a wild rocky gorge to the (2 hrs.) *Pile Alp* (4710′; superb survey of the S.E. peaks of Monte Rosa); then to the upper *Vigne-Alp*, and (with guide, 12 fr.) over the moraine between the *Piode* and *Vigne Glaciers*, and across rock and snow to the (5-6 hrs.) **Capanna Val Sesia** of the I.A.C. (ca. 11,150′), whence the *Vincent Pyramid* (13,830′; 6 hrs.), the *Schwarzhorn* (13,882′), *Ludwigshöhe* (14,260′), and *Parrotspitze* (14,643′), each in 6-7 hrs., and the *Punta Gnifetti* (14,965′; 8 hrs.) may be ascended by experts. Over the *Colle Vincent* (13,459′) to the *Gnifetti Hut* (p. 422), 6 hrs.; over the *Piode-Joch* (*Passo Ippolita*, 14,220′) or the *Sesia-Joch* (14,515′) to *Zermatt* (9-10 hrs.), both very difficult, see p. 412.—The **Corno Bianco** (10,890′; guide 15 fr.), with fine view of Monte Rosa and the Graian Alps, is ascended through the *Val Vogna* (p. 421) and *Val Rissuolo* in 7-8 hrs.; not difficult for experts. It may be ascended also from the *Colle di Valdobbia* (p. 421) in 6 hrs., and from Gressoney by the *Passo di Rissuolo* (9683′) or the easy *Passo dell' Alpetto* (8825′) in 7-8 hrs.—Two passes lead to the E. from Alagna to (5 1/2-6 1/2 hrs.) *Rima* (p. 540), the *Colle Moud* (7622′) and the *Bocchetta Moanda* (7937′). Two excellent points of view are the *Moudhorn* (9200′), 3/4 hr. to the N. of the Colle Moud, and the *Monte Tagliaferro* (9725′), 2 hrs. to the N. of the Bocchetta Moanda (5 hrs. from Alagna).—From Alagna to *Mollia* and *Varallo*, see p. 540.

From Alagna to Gressoney-la-Trinité over the Colle d'Olen, 7-8 hrs., attractive and easy (bridle-path; guide needless, porter 10 fr.). We ascend the *Valle d'Olen* to the W. to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Sevii* (6395′; Cantine), cross the brook, and mount over pastures and débris to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Colle d'Olen** (9420′; **Alb. Col d'Olen*, R. 3-4, L. 3½-4, D. incl. wine 4½, pens. 9-10 fr.; telephone), with a fine view towards the N. and E.

The ***Gemsstein** or *Sasso del Camoscio* (9928′), to the N., easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr. (guide, 6 fr., needless), affords a striking view. — About ¼ hr. to the N.E. of the hotel, on the small *Cimalegna Lake*, an international *Institute for Scientific Research* was opened in 1907 (footpath hence in 1¼ hr. to the *Colle delle Pisse*, see below).

We descend past some small lakes to the (1 hr.) *Gabiet Alp* (7735′; 20 min. to the left is the pretty *Gabiet Lake*, whence we may descend direct to La Trinité) and thence to the right to (¾ hr.) *Orsia* (5740′; Cantine), in the *Val Gressoney* or *Lystal*, and (25 min.) **Gressoney-la-Trinité** (5370′; *Hôt. Thédy*, June 1st-Oct. 31st, 90 beds at 3-6, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac Gabiet*, June-Sept., 30 beds at 3-6, pens. 10-15 fr., well spoken of). A road (see p. 422) descends past (1¼ M.) the finely situated **Hôt.-Pens. Miravalle* (5270′; June 15th-Sept. 30th, 100 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-13 fr.) and the hamlet of *Castell* (view) to (3 M.) **Gressoney-St-Jean** (4545′; **Hôt. du Lyskamm*, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 80 beds at 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-14 fr.; **Hôt. Delapierre*, 65 beds at 2-3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-10 fr.; *Hôt. du Mont-Rose*, R. 3, pens. 9-10 fr.; *Hôt. Systram; Restaurant-Bar Lysjoch, Edelweiss*), the capital of the valley, frequented as a summer-resort. Beyond the Lys is the handsome villa of Baron Peccoz, with a local museum, and below the village to the W. is the picturesque *Château Savoia* of Queen Margherita.

From Alagna to Gressoney over the **Colle delle Pisse** (10,375′; 8½-9 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), rather fatiguing. Through the *Valle d'Olen* (see above) and by the *Bocchetta delle Pisse* (7877′), round the N. side of the *Gemsstein* (see above) into the *Bors Valley*, with a gold-mine (to the right is the Pisse Waterfall, p. 420), and by a giddy path to (5-6 hrs.) the pass (easier access from the Colle d'Olen, see above); a little above it is the ruined *Capanna Vincent* (thence to the Gnifetti Club Hut, over the *Indren* and *Garstelet Glaciers*, 2 hrs., p. 422). Descent past an abandoned mine to the *Zindra Alp* (p. 422), the *Gabiet Alp*, and (3½ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (see above).

An easier route is across the **Colle di Valdobbia** (8133′), from *Riva Valdobbia* (2 M. below Alagna, p. 540) to Gressoney-St-Jean (6-7 hrs.; porter 10 fr.). A bridle-path ascends the *Val Vogna* to the (¾ hr.) *Cà di Janzo* (4460′; *Hôt.-Pens., 50 beds, pens. 6½-8 fr.), whence the bridle-path, by (3 M.) *Peccia* (5023′), at the mouth of the Rissuolo valley (p. 420), mounts steeply to the (3½ hrs.) *Ospizio Sottile* on the col (plain inn; meteorological station). The view is limited, but we enjoy a charming survey of the Val Gressoney with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, and waterfalls. The *Corno Bianco* may be ascended hence in 6 hrs. (see p. 420). Steep descent from the pass over pastures and finally through pine-forest to (1¾ hr.) *Gressoney-St-Jean*.

Excursions from Gressoney (guides, Charles Laurent, F. A. and J. J. Lazier, Albert, Anton, and Aug. Welf, C. Sqnindo, Alb. Bieler, F. A. Curta, F. Favre). Beautiful view from the (1 hr.) *Boden Alp* at the foot of the Grauhaupt.—To the (2 hrs.) **Alp Cortlis**, or *Cour de Lys* (6580′), with a shooting-hox of Baron Peccoz, at the foot of the imposing *Lys Glacier*, which is well surveyed from the top of the moraine on its left side (1 hr.). The *Telchenhorn* (*Punta Telcio*, 9295′) may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. with guide (easy and interesting). From Cortlis to the *Linty Hut* (see below), viâ the *Alps Salza Inferiore* and *Salza Superiore*, 3½ hrs.—Two club-huts of the I.A.C. are useful for mountain-ascents, the *Capanna Gnifetti* and the *Capanna Quintino Sella*. To the former (7½-8 hrs. from La Trinité, guide 15 fr.) we follow the Colle d'Olen path to the (2 hrs.) *Gabiet Alp* (p. 421), where we diverge to the left and enter the grand rocky basin of *Zindra* (8252′); thence across débris and rocks to the (3 hrs.) small *Linty Hut* (10,040′), on the rocks below the *Hohe Licht* (11,340′), and to the (2 hrs.) **Gnifetti Hut** (11,965′; inn in summer; night-quarters 5 fr., for members of the I.A.C. 3 fr.), on the rocks at the W. side of the *Garstelet Glacier*. The *Punta Giordani* (13,300′) is ascended hence in 1½ hr. (guide 20 fr.); the *Vincent Pyramid* (13,830′) in 2 hrs. (guide 20 fr.); the *Schwarzhorn* (*Corno Nero;* 13,882′) in 3 hrs. (guide 25 fr.); the *Parrot-Spitze* (14,643′; guide 30 fr.) in 3½ hrs.; the ***Signalkuppe** (*Punta Gnifetti;* 14,965′; guide 30 fr.), perhaps the best point of view among the S. peaks of Monte Rosa, in 4 hrs. On the top is the copper-clad *Capanna-Osservatorio Regina Margherita* of the I.A.C. (inn in summer; adm. 6, night-quarters 10 fr., members of the I.A.C. 5 fr.), with several rooms occupied in summer by scholars of different nations for scientific purposes. Lastly, the *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217′; guide 60 fr.) in 6 hrs., and the *Lyskamm* (E. peak, 14,856′) in 6 hrs. (70 fr.).—The **Quintino Sella Hut** (11,815′; provision-depôt and guard; adm. 2 fr., for members of the I.A.C. 1 fr., night-quarters 3 and 2 fr.), rebuilt in 1907 on the rocks to the W. of the *Felik Glacier*, above the Betta Furka, 7 hrs. from La Trinité (guide 15 fr.), is the starting-point for the ascent of the W. peak of the *Lyskamm* (14,688′; by the S.W. arête in 6½ hrs.; 50 fr.) and the *Castor* (13,849′; 4 hrs.; 30 fr.). The descent from the latter may be made to *Fiéry* (guide 35 fr.) or *Zermatt* (50 fr.).

From Gressoney to *Zermatt* over the *Lysjoch* (guide 40 fr.), *Felik-Joch*, *Zwillings-Joch*, or *Schwarztor* (each 35 fr.), see p. 412.

A good road (motor-omnihus twice daily in summer from La Trinité to Pont-St-Martin in 1¾ hr., 14 fr.; one-horse carr. 20, two-horse 40 fr., from St. Jean 16 and 33 fr.) leads from Gressoney-St-Jean through the beautiful valley viâ *Champsil* (Pens. du Lys) and (6 M.) *Gaby* (3395′; *Grand-Hôtel Regina; Hôt. Moderne) to (8½ M.) **Issime** (3080′; **Hôt. Mont Néry*, June 25th-Sept. 25th, 100 beds at 2-3, D. incl. wine 4, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt. Issime; Posta;* accommodation at the curé's), in a picturesque situation, and through chestnut-woods viâ (11 M.) *Fontainemore* and (12½ M.) *Lillianes* to (17 M.) *Pont-St-Martin* (p. 360).—An easy bridle-path leads to the S.W. from St. Jean in 3½ hrs. over the *Colle Ranzola* (7123′) to *Brusson* (p. 423). The *Punta della Regina* or *Combetta* (7840′) may be ascended from the Ranzola Pass to the N. in ½ hr.—Easy passes lead from Issime to (6½ hrs.) Brusson hy the *Pas de Frudière* (7785′) and the pretty *Lac de Frudière* (6995′; guide 8 fr., not indispensable); to (5½ hrs.) Quinçod over the *Colle di Chasten* (8370′), with fine view (guide 8 fr.); and to (7 hrs.) Verrès over the *Col de Dondeuil* (7693′; guide 10 fr.). The ascent of the ***Pointe Frudière** or *Mont Néry* (10,070′), 1½ hr. to the N.E. of the Colle di Chasten (6-7 hrs. from Issime), is highly remunerative and not difficult (guide 12 fr.). Other good points of view are the *Becca Torchè* (9890′) and the *Becca di Vlou* (9947′), each ascended in 2 hrs. from the Col de Dondeuil (7 hrs. from Issime; guide 10 fr.).

From Gressoney-la-Trinité to Fiéry over the Betta Furka,

5 hrs., easy and repaying (guide 8 fr., unnecessary). The bridle-path diverges to the left at (1/2 hr.) *Orsia* (p. 421), crosses (5 min.) the *Lys*, and mounts rapidly past the houses of *Betta* to (1 hr.) the chapel of *St. Anna* (7120′), where we have a beautiful view of the Lyskamm and Monte Rosa. Then up a monotonous valley (keeping to the right), past the *Sitten Alp*, to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Colle di Betta Furka** (8780′), where the Graian Alps appear above the Val d'Ayas. We descend (to the right) to (1 1/4 hr.) *Résy* (6780′; Cantine), the highest hamlet in Italy, turn to the right, and cross the *Evançon* to (1/2 hr.) **Fiéry** (6160′; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, June-Oct., 50 beds at 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7-10 fr., well spoken of; *Hôt. des Cimes Blanches*, pens. 7-9 fr.), on the hillside 20 min. above the hamlet of *St. Jacques* (5480′), overlooking the wooded *Val d'Ayas*.

The **Bettliner Pass** (*Passo di Bettolina*; 9500′), 6 1/4 hrs. from Trinité to Fiéry, is somewhat more trying (8 fr.). From (1 3/4 hr.) *Cortlis* (p. 422) we ascend to the left by the *Bettolina Alp* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) pass. Superb view. Descent round the W. flank of *Monte Bettolina* (9830′) to (2 hrs.) *Fiéry*.

From Gressoney-St-Jean or Gressoney-la-Trinité to Fiéry over the **Pinter-Joch** (*Col de Cunéaz*; 9120′), 8 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), interesting. As far as the col 4 hrs.; descent to Champoluc (see below) 2 1/2 hrs., and ascent again to Fiéry, 1 1/2 hr. From the pass (extensive view) experts may ascend the ***Grauhaupt** (*Testa Grigia*, 10,876′; toilsome) in 2 hrs. (from Gressoney in 6 hrs., guide 12 fr.); view strikingly grand.

From St. Jacques a cart-road descends the picturesque valley to (1 hr.) *Champoluc* (5150′; Hôt. Breithorn), and a carriage-road thence (brakes twice daily in summer to Brusson, whence a diligence plies in 2 hrs. to Verrès) leads through the **Val d'Ayas** (called **Val Challant** in its lower part), watered by the *Evançon*, viâ (2 M.) *Perriasc* (Albergo del Sole; above, to the right, lies *Antagnod*, see below), to (7 M.) **Brusson** (4366′; ***Hôt. Eden*, 100 beds, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Aquila*, pens. 6-7 fr.). Thence it goes on viâ (9 1/2 M.) *Arceza* (Croix Blanche), (12 M.) *Quinçod* or *Challant-St-Anselme* (inns), with gold-mines, and (14 M.) *Ville* or *Challant-St-Victor* (cantine), dominated by the ruins of *Challant* (10th and 11th cent.), to (17 M.) *Verrès* (p. 360).—From Brusson to *St. Vincent* (p. 360), 3 hrs.; good bridle-path through fine woods to the *Col de Joux* (5373′; view from Mont Blanc to Monte Rosa), descending viâ *Salirod*.—From Perriasc (see above) to Châtillon (p. 359) over the *Colle della Portola* (7923′), 6 hrs., attractive; cart-road to the E. to (3/4 hr.) *Antagnod* or *Ayas* (5606′; Hôt. du Mont-Rose; Restaur. Lyskamm, 12 beds), the chief village in the parish of Ayas, with an interesting church; bridle-path thence to the (2 1/4 hrs.) pass (view), whence we descend viâ *Promiod*. The ***Monte Zerbion** (8925′; magnificent view) may be ascended from the Col Portola to the S. in 1 hr. (3 hrs. from Ayas; porter 6 fr.); descent by the W. ridge and the pastures of *Francou* (6650′) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Châtillon.

FROM FIÉRY TO BREUIL OVER THE COL DES CIMES BLANCHES (4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide, advisable, 12 fr.). The rough mule-track to Breuil ascends rapidly through wood, and then traverses poor pastures. Beyond the (1 1/2 hr.) *Alp Varda* (7645′), the last alp, it ascends more steeply, with a view of the séracs of the *Ventina Glacier* to the right, and the pyramidal *Mont Roisetta* (12,535′) to the left, crossing (1/2 hr.) a brook descending from the right,

and in 1/2 hr. more the *Cortoz* (where the path to the Theodule Pass diverges to the right, see below). We next ascend over rocky ground, passing a pretty lakelet (left), to the (1/2 hr.) **Col Nord des Cimes Blanches** (9775′), with a fine view of the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens, lying to the N.E. of the *Gran Sometta* or *Cemetta* (10,390′; a splendid point of view, easily scaled in 3/4 hr.). Descent (red marks) over débris and pastures, crossing several brooks (magnificent view of the Matterhorn, with the turbid little *Lac de Goillet* to the right), and then either to the right to *Giomein*, or to the left to (1 1/2 hr.) *Breuil* (p. 425).

The route to VALTOURNANCHE diverges to the left 10 min. above the bridge over the Cortoz (see above), and reaches the (1/4 hr.) *Col Sud des Cimes Blanches* (9510′), to the S. of the Gran Sometta (easily accessible from this side also). Descent, with a fine view to the W., to the beautifully situated *Alp le Désert* (7352′), and viâ *Brenga* to (2 hrs.) *Valtournanche* (p. 425).

Travellers bound for the THEODULE PASS AND ZERMATT need not descend to Breuil, but (with good guide, 20 fr., or incl. the Breithorn 35 fr.) ascend to the right, 1/2 hr. before reaching the Col des Cimes Blanches (see above), traverse rocks and stony slopes, skirt the little *Grand Lac* (9135′), and reach the (3/4 hr.) S. edge of the *Valtournanche Glacier* or *Plan Tendre* (10,125′). The crevassed glacier is then crossed (rope advisable), and lastly a steep snow-slope ascended to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) *Theodule Pass* (p. 426).

89. From Châtillon to Valtournanche, and over the Theodule Pass to Zermatt.

Road to (11 M.) *Valtournanche* (diligence daily in 4 hrs., 3 fr., back in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.). Bridle-path from Valtournanche to Breuil 2 1/2-3 hrs., thence to the Theodule Pass 3-3 1/2 hrs., descent to Zermatt 3 hrs. Guide from Valtournanche to Zermatt 20, incl. the Breithorn 40 fr. — This route is the most picturesque way back into Switzerland for those who have made the Tour of Mont Blanc (R. 76). The guide should be taken all the way to Zermatt, as the path, even after the glacier is quitted, is poorly kept.

Châtillon (1640′), see p. 359. The road ascends the right bank of the deep gorge of the *Marmore*, among walnut and chestnut trees. On the hill to the right are seen relics of a 13th cent. aqueduct. We pass (1 1/4 M.) *Champlong* and (1 1/4 M.) cross to the left bank.

A bridle-path here ascends to the left to (2 hrs.) the charmingly situated village of **Torgnon** (4850′; *Vesan's Inn*, pens. 6 fr.), whence the *Cima d'Aver* (7930′) may be ascended in 3 hrs. Over the *Col Fenêtre* to the *Vallée de St. Barthélemy*, see p. 359.

At (4 1/4 M.) *Grands-Moulins* (3280′; Cantine du Mont-Cervin), where the imposing Matterhorn suddenly appears, we return to the right bank. On the slope to the right lies the church of *Antey-St-André* (bridle-path, 1/4 hr.; 1 hr. farther up, in a beautiful site, is *La Magdeleine*, 5380′); to the left, the remains of an aqueduct of the 15th century. The last walnut-trees are seen at (5 3/4 M.) *Fiernaz* (3445′; Hôt. Bellevue, 30 beds, pens. 6-6 1/2 fr.). High up

on the right (bridle-path, 1¼ hr.) is the village of *Chamois* (5950′; cantine), which may be reached also from Valtournanche by a shady path in 1½-2 hrs. Beyond (9½ M.) *Ussin* (4130′), at *Moulin-Dessus*, we cross the *Cignana*, which forms a picturesque cascade to the left, and ascend in windings to the village of —

11 M. **Valtournanche**, or *Pâquier* (5000′; **Hôt. Royal*, with dépendance *Mont-Rose*, June 1st-Oct. 1st, 50 R. 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt. Meynet*, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. incl. wine 3½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Restaurant des Alpes*, plain), with the church of the upper valley.

Adjoining the church-door is a tablet in memory of *Chanoine Carrel* (d. 1870), a great promoter of Alpine exploration; two others on the parsonage record the names of the guides *J. J. Maquignaz* and *J. A. Carrel*, who perished in 1890 on Mont Blanc and on the Matterhorn respectively.

Over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to *Fiéry*, see p. 424 (mule 18, viâ Breuil 22 fr.). *Col de Valcournèra*, see p. 426. Guides: Louis, Jean-Jacques, Jean-Jos., and Léon Carrel, Aimé, Angelo, Ant., Dan., and Louis Maquignaz, J. B. and Ed. Bich, J. Barmasse, Max. Gorret, Alb., Cés., and Sal. Meynet, J. B. and J. C. Pellissier, Abel, Al.; Aug., Benj., Bern., Jos.-Cél., P. J., and Silv. Pession, and others. — The **Grand-Tournalin** (11,085′; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), ascended viâ *Cheneil*, is not difficult for experts. On the top is the (unusable) *Capanna Carrel* of the I.A.C. Splendid view.

The bridle-path (mule to Giomein 8 fr.) crosses the Marmore near the hamlet of *Crepin* and recrosses it 1 hr. farther on. Near the second bridge (5715′) is a fine waterfall in the sombre **Gouffre des Busserailles*, reached by a wooden gallery (1 fr.); adjacent is the small *Hôt. des Alpes* (unpretending but good). The path ascends steeply to the chapel of *Notre Dame de la Garde* (6000′) and through the wild and romantic *Défilé de Busseraille*, passes the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Aouil* (6495′), and traverses an open valley surrounded by imposing mountains: to the left, the Château des Dames, the Bec de Créton, the Bec de Guin, the Jumeaux du Vallon, the Pointe des Cors, Dent d'Hérens, Tête du Lion, and Matterhorn. We next reach (½ hr.) the chalets of **Le Breuil** or **Breil** (6710′; *Hôt. des Jumeaux*, June 15th-Sept. 30th, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¾, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *H. du Breuil*, R. 2-3, pens. 7-10 fr.), 10 min. above which, on the hill of **Giomein**, is the **Grand-Hôtel du Mont-Cervin* (6880′; June 8th-Sept. 30th, 84 beds, R. 3-5, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.).

About 20 min. below Breuil a path diverges to the E. to the (5 min.) *Layet*, a blue lakelet in which the Matterhorn is reflected; adjacent is the little *Lac Noir*, without visible outlet. — Ascent of the *Matterhorn* from Breuil (12 hrs.; guide 100 fr., to Zermatt 150 fr.), see p. 411. — Over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to *Fiéry* (5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) and ascent of the *Gran Sometta* (3½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.), see R. 88. — The **Dent d'Hérens** (13,715′) is ascended from Breuil viâ the *Glacier du Mont Tabel* and the *Col des Grandes Murailles* (12,690′) in 10-12 hrs. (difficult; guide 100 fr.; better from Prarayé, see p. 358). — Note that guides are always to be had at Valtournanche, but not at Breuil.

To Prarayé over the Col de Valcournèra (8 hrs.; guide 14 fr.), rough but repaying. We cross the Marmore, ¾ hr. below Breuil, and ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Dza* (8010′; superb survey of the

Matterhorn); descend a little, then ascend over grass, rocks, and snow, round the S.E. flank of the Château des Dames (see below) and past some small lakes, to the (3 hrs.) **Col de Valcournèra** (10,325′), to the S. of the *Pointe de Fontanelle* (11,000′; ascent in $1^1/_4$ hr., not difficult), with a fine view of Mt. Velan, the Grand-Combin, etc. (From VALTOURNANCHE a bridle-path leads to the chalets of *Cignana;* thence a steep, tiring climb to the pass, $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.) Descent through *Val Cournèra* to (2 hrs.) *Prarayé* in the Val Pellina (p. 358).—The **Château des Dames** (11,445′) may be ascended from Breuil over the *Col des Dames* (10,990′) and the N.E. arête, or over the *Col Bellazà* (ca. 9840′) and the S.W. arête in 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr.; not difficult for experts).

The Theodule route (bridle-path as far as the glacier) ascends past the *Chalet des Cors* to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Le Fornet* (10,095′), the scanty relics of old fortifications of 1688, at the end of the *Valtournanche Glacier*, where the rope comes into use. We then cross the easy glacier to the ($1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr.) **Theodule Pass** (p. 409). Ascent of the **Breithorn* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.), see p. 410. To (3-$3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Zermatt*, see p. 409.

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Pfafers
Disentis
Splügen
Julier
Silvaplana
Calanda
Chur
Felsberg
Vogelstein
Ems
Tomils
Prada
Tschiertschen
Lüen
St. Peter
Dreibündenst.
Spontis
Churer Joch
Gürgaletsch
Feldis
Mutta
Pradaschier
Scheid
Trans
Statzerhorn
Fauthorn
Parp. Weisshorn
Aelplisechorn
Rothhorn
Welschtobel
Lenzerheide
Dusch
Paspels
Almens
Realta
P. Danis
P. Scalottas
Lenzerhorn
Guggernell
P. Musch
Thusis
Obervaz
Schyn P.
Mutten
Muttner Höhe
Lenz (Lansch)
Alvaneu
Brienz
Bad Alvaneu
Tiefenkastel
Mons
Muttner Horn
Lohn
Zillis
Donath
Andeer
Bärenburg
Curver pintg d. Tuspin
P. Toissa
Piz Curver
P. Neza
Salux
Conters
Savognin
Tinzen
Piz Michel
Mot la Palousa
Scharttobel
Val d'Err
Marmels
P. la Tschera
La Rofna
Ausser Ferrera
Roffna
Oberhalbstein
Piz d'Err
Geograph. Anstalt von
Engl. Miles

Kistenstein
Casanna
Golschna
Monbiel
Prätigau
Weissfluh
Strela
Küpfenfluh
Davos-Dörfli
Davoser See
Davos-Platz
Schiahorn
Pischahorn
Weisshorn
Roggenhorn
Jacobshorn
Jatzhorn
Frauenkirch
Glaris
Monstein
Schwarzhorn
Radünerkopf
Scalettahorn
Piz Sarsura
Piz Vadret
Hoch Ducan
Kühalphorn
Aelplihorn
Mittaghorn
Plattenhorn
Stulserthal
P. Forun
Val Tuors
Bergün (Bravuogn)
Piz Kesch
Val Tisch
Albulahorn
Albula-Pass
Ponte
Madulein
Campovasto
Scanfs
Zuz
Capella
Sulsanna-Thal
Flüela-Pass
Sertig-Dörfli
Bevers
Samaden
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THE GRISONS.

The present **Canton of the Grisons** *(Graubünden)* was inhabited at the heginning of the Christian era by the Rhætians, who were conquered by the Romans in A.D. 15. The vanquished adopted the language of the victors, and even after Rhætia had passed into the possession of the Franks (in 537), the principles of Roman law remained prevalent. The country was added to the German empire by the Treaty of Verdun (843) and in the 9th cent. became part of the duchy of Alemannia. During the middle ages the chief magnates of the land were the Bishops of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäfers, and the Barons of Mätsch, Vatz, etc., whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The inhahitants were grievously oppressed hy these magnates, and on several occasions entered into associations with a view to obtain redress. Thus in 1396 at Zernetz they formed the *'League of the House of God' (Lia da Ca Dè*, or *Casa Dè)*, at the head of which stood the church of Coire; in 1424 at Truns the *'Upper'* or *'Gray League' (Lia Grischa);* and in 1436, on the death of the last Count of Toggenburg, the *'League of the Ten Jurisdictions' (Lia dellas desch dretturas).* These coalitions gave rise in 1471 to the *Three Perpetual Leagues*, at Vazerol. The nobles were constrained to join the leagues and many of their castles were reduced to ruins. In 1512 the confederates conquered the Val Tellina, which they governed by hailiffs down to 1797. The Reformation, introduced in 1521, was embraced by more than half the population, hut a powerful minority adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. The mountain-passes in the territory of the confederates were of considerahle strategic importance, for the dominion of the Venetian Repuhlic extended at that time as far W. as the Adda and thus barred the E. passes. This circumstance, added to the internal

dissensions of the two religious parties, led to the invasion of their country during the Thirty Years' War by Austro-Spanish and French armies, but through the energy of *Georg Jenatsch* (d. 1639) the land at length recovered its independence. From the 15th cent. onwards the 'Gray Confederates' were on friendly terms with the Swiss, and in 1803 their territory was incorporated with Switzerland as the 18th Canton. The ancient three leagues, with their 26 small and almost independent republics, called *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdictions), subsisted until 1848.

The Canton of the Grisons is the largest canton in Switzerland (2806 sq. M.), and includes more than $^1/_6$ of the total territory of the confederation. The country consists of an immense network of mountains, furrowed by about 150 valleys, and it is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, and productions. Some of its highest mountains tower far above the snow-line, and in the upland valleys of the Engadine and Avers winter reigns for seven months of the year; in the valley of the Rhine near Coire fruit-trees and vineyards flourish, and the valleys that stretch towards the S. display an Italian luxuriance of vegetation.

No less varied are the inhabitants in origin, language, religion, and customs. The population (105,000 in 1900) includes 55,371 Protestants and 49,585 Roman Catholics; 36,508 are of Romanic, 48,937 of Teutonic, and 17,883 of Italian race. Of the Romanic language there are two distinct dialects: the *Ladin* of the Engadine, the Albula, and Münster valleys, and the *Romance* or *Romontsch* of the valleys of Disentis and Ilanz, the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. Romanic is spoken generally, but German is gaining ground, and is so well taught in the schools that the younger natives speak it better than the inhabitants of German Switzerland.—*Italian* is spoken to the S. of the Alps, in the valleys of Poschiavo, Bregaglia, Mesocco, and Calanca.

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90. Coire and Environs.

Hotels. *Hôtel Steinbock (Pl. a; B, C, 1), opposite the station, 140 beds, R. 3-7, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Lukmanier (Pl. b; D, 2), 5 min. from the station, 80 beds, R. 2-4, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3, S. $2^1/_2$, pens. 7-10, omnibus $^3/_4$ fr.—*Weisses Kreuz (Pl. c; D, 2), 65 beds, R. 2-$3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Stern (Pl. d; E, 1), R. 2-3, B. $1^1/_4$, D. incl. wine 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; Drei Könige (Pl. f; D, 2), Untere Reichs-Str., good and moderate; Hôt. Hofkellerei (see below).

Restaurants. **Rail. Restaurant*, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; **Café Steinbock*, in the Hôt. Steinbock (see above); *Restaurant Lukmanier*, in the hotel (see above); *Café-Restaurant Calanda*, opposite the post-office; *Roter Löwe* (Pl. e; D, 3), Kornplatz; *Café-Restaurant Bernina*, Untere Gasse, near the Kornplatz (Munich beer); *Rhätisches Volkshaus*, a temperance restaurant (moderate), outside the Obere Tor, on the Plessur (p. 433).

Wines. *Valtellina* (nearly always red, see p. 498), abundant and not dear (best kinds, Grumello, Inferno, Sassella, Montagna). The wines from the Rhine valley are also good: Malanser ('Kompleter'; good but expensive), Jeninser, Maienfelder, etc., mostly red. Good wine, from the episcopal cellars, at the **Hofkellerei* (room dating from 1522), to the left in the Episcopal Court (p. 431), and at *Jörimann's*, Kornplatz.

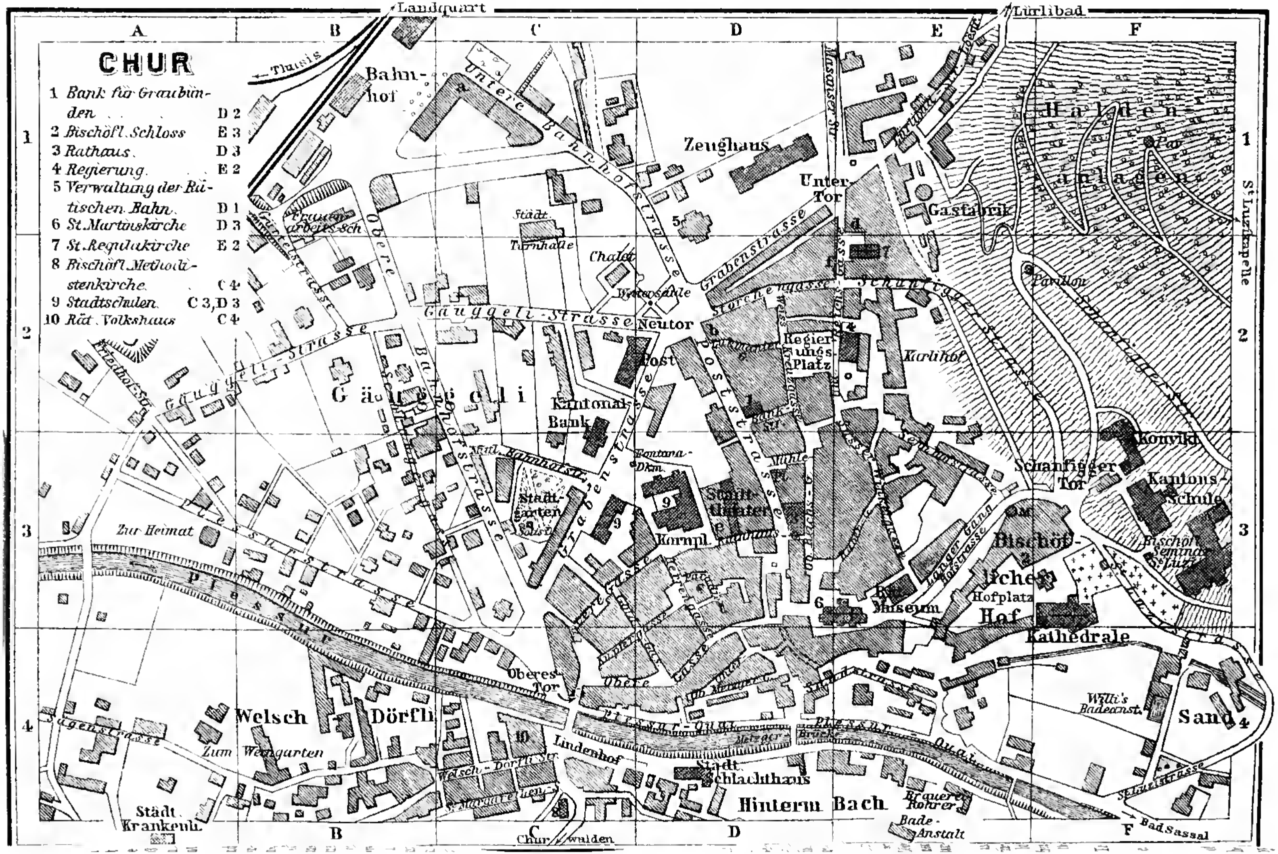
Post Office (Pl. D, 2), Graben-Str., 5 min. from the station. The Alpine diligences start hence (comp. pp. 433, 445).

Baths (swimming and other) at *Willi's*, on the Plessur (Pl. F, 4; 50 c.).

English Church Service at the Swiss Protestant Church.

Enquiry Office, Graben-Str., near the post-office.

Coire, Ger. *Chur* (1925′; pop. 14,000; $^2/_3$ Prot.), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, situated $1^1/_4$ M. from the Rhine, on the *Plessur*, is dominated on the S. by the Pizokel, on the N.E. by


CHUR
1 Bank für Graubünden D 2
2 Bischöfl. Schloss E 3
3 Rathaus D 3
4 Regierung E 2
5 Verwaltung der Rätischen Bahn D 1
6 St. Martinskirche D 3
7 St. Regulakirche E 2
8 Bischöfl. Methodistenkirche C 4
9 Stadtschulen C 3, D 3
10 Rät. Volkshaus C 4
Landquart
Lürlibad
Thusis
Bahnhof
Zeughaus
Unter-Tor
Gasfabrik
Halden-Anlagen
St. Luzikapelle
Pavillon
Neutor
Post
Kantonal-Bank
Gäuggeli
Gäuggeli-Strasse
Bahnhofstrasse
Grabenstrasse
Poststrasse
Regierungs-Platz
Karlihof
Konvikt
Schanfigger Tor
Kantons-Schule
Bischöfliches Hof
Hofplatz
Kathedrale
Museum
Stadtgarten
Stadttheater
Kornpl.
Obere Gasse
Oberes Tor
Lindenhof
Welsch Dörfli
Zum Weingarten
Zur Heimat
Plessur
Plessur-Quai
Metzger-Brücke
Städt. Schlachthaus
Hinterm Bach
Brauerei Rohrer
Bade-Anstalt
Willi's Badeanst.
Sand
Bad Sassal
Städt. Krankenh.
Churwalden
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4

the Montalin, while the Calanda looks down upon it from the W. A place of local importance in Roman times *(Curia Rhaetorum)*, it early became a bishopric, though no record of it as such exists prior to 452. Freed from the episcopal sway in 1464, the townsmen embraced the Reformation in 1524, while the occupants of the Episcopal Court remained Roman Catholic.

Broad new streets lead from the station to the old town ('Altstadt'), in which many 16-17th cent. buildings still stand. The *Rathaus* (Pl. 3, D, 3; entrance, Obere Reichs-Str. 50) dates from the 15th cent.; in the Council Chamber is some good wooden panelling of 1583 (recently transferred hither). No. 55 in the Obere Reichs-Str. is the house in which Angelica Kauffmann (1741-1807) was born. The Prot. *St. Martin's Church* (Pl. b; D, E, 3), beside which stands the old St. Martin's Fountain, also dates from the 15th century. To the E. of the church, near the entrance to the Episcopal Court, is the *Rhaetian Museum* (Pl. E, 3; open 9-12 and 2-5; adm. 80 c., for a party 50 c. each), containing antiquities, an old copy (1543) in grisaille of Holbein's Dance of Death, a natural history collection, etc.

In the Graben Str., on the right, is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. C, D, 2). Farther on, opposite the Cantonal Bank (Pl. C, 3), to the left, is a monument, by Kissling, to *Benedict Fontana*, the valiant leader of the Rhætians in the battle of the Calven (p. 509), erected in 1903. The neighbouring *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. C, 3), once a cemetery, contains the tomb of the poet Gaudenz von Salis-Seewis (1762-1834), with his bust. — The *Vazerol Monument*, an obelisk in the Regierungs-Platz (Pl. D, 2), commemorates the leagues of Truns (1424), Davos (1436), and Vazerol (1471). — From the government-buildings an arcade leads to the new premises of the *Cantonal Library* (60,000 vols.).

The **Bischöfliche Hof,** or *Episcopal Court* (Pl. E, F, 3; entrance, see above), which lies above the town to the E., on a rocky terrace on the slope of the Mittenberg, includes the cathedral, the bishop's château, etc. It occupies the site of the old Roman castrum, which once commanded the Alpine passes from the N. The *Marsoel* (Pl. M; E, 3), the tower at the N. corner, was originally Roman. The adjoining *Episcopal Château* was rebuilt in the 18th century.

The ***Cathedral of St. Lucius** (Pl. F, 3), named after the traditional first bishop of Coire (2nd cent.), was begun in the 12th cent. and consecrated in 1282. It is the successor of older churches dating possibly as far back as the 4th century. The general character of the building is Gothic, though the Romanesque feeling still lingers in many of the details. The influence of antique and Italian models is clearly discernible in the ornamentation and sculpture, as for example in the figures of the Apostles on the columns of the outer portals, which are both supported and surmounted by lions.

The Interior (open on week-days 8.30-2 and 3-7, Sun. 3-7; tickets, 1 fr., at the clergy-house, to the left of the cathedral) is interesting owing to the irregularity of its ground-plan. The Nave, with its low aisles, has a different axis from the earlier choir, probably because the wall of rock on the S. side prevented its being built in a straight line. All the vaulting is out of line. The capitals and bases of the columns are adorned with fantastic figures. — S. Aisle. Sarcophagus of Bishop Ortlieb de Brandis (d. 1491). — N. Aisle: 1st Altar, *Angelica Kauffmann*, St. Aloysius. In front, to the left, half-hidden by benches, is the tomb of Georg Jenatsch (p. 430; murdered in 1639). 2nd Altar, *Augsburg School (ca. 1500)*, Bearing of the Cross (on a gold ground). — S. Transept: Chapel of St. Lawrence, Pietà, a late-Gothic wood-carving; in the lunette, Herodias, in the *Style of Cranach*. The altar is of the 5th century.

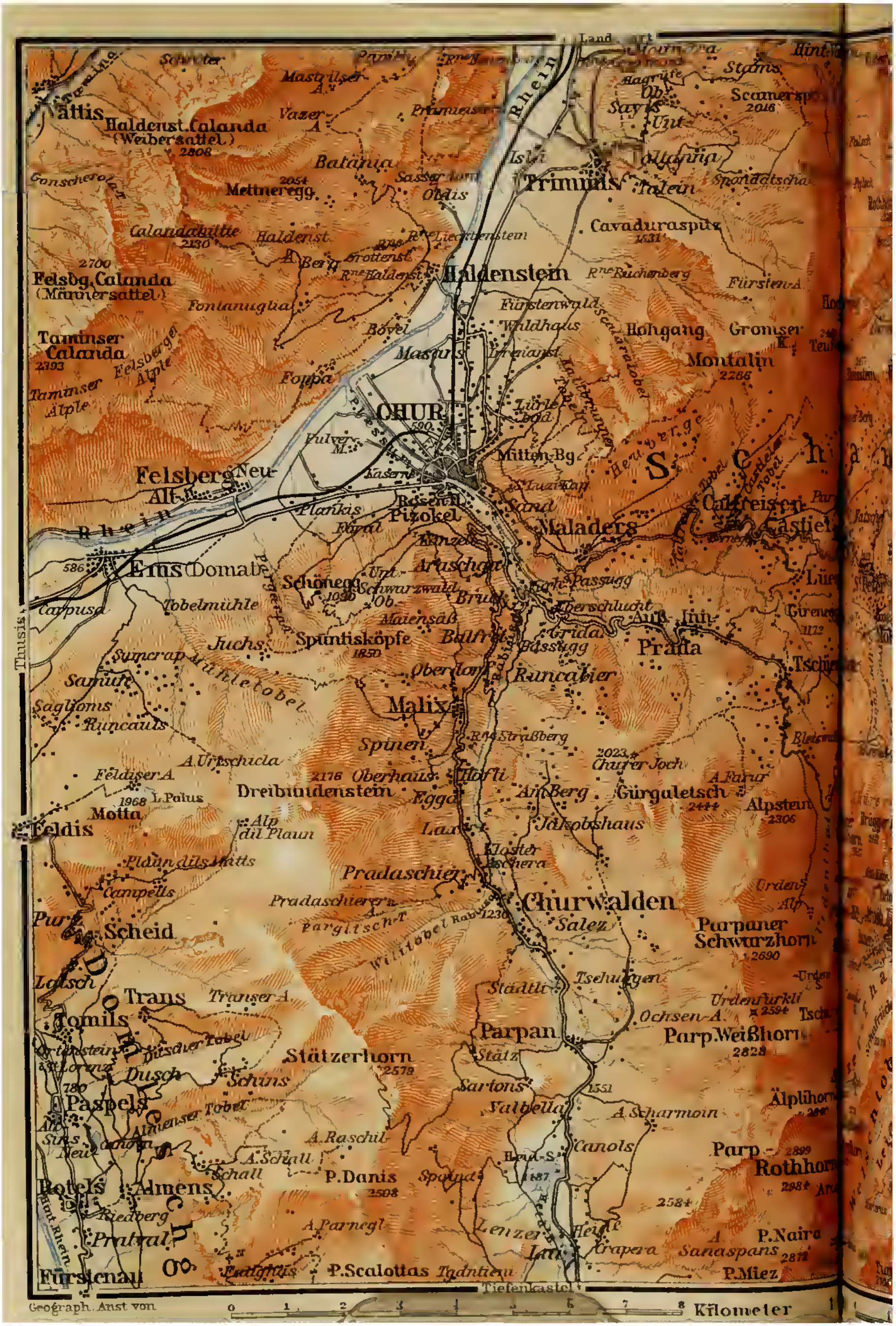
Between the flights of steps ascending to the choir is the entrance to the Crypt, which is spanned by a single flat cross-vault. Beneath the keystone is a curiously carved console, similar in execution to the sculptures at the outer portal. — By the choir-steps to the left is an admirably executed *Ciborium* of 1484. — The Choir contains late-Gothic stalls. The **High Altar*, in carved wood, painted and gilded, was executed by *Jacob Russ* about 1491 and is one of the finest examples of its kind. The Virgin, supported by SS. Emerita, Lucius, Ursula, and Florinus, occupies the centre, while on the wings are SS. Gallus and Othmar, SS. Sigisbert and Placidus. The indifferently painted exterior shows the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi. Below are six scenes from the Passion; and on the elegant canopy appear the Annunciation, the Coronation of the Virgin, the Trinity, Prophets, Apostles, and the Last Judgment. At the back is the Crucifixion.

The rich *Treasury, in the Sacristy, contains charters granted to the bishops by Charlemagne (773), Louis le Débonnaire (831), Lothaire (843), etc.; crucifixes of the 12th and 14th cent.; bust-shaped reliquaries (St. Florin, of the beginning of the 14th cent.; St. Placidus and St. Ursula, of 1407; St. Lucius, of 1499); reliquary in embossed copper (11th cent.); monstrances, including a late-Gothic example of the end of the 15th cent.; silk embroideries, including an early-Christian representation of Samson and the lion, and other specimens of the 14-16th cent. and later periods; rotation-board (12th cent.), for notifying to the canons the order in which they were to officiate in the cathedral.

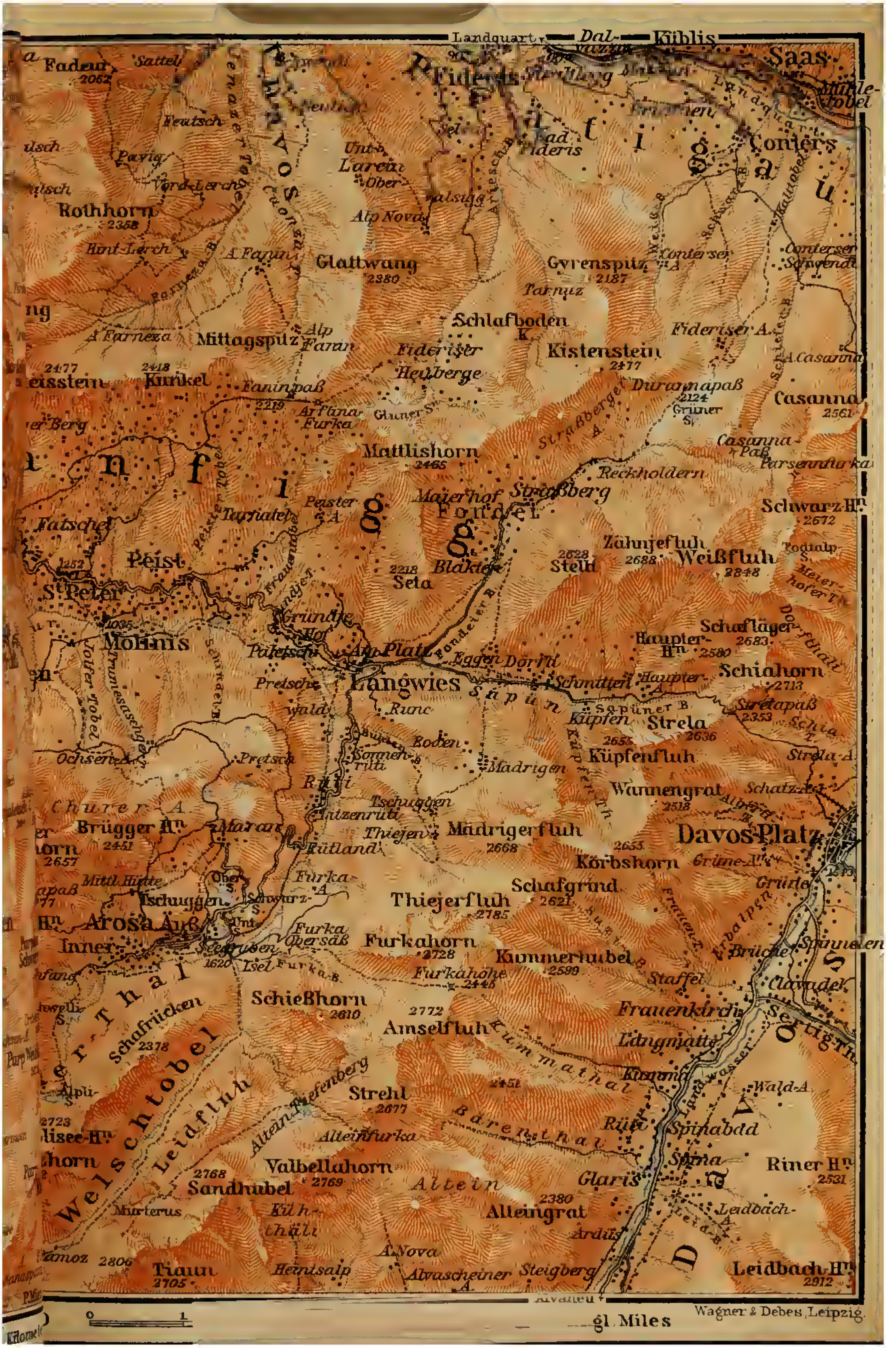
Above the Episcopal Court, to the E. (Pl. F, 3), are the *Episcopal Seminary of St. Lucius* (originally a Præmonstratensian abbey, rebuilt after a fire in 1811), the undenominational *Cantonal School*, and the *Hostel ('Konvikt')* connected with the latter.

Walks and Excursions. To the **Halden-Anlagen** on the *Mittenberg*. From the 'Konvikt' (see above) we follow the *Schanfigg Road* (p. 433) to the pavilion at the first bend of the road (Pl. E, F, 2), then ascend to the left by an avenue and through wood, with views of the town and environs, to the second pavilion, and on to the (¾ hr.) *St. Luzi-Kapelle*, situated under an overhanging rock, and the (1¾ hr.) *Mittenbergweide* (3610′), a fine point of view. The *Kaltbrunner Tobel* is also worth a visit. — About 1 M. to the N.E. of the town, by a pleasant path (the prolongation of the Graben-Str., Pl. E, 1), is the **Lürlibad** (*Pens. Bellevue*, 4½-5 fr.; *Kurhaus Montalin*, temperance, from 5 fr.; *Franziskaner Beer Garden; Pens. Klein-Waldeck*, 6-7½ fr., higher up, very fair), a slope covered with vineyards, orchards, and country-houses, commanding a view up the Rhine valley. We may proceed hence to the (¾ M.) lunatic asylum of *Waldhaus*, and go on, through the *Fürstenwald*, to the romantic *Scalära Tobel*.

The *Rosenhügel* (2100′), on the left bank of the Plessur, at the first bend of the Churwalden road, ½ M. from the bridge beside the Obere Tor (Pl. C, 4), affords a view of the town and the Rhine valley to the N. Behind it rises the wooded **Pizokel**, reached by a pleasant forest-path,



Landquart
Rhein
Haldenst.Calanda (Weibersattel) 2808
Vazer A.
Batänia
Mettneregg
Calandahütte 2130
Haldenst. A. Berg
Felsbg.Calanda (Männersattel)
Fontanuglia
Taminser Calanda 2393
Taminser Älple
Felsberger Alple
Foppa
Bövel
Masans
Trimmis
Talein
Says
Stams
Scamerspitz 2016
Cavaduraspitz 1531
Haldenstein
Rne Haldenst.
Rne Liechtenstein
Rne Grottenst.
Rne Buchenberg
Fürsten-A.
Fürstenwald
Waldhaus
Hohgang
Gromser K.
Montalin 2266
CHUR 590
Pulver M.
Kaserne
Felsberg Neu
Alt
Rosenh.
Pizokel
Plankis
Mittenbg
Lürlibad
Sand
Maladers
Calfreisen
Castiel
Heuberge
Schanfigg
Ems
Domat
586
Carpuns
Tobelmühle
Schönegg 1090
Unt. Schwarzwald Ob.
Araschga
Passugg
Brück
Rabiosa
Maiensäß
Spuntisköpfe 1850
Juchs
Sumerap
Mühletobel
Samun
Saglioms
Runcauls
Oberdorf
Runcalier
Praden
Tschiertschen
Malix
Spinen
Rne Straßberg
2023 Churer Joch
A. Urtschicla
Feldiser A.
2176 Oberhaus
Höfli
Dreibündenstein
Egga
Am Berg
Gürgaletsch 2444
Alpstein 2306
1968 L. Palus
Motta
Feldis
Alp dil Plaun
Lax
Jakobshaus
Kloster
Pradaschier
Pradaschierer
Churwalden 1230
Salez
Parpaner Schwarzhorn 2690
Urden
Scheid
Trans
Transer A.
Tomils
Domleschg
Tschuggen
Urdenfürkli 2594
Ochsen-A.
Parp. Weißhorn 2828
Parpan
Stätzerhorn 2579
Stätz
Sartons
Valbella 1551
A. Scharmoin
Paspels
Almens
A. Raschil
Canols
A. Schall
P. Danis 2508
Parp. Rothhorn 2899
Rotels
Pratval
A. Parnegl
Lenzer Heide
Crapera
A. Sanaspans
P. Naira 2871
Fürstenau
Thusis
Hint. Rhein
P. Scalottas
P. Miez
Tiefenkastel
Geograph. Anst. von
Kilometer



Landquart
Küblis
Saas
Fideris
Bad Fideris
Conters
Rothhorn
2358
Glattwang
2380
Gyrenspitz
2187
Schlafboden
Mittagspitz
Fideriser Heuberge
Kistenstein
2477
Kunkel
Duranapaß
Casanna
2561
Mattlishorn
2465
Strassberg
Schwarz-H.
2672
Peist
St. Peter
Seta
Weißfluh
2848
Molinis
Langwies
Schiahorn
2713
Strela
2636
Küpfenfluh
Wannengrat
Brügger H.
Madrigerfluh
2668
Davos-Platz
Körbshorn
Schafgrind
Thiejerfluh
2785
Tschuggen
Arosa
Furkahorn
2728
Kummerhubel
2599
Frauenkirch
Schießhorn
Amselfluh
Strehl
2677
Valbellahorn
Sandhubel
Alteingrat
Riner H.
2531
Leidbach-H.
2912
Tiaun
2705
Welschtobel
Glaris
Spina
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

which diverges (r.) from the road at the little Café zum Rosenhügel and leads to the chalet ('Maiensäss') of (1½ hr.) *Schönegg* (3610'; rfmts. in May and June). Fine view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley. Another path diverges to the right from the same road 2 M. from Coire (finger-post) and leads to the (¾ hr.) **Känzeli** (3837'), a height, visible from Coire, commanding a bird's-eye view of the town and the Rhine valley. Thence by the '*Maiensässe*' to the (2 hrs.) *Spuntisköpfe* (5970') and the (1 hr.) **Dreibündenstein** (7139'; guide from Coire 7 fr.), overlooking the Schanfigg Valley as far as Peist, the Vorder-Rhein Valley, and the Domleschg (descent to *Feldis*, see p. 448). — The **Stätzer Horn* (8460'), 2 hrs. farther to the S., see p. 446 (guide 10 fr.). — The *Montalin* (7434'), ascended viâ the Mittenberg and the Alpine pastures of Maladers in 4 hrs., is easy and interesting (guide not indispensable).

Bad Passugg, 1¼ hr. (diligence to Passugg-Araschgen thrice daily in 50 min.). We may either follow the right bank of the Plessur (comp. Pl. F, 1) to (1 M.) *Bad Sassal* (pens. 4-5½ fr.), cross the river, proceed on the left bank viâ *Meiersboden* (electric generating-station for Coire), and ascend by the footpath to the Kurhaus; or we may ascend the Churwalden road (p. 445) to the end of the fourth great bend, follow the road to the left viâ *Araschgen* (Pens. Kronenhof, 7 fr.; Pens. Fontana, 6-7 fr.) and *Bruck* and cross the *Rabiosa*, on the right bank of which a path leads (left) to the Kurhaus, and another (right) to the (1 M.) springs. The **Kurhaus Passugg* (2720'; May 1st-Oct. 15th; 160 beds, R. 2-8, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-15 fr.) is situated on the hillside high above the gorge of the Rabiosa. The springs of Passugg, which rise in the gorge of the Rabiosa, contain iron and soda (pump-room and restaurant). — A path (numerous steps) behind the restaurant ascends from the gorge to join an undulating footpath, which leads from the Kurhaus to *Churwalden* (p. 446) in 2 hrs., finally crossing the Rabiosa.

From Coire a road runs viâ Araschgen and Passugg (see above) and then ascends in windings viâ *Praden* (3792') to (6½ M.; diligence twice daily in 2¾ hrs., fare 1 fr. 30 c.) the summer-resort of **Tschiertschen** (4432'; **Hôt.-Pens. Alpina*, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Pens. Alphorn*, from 4½ fr.; *Pens. Alpstein*, from 4 fr.; *Pens. Jäger*, from 4½ fr.; *Pens. Brüsch*, 3½-4 fr., good wine). About 1½ hr. from Tschiertschen (footpath by the saw-mill to the left, through wood and meadows), in the deep valley of the Plessur, is the village of *Molinis* (3395'), with curious earth-pyramids. — From Tschiertschen to *Arosa* (p. 435; 4 hrs.), an attractive walk over the *Churer Ochsenalp* (6367'), and thence viâ the *Rote Tritt* (6605') and *Maran* (p. 435) to the Obersee (p. 435). This route commands splendid views of the Schanfigg and the Rhine valley, the Rhætikon range, and the Hochwang.

The **Calanda** (9213') is ascended from *Haldenstein*, 3 M. to the N. of Coire (p. 80), viâ the *Haldensteiner Alp* in 6-7 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 17 fr., with descent to Vättis 23 fr.). The night is spent in the *Calanda Hut* of the S.A.C. (7218'), 4 hrs. from Haldenstein and 2 hrs. below the top. Magnificent view (panorama by Jenny); more striking on the ascent from Vättis (p. 81; 7-8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). Guide, G. Gyger of Haldenstein.

91. From Coire to Arosa through the Schanfigg-Tal.

From Coire to *Arosa*, 18½ M., diligence thrice daily in 6¼ hrs. (descent 3¾ hrs.); fare 7 fr. 50 c. (4 fr. 50 c. in winter); carriage with one horse 30, with two horses 50 fr. — On foot to (6 hrs.) Arosa viâ Tschiertschen, see above.

Coire, see p. 430. The Schanfigg road passes the 'Hof' (Pl. F, 3, 2) and ascends the steep slope of the *Mittenberg* (p. 432) in long windings, commanding Coire and the Vorder-Rhein Valley. At (2½ M.) the *Strela Inn*, below *Maladers* (3320'; Post), which is

not in sight at first, it enters the wooded and grassy **Schanfigg-Tal.** The *Plessur,* far below in its wooded gorge, is fed by many affluents from both sides. To the right lies Bad Passugg; above, on the Churwalden road, is Malix (p. 445). By the bridge which spans the deep *Calfreiser Tobel* (3540′) is a waterfall. The road goes through a short tunnel below (4¼ M.) *Calfreisen* (4095′); to the left, above, rises the ruin of *Bernegg.* Crossing the *Castieler Tobel,* we pass through another tunnel to (5 M.) *Castiel* (3960′; Post, plain but good), a charmingly situated village with a mineral spring. The road winds up the hillside through wood, crossing the *Glasaurer-Tobel* and the *Gross-Tobel,* with its earth-pyramids, viâ (7½ M.) *Pagig* and (8⅔ M.) **St. Peter** (4107′; *Post,* pens. 5-6 fr.; *Löwe*), to (10 M.) *Peist* (4517′; inn) and —

13¼ M. **Langwies** (4517′; *Hôt.-Pens. Strela,* R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 4½-5½ fr., *Alte Post,* both unpretending but good), the largest village of the Schanfigg, in a sheltered site. To the S. opens the *Arosa-Tal* (see below).

Excursions. The **Mattlishorn** (8085′), a splendid point of view, is easily ascended from Langwies in 2½ hrs., viâ *Campadiel.* We may descend on the S.E. side to (1 hr.) *Fondei* (see below).

From Langwies to Davos over the Strela Pass, 3½-4 hrs. (waymarks; guide needless; horse 12 fr.). A road ascends through wood on the right bank of the *Sapüner Bach,* crosses (¼ hr.) the *Fondeier Bach* and (¼ hr.) the Sapüner Bach, and, becoming steeper, returns to the right bank of the stream, and leads past *Dörfli* and *Schmitten* (Post) to (¾ hr.) *Küpfen* (all in the parish of *Sapün*), where the road ends. Bridle-path thence through a treeless upland valley and the pastures of the *Haupter Alp* (where we keep to the right), finally ascending in steep zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) **Strela Pass** (7800′; fine view and rich flora), between the *Küpfenfluh* (8650′) on the right, and the *Schiahorn* (8900′; easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; see p. 443) on the left. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Schatz Alp* (p. 443) and to (¾ hr.; cable-tramway in 10 min.) *Davos-Platz* (p. 441).

From Langwies to Küblis over the Duranna Pass, 5 hrs., easy and attractive. A road ascends to (1½ hr.) *Fondei or Strassberg* (6275′). Then a bridle-path to the (1 hr.) marshy pass (6970′), between (r.) the *Weissfluh* (see below) and (l.) the *Kistenstein* (8125′). View of the Rhætikon chain, etc. We descend, keeping to the left, by the *Fideris Alps* to (2 hrs.) *Conters* (3715′), and follow the road to (1½ M.) *Küblis* (p. 437). — The **Weissfluh** (9345′) is ascended in 4 hrs. from Langwies, either by *Fondei,* or by *Sapün* and the *Haupter Alp,* near the Strela Pass (easy and attractive). Descent to Klosters or Davos, see pp. 438, 441.

Beyond Langwies the Arosa road descends to the E. to the *Sapüner Bach,* diverges to the right from the road to the Strela Pass (see above), crosses the brook, and ascends through wood on the left bank to the (1½ M.) bridge (4690′) over the gorge of the *Bühlenbach,* with its waterfalls. We then gradually descend to the bridge over the *Plessur* (4600′), and re-ascend to the (15¾ M.) *Rüti* (4786′; Pens. Rütihof, Alpenhof, both plain but good). The road divides (1 M.). The old road ('Waldweg'; preferable for walkers), diverging to the left, leads to the (2 M.) *Untersee* (5557′), at Arosa. The diligence-road winds up to the right, and then leads past the small *Schwarzsee* and the *Obersee* (p. 435) to the post-office of —

18½ M. **Arosa.—Hotels.** On the highroad, beginning near the *Obersee:* *Hôt.-Pens. Alexandra, 45 beds, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Valsana (5900′), 80 beds, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rhätia & Germania (5806′), 45 beds, pens. 7-10½ fr.; Pens. Villa Sonneck (5900′), 7½-10 fr.; Pens. Gentiana (English Sanatorium of Dr. Morland), 12 beds, pens. incl. medical attendance 14-17 fr.; Hôt. Merkur; Hôt. Metropole, pens. from 6 fr.; Quellenhof, pens. from 5 fr.; Pens. Fortuna, pens. 6½-8½ fr. A little below the road: *Hôt.-Pens. Eden, 50 beds, pens. 9-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria (5757′), 35 beds, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Hof Arosa (5724′), in summer only, 60 beds, pens. 6-7½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Waldhaus, in summer only, 95 beds, pens. 6½-8½ fr. Farther on, in the wood, in the *Kohlgrube*, the *Grand-Hôtel (5691′), 100 beds, pens. 9-15 fr.—On the *Untersee* (5605′): *Hôt.-Pens. Seehof, 90 beds at 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4½, pens. 8-16 fr.; *Pens. Beau-Rivage, 46 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. Bristol & Schweizerhof, 40 beds, pens. 7-11 fr.; Pens. Bergheim (for ladies), 7-8 fr.; *Pens. Edelweiss, 6½-9 fr.—Above the road: Hôt.-Pens. Hohenfels, pens. 7-11 fr.; Villa Dr. Herwig, pens. 6½-8½ fr.; Sanatorium Arosa (6103′), 100 beds at 1½-8, board, incl. medical attendance, 10 fr.—Farther on, on the road to Inner-Arosa: *Hôt. des Alpes & Villa Zürrer (5905′), 50 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue (6003′), pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Arosa-Kulm (6070′), in summer only, pens. 6-8 fr.—**Restaurants**: *Bavaria*, *Post*, *Merkur*, *Quellenhof*, near the post-office; *Freieck*, near the Obersee.—*Visitors' Tax*, 1¼ fr. per week; for the summer 12½, winter 20 fr.—*Official Enquiry Office.*—*English Church.*

Arosa (5640-6100′; pop. 1476), one of the highest summer and winter resorts in Switzerland, is situated at the head of the Plessur valley, at the bottom and on the sides of an upland basin, which ascends gradually towards the W. and N.W. and is surrounded by wooded heights. The air is pure and rich in ozone, while the relative moisture is slight; the mean temperature in January is 23° F., in July 54° F. The higher parts of the valley lie above the zone of trees. Among the attractions of Arosa are its fine pine-woods (numerous walks) and its rich Alpine flora. Skating, tobogganing, and ski-ing are favourite winter sports.

Excursions (guides, Jacob Juon, J. Schedler, A. Ruedi). From the Villa Herwig, the Villa Sonneck, or the Hôt. Valsana by shady paths past the *Obersee* (5708′; boats for hire on the Obersee and Untersee) to the (½-¾ hr.) hamlet of **Maran** (6120′; *Hôt.-Pens. Hof Maran*, pens. 6-8 fr.) and to (½ hr.) *Alp Prätsch* (6560′; fine view).—From the Seehof to the (1 hr.) pretty waterfall of the *Alteinbach* in the *Welschtobel*.—From the Sanatorium to the top of the *Tschuggen* (6735′; ½ hr.; easy).—From the Hôt. Arosa-Kulm to the (1 hr.) blue *Schwelli-See* (6295′) and the (¾ hr.) *Aelpli-See* (7210′), at the foot of the *Rothorn* (see below).—The **Aroser Weisshorn** (8710′; 2-2½ hrs. from the Sanatorium; guide 10 fr.) is an easy and attractive ascent, viâ the *Mittlere Hütte*.—**Schiesshorn** (8545′; 3 hrs.; guide 13 fr.), by *Furka-Obersäss*, not difficult.—The ***Aroser Rothorn** (9790′), 4-4½ hrs. (from the Aelpli-See by a good path in 2½-3 hrs.; guide 20 fr., not essential for experts), is easy and interesting; splendid view.—**Thiejerfluh** (9135′; 4½ hrs.; guide 18 fr.), by the *Furkahöhe* (see below), attractive, and not difficult for experts.—**Sandhubel** (9080′; 4 hrs.; guide 17, with descent to Wiesen 23 fr.), through the Welschtobel, also attractive and not difficult (comp. p. 445).

Passes. From Arosa to Davos by the **Furkahöhe** (8020′), between the *Furkahorn* (8950′) and *Amselfluh* (9095′), 4 hrs. to *Frauenkirch*, 4¾ hrs. to *Davos-Platz* (p. 441; guide 16 fr.).—To Coire by the *Ochsenalp* and *Tschiertschen* (5-6 hrs.; easy and attractive), see p. 433. A more fatiguing route crosses the **Carmenna Pass** (7800′), between the Weisshorn and

Plattenhorn, with a steep descent to the *Urden-Tal* and to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) Tschiertschen (guide 15 fr.). — To Parpan over the Urden Fürkli, $4^1/_2$-5 hrs., with guide (12 fr.), repaying; we pass to the S. of the *Hörnli* (8190′) to the *Urder Augstberg* (7380′), with its little lake, and cross the **Urden Fürkli** (8510′), between the *Parpaner Weisshorn* and *Parpaner Schwarzhorn*, to Parpan (p. 446). — To Alvaneu (p. 445) through the *Welschtobel* and across the **Furcletta** (8455′), to the E. of the *Piz Naira* (9420′), with descent by the *Alvaneuer Maiensässe;* 5-6 hrs., with guide (23 fr.), toilsome but interesting.

92. From Landquart to Davos and to Schuls over the Flüela Pass.

Rhætian Railway (narrow-gauge line) from Landquart to (31 M.) *Davos-Platz* in $2^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 90, 9 fr. 25, 4 fr. 65 c.); to (20 M.) *Klosters* in $1^3/_4$ hr. (8 fr. 65, 5 fr. 80, 2 fr. 90 c.). — Diligence from Davos-Platz to (31 M.) *Schuls* thrice daily in summer in $7^1/_4$-$7^1/_2$ hrs. (12 fr. 50 c., coupé 15 fr.). Passengers arriving by railway from Landquart find the Flüela diligence awaiting them at the Post Hotel, opposite the Davos-Dorf station. Extra-Post with two horses from Davos to Schuls-Tarasp 69 fr., to Pontresina 92 fr. 80 c., to St. Moritz 94 fr. Carriage with one horse from Davos to Schuls-Tarasp 38, with two horses 70 fr.

The **Prätigau** ('meadow-valley'; Roman. *Val Partenz*), a long, narrow valley, through which the railway ascends, is noted for its orchards and its excellent pasturage. It is watered by the *Landquart*, which has covered the valley in some places with its deposits. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but, as in Tyrol, most of the villages have Romanic names. The *Rhaetikon* chain, to the N., culminating in the *Scesaplana* (p. 437), separates the Prätigau from the Montafon (p. 506). In the background to the E. rises the *Silvretta Group.*

Landquart (1730′; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Landquart), see p. 80. Our train crosses the *Landquart* and sweeps round to the E. to ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Malans;* the village (1865′; Ochsen, well spoken of; Krone, pens. $4^1/_2$-5 fr.; Kreuz), with the château of *Bodmer*, is charmingly situated $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the station. Following the Landquart, we enter the **Klus**, a narrow gorge, $^3/_4$ M. long, the entrance to the *Prätigau*, in which lies the station of (3 M.) *Felsenbach* (1870′). — The valley expands. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Seewis-Valzeina* (1955′).

A road ascends on the right to the (3 M.) hamlet of **Valzeina** (3670′; *Kurhaus*, unpretending, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Pens. Valsana*), a health-resort. Thence to the top of the *Valzeiner-Spitz* or *Haupt* (4596′; fine view), 1 hr., easy; to the *Ciprian-Spitz* (5833′), $1^1/_2$-2 hrs., by *Hinter-Valzeina* (guide 6 fr.). A bridle-path leads from Valzeina over the *Sturna-Boden* (4505′) and through the *Schlund-Tobel* to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Zizers* (p. 80).

From the station of Seewis-Valzeina a road leads to the left (diligence twice daily in 1 hr., fare 75 c.; hotel-omnibus, to be ordered beforehand, $1^1/_2$ fr.) to (3 M.) **Seewis** (3149′; **Hôt.-Pens. Kurhaus Seewis*, 70 beds at $1^1/_2$-3, D. $2^1/_2$, S. 2, pens. $5^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Scesaplana*, 45 beds at 2-3, D. 3, S. 2, pens. $5^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ fr., both open from May to Oct.; *Pens. Vilan*, well spoken of; *Pens. Walser*), a summer-resort, charmingly situated on the hillside amidst rich pastures. Pleasant walks to the *Tanzboden*, above the school; to the *Markusplatz* ($^1/_4$ hr.) and the *Emilien-Brücke* ($^1/_4$ hr.); *Marnein* (3660′; $^3/_4$ hr.); the chalet of *Matan* (4282′; 1 hr.); *Stutz* (4230′; $1^1/_4$ hr.); *Faddra* (3477′; $^3/_4$ hr.); and the *Mannas* (3812′; 1 hr.).

Ascents (guides, Christ. Aebli, Chr. Fausch, Jak. Gansner, Andr. Jost, Georg Sprecher). The **Vilan** (7808′; 4 hrs.; guide 9 fr.; easy) affords

Buchs
Walenstadt
Vaduz
Liechtenstein
Gyrsberg
Schönberg
Sevelen
Stangenbühl
Alvier
Triesen
Triesenberg
Ochsenkopf
Fundelkopf
Alpilakopf
Kammegg
Gretschins
Azmoos
Trübbach
Balzers
Schafboden
Plasteikopf
Naafkopf
Hornspitz
Tschingel
Gonzen
Sargans
Mels
Wangs
Vilters
Mittelhorn
Falknis
Fläscherberg
Fläsch
St. Luziensteig
Maienfeld
Augstenberg (Vilan)
Ragaz
Fanaserberg
Ochsenberg
Pfäfers
Valens
Bad Pfäfers
Seewis
Malans
Schiers
Grüsch
Landquart
Zizers
Igis
Valzeina
Monte Luna
Untervaz
Haldenstein
Calanda
Trimmis
Says
Rothhorn
Hochwang
Jenaz
Kunkels
Felsberg
Ems
Chur
Masans
Lürlibad
Montalin
Maladers
Pizokel
Calfreisen
St. Peter
Peist
Rhein
Landquart
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer

Feldkirch
BLUDENZ
Bürs
Bürserberg
Rungelin
St. Leonhard
Braz
Brunnenfeld
Stallehr
Lorüns
Kennerberg
Mittagspitz
Falkenstiel
Wildberg
Zimbaspitz
Vandans
St. Anton
Rellseck
Davenna
Zwölferkopf
Rogelskopf
Gamsboden
Dalaas
Monteneu
Innerberg
Bartholomäberg
Silberthal
Tschaggluns
Schruns
Lobspitz
Hochjoch
Kapelljoch
Golmer Jöchl
Mittagsp.
Bad Zelfen
Zamangsp.
Geisspitz
Gaisslerspitz
Pizzegutler Gr.
Dürrekopf
Schwarzhornsp.
Drusenfluh
Drei Thürme
Verspala
Gweiljoch
St. Gallenkirch
Gortipohl
Zapfkopf
Weissplatte
Reutehorn
Platinak
Vand
Sarotlaspitz
Kühnihorn
Partnun
Gargellen
Gaschurn
Riedkopf
S. Sebastian
St. Antönien
Castels
St. Antönier Joch
Mittagsp.
Heimsp.
Vallisera
Matschuner Kopf
Patenen
Kreuz
Ascharina
Gargellnerkopf
Rätschenh.
Madrisa
Rietzen Spitzen
Strittkopf
Jäglishorn
Madrish.
Calanda
Hochmaderer
Küblis
Rothbühel Sp.
Plattens
Saas
Bernetth
Conters
Serneus
Dörfli
Schilfluh
Gr. Seehorn
Gr. Litzner
Klosters
Kessler
Kisteustein
Gotschna
Casannaspitz
Monbiel
Pardenn
Sardasca Th.
Canardh.
Medjekopf
Schwarzhorn
Lawinenzugh.
Gatschiefersp.
Weisshorn
Roggenhorn
Davos
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

a splendid view. — ***Scesaplana** (9741′; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 20, with descent to the Lünersee 23 fr.), by the *Alp Fasons* and the (4 hrs.) *Scesaplana-Haus* of the S.A.C. (7165′; inn in summer); thence to the top by a new path (wire-rope) in 2½ hrs. (comp. p. 506). — Over the *Cavell-Joch* (7340′) to the *Douglass Hut*, 6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), see p. 506.

On the slope to the left is the ruin of *Solāvers*. Then, on the hill, the church-tower of *Fanas*. — 5 M. **Grüsch** (2073′; *Krone; Hôt. Bahnhof*), on the *Taschinesbach*. The large embankments here were constructed in 1847-48 with a view to reclaim the land devastated by the Landquart.

7 M. **Schiers** (2155′; *Post; Sonne*), a pretty village with 1700 inhabitants and a Protestant seminary. In 1622 the villagers successfully defended the churchyard against the Austrians. As the women contributed to the victory, they have since enjoyed the privilege of first receiving the sacrament.

Ascent of the **Kreuz** (7218′), by *Faiauna* and *Stelserberg* in 5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), interesting. Alternative descent to *Pany* (see below).

The train crosses the wild *Schraubach* and skirts the left bank of the Landquart, passing through a tunnel of 270 yds. in the *Fuchsenwinkel*. 9½ M. *Furna* (2360′; Sommerfeld). We then cross the *Furnabach* to (10½ M.) **Jenatz** (2400′; *Post; Krone*), a large village to the right. — 11 M. **Fideris** (2445′; *Hôt. Fiderisau*, plain).

A road (diligence to Bad Fideris thrice daily in 1¼ hr.) ascends hence to the right to (1 M.) the village of **Fideris** (2960′; *Stern*, pens. from 4 fr.; *Rathaus; *Kurhaus Fideris-Kulm*, 300′ above the village, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Quadera*, pens. 4 fr.), a health-resort. About ¾ M. to the S. is the *Hôtel Aquasana* (3330′; R. 2-3½, pens. from 6 fr.); ¾ M. farther on are the **Baths of Fideris** (3580′; *Kurhaus*, 250 beds, R. 2-3½, board 4-5½ fr.), situated in a gorge. The water, containing iron, carbonate of soda, and carbonic acid gas, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints. Pleasant promenade to the (¾ hr.) *Maiensässli*.

The train follows the Landquart, through a grand rocky and wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz*, with the ruined stronghold of *Castels*, destroyed by the 'Gray Confederates' in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps the ruin of *Strahlegg*. We cross the Landquart to the hamlet of *Dalvazza*, and then the wild *Schanielenbach* to (13 M.) **Küblis** (2664′; **Krone* or *Post*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Steinbock*), a pleasant village ¼ M. to the E.

A road leads from Dalvázza (diligence to St. Antönien in summer twice daily in 3 hrs.) viâ (4½ M.) *Pany* (4087′; Post; Pens. Hartmann, 4½-5 fr.) and (2¼ M.) *Gadenstätt* (4200′; Hôt. Belvedere, 100 beds at 1½-2½, pens. 5-10 fr.) to the (2¼ M.) village of **St. Antönien** (4655′; *Kurhaus Madrisa*, 60 beds, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rhätia*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, pens. from 5 fr., all three plain but good; guide, Andr. Flütsch), frequented as a health-resort. On the *Partnun-Staffel*, 1½ hr. farther up, is the *Hôt.-Pens. Sulzfluh* (5813′; 10 beds, pens. 5 fr.), whence the *Sulzfluh* (9265′; superb view) may be ascended in 3-3½ hrs. (see p. 506; guide 14, to Schruns 25 fr.). The *Madrisa* (9285′; p. 438) is ascended from St. Antönien viâ the *Gaflen Alp* (5747′; Pens. Alpenrose; Pens. Edelweiss) in 5 hrs. (interesting; guide 15 fr.). — To *Schruns* (p. 506) over the *Gruben Pass* (7333′), 7 hrs., or to *Gargellen* over the *St. Antönier-Joch* (7850′), 5 hrs., neither difficult (guide 15 fr.); see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

To Langwies by the *Duranna Pass*, 5 hrs., see p. 434.

The train ascends (above, to the right, is *Conters*, p. 434). 15 M. *Saas* (3076′; Post; Pens. Aquasana, 5-7 fr.). — 17 M. *Serneus-Mezzaselva* (3380′; Hôt.-Pens. Mezzaselva, pens. 4-5½ fr.).

A road, descending to the right and crossing the Landquart, leads hence to the (1 M.) large village of *Serneus*. Up the valley to the left, on the left bank of the Landquart, is (1 M.) **Bad Serneus** (3303′; **Kurhaus*, open in summer only, 120 beds, pens. 5½-7½ fr.), a health-resort with a sulphur-spring. The road thence to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart and then keeps to the right, traversing pleasant pastures.

The line continues high above the Landquart, and crosses the *Schlappinbach* to (18½ M.) *Klosters-Dörfli* (3697′; *Kurhaus Klosters-Dörfli, May-Oct., pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Schweizerhaus, 5-6 fr., good). From above it we survey the Prätigau; to the left, at the head of the valley, is the finely vaulted *Silvretta Glacier;* to the right, the *Canardhorn* (8566′) and *Gatschiefer* (8770′).

20 M. **Klosters.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* — **Hotels:** *Grand-Hôtel Vereina, at the station, 200 beds, R. 2-6, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, S. 2½, pens. 9-17 fr.; *Hôtel Silvretta & Kurhaus Klosters, 230 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 9-16 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Florin, May 15th-Oct. 1st, 40 beds, pens. 6-7 fr.; Weisses Kreuz, pens. 6½-10 fr.; *Pens. Belvedere, 6-7½ fr.; *Pens. Villa Daheim, 6½-7 fr.; Alpenhof, R. 1½-2½ fr.; Rössli, pens. 5-6 fr. — Visitors' tax, 50 c. per week.

Klosters-Platz (3995′) lies among pleasant pastures and woods, in a broad valley enclosed by lofty mountains, and is much frequented in summer and winter. The *Rütiwald*, on the left bank of the Landquart, is well provided with seats.

Excursions (guides, Christian Guler, W. Jaun, Jacob and Peter Jegen, Peter and Simon Allemann, Thomas Roffler). Attractive short walks to *Selfranga* (¼ hr.), *Marienhöhe* (20 min.), *Fluhstein* (25 min.), the *Fischweiher* (½ hr.), *Aeuje* (½ hr.), *Monbiel* (1 hr.), the *Schwarzsee* (1¼ hr.), *Obere Rüti* (1½ hr.), *Selfranga-Mönchalpweg-Laret* (1½ hr.). Longer walks: *Rüti-Bündi-Serneuser-Schwendi-Casanna Alp* (3 hrs.); *Saaser Alp* (3-3½ hrs.); *Maiensäss* (chalet)-*Schlappina* (2½ hrs.); ascent of the *Fluh* (2 hrs.); through the valley to *Monbiel* and back over the hill (Alp) to Klosters-Platz (ca. 3 hrs.), etc. — To the **Silvretta Club Hut** (5 hrs.; guide 7 fr., useless), an attractive excursion. Road to *Novai* (see p. 439; shorter path on the right bank of the Sardasca by *Schwendi* and *Garflun*), and through the *Sardasca Valley* to the (3 hrs.) *Sardasca Alp* (5413′); then a bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) *Silvretta Hut* of the S.A.C. on the *Medje-Kopf* (7690′; inn in summer), near the Alpine inn *Silvrettaheim* (12 beds). From the hut to the *Silvretta Glacier*, 1½ hr. there and back, to the height of the glacier, 3 hrs.; guide 12 or 15 fr. — **Gotschna** (7435′; 3½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.), past the Schwarzsee (p. 439) and across the meadows of *Parsenn;* **Gatschiefer** (*Mückentälispitz;* 8770′; 4½ hrs.; guide 11 fr.), by the *Gatschiefer Alp;* **Canardhorn** (8566′; 5½ hrs.; viâ *Novai*, p. 439; guide 12 fr.); **Aelplispitz** (8825′; 4½ hrs.; 11 fr.), ascended through the *Schlappin-Tal;* **Madrisa** (9285′), viâ *Schlappin* in 6 hrs. (guide 18 fr.; comp. p. 437); **Weissfluh** (9345′; viâ *Ober-Laret* in 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr., comp. pp. 434, 441); all these are free from difficulty. **Casanna** (8405′; viâ *Parsenn* in 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.); the last part requires a steady head. **Pischahorn** (9785′), by *Vereina*, 6 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), or through the *Mönchalp-Tal*, 7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), not difficult (comp. p. 441). More difficult are the **Ungeheuerhörner** (9825′; 4 hrs. from the Vereina Hut, through the Süser-Tal; guide 30 fr.) and the **Plattenhörner** (highest peak 10,568′; 5 hrs. from Vereina; guide 30-32 fr.). — The **Silvrettahorn** (10,655′),

Bludenz
Landeck
Schlappin
Bernelthorn
Eisentälispitz
Tübinger H.
Madlener Haus
Bieler Höhe
Burges Thaja
Jamtal
Ritzenjoch
Alp Fenga
Heidelberger Hütte
Laraim Ferner
Larain-ferner-Sp.
Fimberpass
P. Motana
Schlappintal
Kessigrat
Kessi-Sp.
Plattenhörner
Kl. Litzner
V. Lobspitz
Hl. Lobspitz
Hohes Rad
Gamshorn
Schnapfen-Sp.
Fluchthorn
Klosters-Dörfli
Älplispitz
Schiltfluh
Fergen-H.
Leidhorn
Kessler
Gr. Seehorn
Gr. Litzner
Verhup-Sp.
Henneberger Sp.
Ill-Ursprung
Zahnspitz
Krone
Breite Krone
P. davo Lais
Klosters
Sardascatal
Tälihorn
Tirolerkopf
Ochsenkopf
Futschöllpass
Grenzegg-K.
Augst-Bg.
Platz
Selfranga
Schwaderloch
Rotfluh
Silvretta-H.
Dreiländer-Sp.
Gems-Sp.
P. Urschai
P. Tasna
Cotschna
Gotschna
Signal-H.
Gletscher-kamm
Gr. Piz Buin
Kl. Piz Buin
Hl. Jam-Sp.
Canardhorn
Lauenzughorn
Weiss-H.
Roggen-H.
Verstankla-H.
Verstanklator
P. Nair
Fil Spadla
P. Soer
P. Champatsch
Gatschiefer-Sp.
Wolfgang
Ob dem See
Drusatscha
Hörnli
Vernelatal
Vereinatal
Piz Fliana
P. Minschun
P. dellas Clavigliadas
P. Clüna
Meierhof
Seehorn
Pischahorn
Ungeheuer-H.
P. Saglains
P. Champatsch
Piz Cotschen
Motta Naluns
Davos Dorf
Süsertal
Plattenhörner
Piz Linard
Fetan
Schuls
Davos-Platz
Flüelatal
Dischmatal
Gorihorn
Kirchlein
P. Chapisun
P. Glims
Rosstäli-Sp.
Piz Fless
Guarda
Ardez
Tarasp
Fontana
Buslerkopf
Jacobshorn
Sentishorn
Weisshorn
P. Murtera
P. Chaste
Lavin
Jatzhorn
Braunhorn
Munt della Bescha
Flüelapass
Süs
Murtera
Crap Putèr
P. Lavetscha
Withörnli
Val Flüela
P. del Ras
P. Mezdi
P. Macun
P. Sursass
P. Nair
P. Pisoc
P. Zuort
P. Plavna dadora
P. Minger
Tälihorn
Wuosthorn
Börter-H.
Hörnli
Schwarz-H.
P. d'Arpiglia
P. Nuna
Leidbach-H.
Sertig-Dörfli
Zernez
Geograph. Anst. von
Kilometer
1 : 150.000
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Deb

3½-4 hrs. from the Silvretta Hut (guide 25, from the hut 18 fr.), the **Signalhorn** (10,538′; 4 hrs.; guide 23 or 16 fr.), and the ***Piz Buin** (10,880′; 4½ hrs.; guide 30 or 23 fr.) present no danger to experts. More difficult are the *Klein-Buin* (10,695′; 4½ hrs. from the Silvretta Hut; guide 32 or 25 fr.), *Verstanklahorn* (10,830′; 7½ hrs. from the Vereina Hut; guide 50 or 43 fr.), *Gross-Litzner* (10,208′; 5 hrs. from the Silvretta Hut; guide 45 or 38 fr.), and *Gross-Seehorn* (10,223′; 4½ hrs.; guide 32 or 25 fr.).

From Klosters to Lavin or Süs by the Vereina Pass, 10 hrs., with guide (21 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. A narrow road ascends the right bank of the Landquart viâ *Monbiel* to (1½ hr.) the *Novai Alp* (1770′), near the confluence of the *Vereina* with the Landquart (to the Silvretta Club Hut, see p. 438). We now follow a bridle-path to the right, and ascend the *Vereina Valley*, passing the *Stutzalp* (6158′), to the (2 hrs.) *Vereina Hut* (6395′; inn in summer), at the mouth of the *Vernela Valley* (see below), and to the (¼ hr.) *Alp Fremd-Vereina* (6437′), where the valley divides into the *Jöri-Tal* to the right and the *Süser-Tal* to the left. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) **Val Torta Pass,** or **Vereina Pass** (8700′), between the Plattenhörner and Piz Fless, opposite the imposing Piz Linard, and descend the *Val Sagliains* by a rough and steep path to (3 hrs.) *Süs* or (3 hrs.) *Lavin* (p. 500). Or, at the upper end of the Süser-Tal, we may turn to the right to the **Fless Pass** (8045′) and thence descend the *Val Fless* to the *Susasca Valley* and the Flüela road (p. 440), 3 M. above Süs. A third route, the finest of all, leads through the *Jöri-Tal*, with the seven *Jöri Lakes* and the extensive *Jöri Glacier* overshadowed by the *Weisshorn* (10,130′), and across the **Jöri-Fless Pass** (8422′) to the Val Fless (to Süs 8½ hrs.; 21 fr.). Finally, a fourth route from the Jöri Lakes ascends steeply to the right to the **Flüela-Jöri Pass** (about 8860′) and descends to the (5 hrs. from Vereina) *Flüela Hospice* (p. 440).

To Lavin by the Fuorcla Zadrell, 8½ hrs. (guide 21 fr.), trying but interesting. From the (3½ hrs.) Vereina Hut (see above) we ascend the *Vernela Valley*, past the cavern of *Baretta-Balma*, and over the *Piller Glacier* to the (2½ hrs.) **Fuorcla Zadrell** (*Vernela Pass* or *Laviner Joch;* 9030′). Steep descent into the *Val Lavinuoz*, to *Alp Marangun* (6594′), and below the precipices of the *Piz Linard* by *Alp d'Immezz* and *Alp da Doura* to (2½ hrs.) *Lavin* (p. 500).

To Guarda by the Silvretta Pass, 10-11 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), fatiguing, but not difficult for adepts. From the (5 hrs.) *Silvretta Club Hut* (p. 438) we ascend the *Silvretta Glacier* to the (2½ hrs.) **Silvretta Pass** (9885′), between the *Signalhorn* (10,538′) and the *Gletscherkamm* (10,420′); then, to the S.E., we skirt the *Klein-Buin* (10,695′), cross the *La Cudèra* and *Plan-Rai* glaciers, and descend over rough rocks and loose stones to the *Val Tuoi* and (3 hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 500). — From the Silvretta Hut to Lavin over the **Verstankla-Tor** (9580′), 7 hrs., trying, for adepts only (guide 22 fr.).

To the Montafon over the *Schlappina-Joch* (7100′; 7½ hrs. to Gallenkirch; 18 fr.), see p. 506. — Over the *Rote Furka* (8832′) to the (8 hrs.; 18 fr.) *Madlener-Haus* and (3 hrs.) *Patenen* (p. 506), fatiguing but interesting.

At Klosters the train reverses its direction. It crosses the Landquart and ascends through the *Rütiwald*, with a fine view to the right, to the *Drostobel*, where it doubles back by means of the curved *Cavadürli Tunnel*, ¼ M. long. Thence it ascends the steep *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded hill, with fine views of the Silvretta glaciers on the left, to (25½ M.) *Laret* (5000′; Pens. Laret, 6-7 fr.). Beyond the little *Schwarzsee* (4945′), with the village of *Unter-Laret* (Waldhaus and Schwarzsee inns) to the left, we cross the *Stützbach* to (27 M.) *Wolfgang*, at the top of the pass (5357′; Hôt. Davos-Kulm). We descend through wood, skirt the E. side of the *Davoser See* (5125′), abounding in fish, and pass the mouth of the

Flüela Valley (see below) to (29½ M.) *Davos-Dorf* (see below). Thence on the right bank of the Landwasser to (31 M.) **Davos-Platz** (p. 441).

The FLÜELA ROAD crosses the Landwasser at (1½ M.) Davos-Dorf station (diligence, see p. 436; ½ hr's. halt). To the right, at the head of the *Dischma Valley*, rises the beautiful *Piz Vadret* (10,565′). We ascend the *Flüela Valley*, on the right bank of the stream, through wood, and past the (1¼ hr.) *Inn Zur Alpenrose* (6005′) and (½ hr.) the *Tschuggen Inn* (6370′), to the (1½ hr.)—

10 M. **Flüela Pass** (7835′; *Flüela Hospice*, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, pens. 8-10 fr.). On the right lies the *Schottensee*, with greenish-white glacier-water, on the left the *Schwarzsee*, with clear spring-water. To the N. rises the *Weisshorn* (10,130′), to the S. the *Schwarzhorn*.

The ***Schwarzhorn**, or *Flüela-Schwarzhorn* (10,335′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide from the Flüela Hospice 6 fr., not needed by adepts), an admirable point, is not difficult. We descend the road to the E. for 1 M. and then ascend the *Radün-Tal* by a good path to the right, over stones and grass, to the (1½ hr.) glacier. This we cross to the (20 min.) base of the peak, and ascend its steep S. arête to the (¾ hr.) top. Imposing panorama: most conspicuous from S. to W. are the Piz Vadret, and beyond it the Bernina, Piz Dosdè, etc.; the Piz Kesch, Piz Aela, Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel (and, farther off, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps); Lenzerhorn, Tödi, Glärnisch, Sentis, Scesaplana; in the foreground, the Silvretta, farther back, the Oetztaler Ferner, Piz Lischanna, Piz Pisoc, Ortler; then, the valleys of Flüela, Dischma, Davos, and the Lower Engadine with Ardetz and Schloss Tarasp. Descent to the *Dürrboden* in the Dischma-Tal (p. 443), over débris and steep slopes, for experts only, with guide (18 fr.).—From the Flüela Hospice to the *Vereina Hut*, see p. 439.

The road descends the rock-strewn valley, and crosses the *Susasca* at (¾ hr.) *Chant Sura* (road-menders' hut, 7143′). To the right opens the dreary *Val Grialetsch*, at the head of which rises the jagged *Piz Vadret*, with the great *Grialetsch Glacier*. The galleries beside the road are used in winter. The road crosses a torrent from the *Val Fless* (p. 439) on the left. Farther down we cross the stream and pass a (1 hr.) tavern (Znm Jägerhaus). Süs, with its ruined castle, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked *Piz Mezdi* (p. 500) above it. Then a descent in windings (old road to the left shorter) to (1 hr.)—

18 M. *Süs* (p. 500); thence to (31 M.) *Schuls*, see pp. 500-502.

93. Davos and Environs. From Davos to Filisur.

RHÆTIAN RAILWAY from Landquart to DAVOS (31 M., in 2⅜-3¾ hrs.), see Route 92. From Davos to Filisur (12 M.), Rhætian Railway (opened in 1909) in 50 min. (see p. 444).

Davos-Dorf.—Hotels. *KURHAUS SEEHOF, sheltered, 80 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 10-13 fr.; *FLÜELA-POST & SPORT HÔTEL, 130 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 10-17 fr., not for invalids; HÔT.

CONTINENTAL, 65 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 9-15 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. MÜHLEHOF, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 2, pens. 6-7 fr.; PENS. VILLA CONCORDIA, 7½-10½ fr.; PENS. KROPFF, 7½-9 fr.; PENS. GREDIG, 6-8½ fr.; PENS. VILLA PAUL, 6½-10 fr.; PENS. WALDHEIM, 6-10 fr.; PENS. VILLA VECCHIA (English boarding-house), 6-9 fr.; PENS. WEIL, 6-8 fr. — **Sanatoria.** SANATORIUM DAVOS-DORF AND PENS. VILLA MARIA, 65 beds, R. 2-6, board and medical attendance 10 fr.; NEUES SANATORIUM DAVOS-DORF, 50 beds at 2-7, board and medical att. 10 fr.; INTERNATIONAL SANATORIUM DR. PHILIPPI, 95 beds, pens. 13-21 fr.; SANATORIUM PISCHA, pens. 9-14 fr.; SANATORIUM DR. DANNEGGER, R. 2½-10, board 10 fr.; BASLER SANATORIUM for consumptives, on a height at the mouth of the Flüela-Tal, ¾ M. to the E. of the rail. station; DAVOS INVALIDS' HOME (English), pens. 4-4½ fr.; DEUTSCHE HEILSTÄTTE (see below), 2 M. from Davos-Dorf.

Omnibus to Davos-Platz, see p. 442.

Davos-Dorf (5124′), prettily situated at the base of the *Schiahorn* (8900′), is becoming as popular as Davos-Platz, and is much frequented as a health-resort. Opposite, at the head of the Dischma Valley, to the S.E., is the Scaletta Glacier with the Piz Vadret (p. 443), and to the left rises the Schwarzhorn (p. 440).

Pleasant walk to the (10 min.) *Davoser See* (p. 439). On its N. side (½ hr.) is the **Hôt.-Pens. Höhwald* (pens. 6½-8 fr.), pleasantly situated on the margin of the forest, with shady promenades, rowing and sailing boats, etc. About ½ M. farther up is the *Deutsche Heilstätte* (German Sanatorium, see above; pens., incl. medical treatment, 4-6 fr.). — The *Weissfluh* (9345′; viâ *Meierhof*, in 4½-5 hrs.; guide 13 fr.) is a fine point of view (alternative descent to *Langwies*, p. 434, or *Klosters*, p. 438). — The *Pischahorn* (9785′; 5 hrs.; guide 13 fr.) is ascended without difficulty viâ *Tschuggen* (see p. 438).

The railway to (1½ M.) Davos-Platz turns towards the canalized Landwasser and follows its right bank for about 1¼ M.

Davos-Platz. — **Hotels.** *CURHAUS DAVOS, 250 beds, R. 3-20, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-26 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL & BELVEDERE (English visitors), with a large terrace ('Solarium'), 200 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 12½-20 fr.; *HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE (English), 70 beds, R. 3½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-14 fr.; *HÔT. VICTORIA (English), 60 beds, R. 3½-6, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-17 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BUOL (English), 70 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8-13 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. KAISERHOF, at the S. end of the village, 35 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. STRELA, 60 beds at 2-3½, D. 3, pens. 6½-8½ fr.; HÔT. CHRISTIANA, 30 beds, pens. 7½-15 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. ROSE, 30 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; *EDEN HOTEL, 40 beds, pens. 7½-12 fr.; *HÔT. SPLENDIDE, 50 beds, pens. 9-16 fr.; *HÔT. RHÆTIA, 80 beds at 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7½-13 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. EISENLOHR, 53 beds, pens. 7½-15 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. NATIONAL, 60 beds at 2½-6, pens. 8½-14 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. FREI, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8-13 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. BELLAVISTA, R. 2½-6, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 8-12½ fr.; HÔT.-PENS. POST, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; DAVOSER HOF, near the station, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. 7½-8 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. BAHNHOF, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2-2½, pens. 6½-7½ fr.; RATHAUS, R. 2-4, pens. 7-10 fr.; HÔT. CENTRAL, R. 2½-5, D. 3-3½, S. 2½-3, pens. 8-12 fr.

Pensions. PENSION COLLINA, 7½-10 fr.; PENS. BEAU-SITE, 7-14 fr.; PENS. PRADER, 6½-12 fr.; VILLA SANA *(Pastor Kobelt)*, 7-11 fr.; PENS. VON THUEMMLER, 7-11 fr.; PENS. FISCHER, 6-10 fr.; PENS. HOFSCHULTE, 5-8½ fr.; PENS. BARZ, from 6½ fr.; CHALET RIEDEL, from 6 fr.; VILLA SOPHIA, 6½-11½ fr.; PENS. NOUWEN VAN DER MEER, 6-8½ fr.; VILLA FÜRSTENAU, 5-8 fr.; WETZEL, 7-10½ fr.; PENS. TANZBÜHL, 5-7 fr.; PENS. EMMA (for ladies), 6½-10½ fr.; VILLA FREITAG; QUISISANA; VILLA DAHEIM, 6-8 fr.; PENS. AICHER, 5½-8 fr.; BETHANIEN (for ladies), 6½-9½ fr.; PENS.

Luginbühl, 7½-11 fr.; Damenheim Horlauben; Pens. Heiss, 5½-8 fr.; Pens. Branger-Jost, Lasch, Renz, etc.

Sanatoria. *Dr. Turban's Sanatorium, at the S.W. end of the village, on an elevated site, 110 beds, R. 2-10, S. room with balcony from 4½ fr., board and medical attendance 13 fr.; *Sanatorium Schatzalp, see p. 443; Sanatorium Schweizerhof, with garden, 110 beds, pens. 11-17 fr.; Sanatorium du Midi, R. 2-7, board incl. medical attendance 11-16 fr.; Sanatorium Davos-Platz, 80 beds at 2-7, pens. incl. medical att. 13-18 fr.; Homeopathic Sanatorium Davos, pens. from 11 fr.; Sanatorium Villas Oberhof, 28 beds, pens. 13-22 fr.; Alexanderhaus, pens. 7½-13 fr.; St. Joseph's Haus, pens. from 6 fr. — The large Queen Alexandra Sanatorium, for British patients of straitened means, at the W. end of Davos-Platz, on the Grüne Alp, about 300′ above the level of the valley, is to be opened in Oct., 1909. — *Fridericianum* (Dr. Mühlhäuser), a school for delicate boys, and *Frau Steinbeck's School* for girls.

Restaurants at the hotels *Kurhaus, Davoser Hof, Post, Rathaus*, etc. (see p. 441); *Franziskaner; Eberlbräu; Branger; Steinhof; Casparis* (also confectioner). — *Temperance Hall.*

Concerts in the promenade daily 11.15-12.30; symphony concerts in winter every Mon. at 4.30 or 8.15 (gratis for payers of the visitors' tax). — *Theatre* thrice weekly. — *Visitors' and Music Tax*, 25 c. daily; reduction for families making a long stay.

English Church *(St. Luke's)*; chaplain, *Rev. E. S. Wood, M.A.*; services at 11 a.m. & 5 p.m. — English Physicians, *Dr. W. R. Huggard; Dr. Florian Buol.* — Information at the *Verkehrs-Verein Davos.*

British Consul, *H. C. Wrinch.*

Carriages. One-horse, to Davos-Dorf 3, two-horse 5 fr.; to Wolfgang, Höhwald, and Clavadel 6 or 12, Spinabad 7 or 18, Flüela Hospice 14 or 26, Coire viâ Churwalden 38 or 70, Tarasp 38 or 70, Nauders 60 or 105, Landeck 80 or 150, Meran 130 or 240 fr. Driver's gratuity 10 per cent of the fare. — An Omnibus plies between Davos-Platz and Davos-Dorf every hour; 30 c., 100 tickets 20 fr.

Davos-Platz (5115′) is the capital of the district of *Davos* (10,000 inhab.), a lofty Alpine valley 8 M. long and ½ M. broad, which is said to have been occupied in the 13th cent. by German immigrants from the Valais, and which was one of the sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons until 1848. Davos-Platz, with picturesque houses scattered among the pastures, is a favourite health and sport resort in winter, and attracts visitors in summer also. It is sheltered by lofty mountains from the N. and E. winds, and the air is remarkably pure and dry. The mean annual temperature is 36° Fahr. (winter 21°, summer 51°). In winter the weather is generally calm, and the power of the sun is often so great that it is comfortable to sit in the open air even when the thermometer is below zero. Skating, tobogganing, curling, and ski-ing are actively pursued in winter, and an international skating competition is held in January on the rink opposite the Kurhaus (ca. 21,200 sq. yds. in area.) — The mountains enclosing the Davos Valley are the Schiahorn (p. 443) and its foot-hills on the W., and the Jakobshorn, Jatzhorn, Tälihorn, and Seehorn (overtopped by the Hörnli) on the E. At the head (S.) of the valley rises the slender Tinzenhorn, with the Piz Michel to the W. of it. — The former council-room, on the second floor of the handsome old *Rathaus* (1564, now a hotel; see p. 441), with its fine carving and

stained glass windows, contains old weapons and flags. — *John Addington Symonds* (1840-93) lived for many years at Davos, and wrote most of his books here.

Excursions. The ***Schatzalp** (6150′) is ascended by an electric wire-rope railway from the Kur-Promenade in 10 min. (1 fr., descent 70 c., there and back 1½ fr., Sun. 1 fr.; luggage up to 88 lbs. 40 c., toboggan 10 c.). The cars ply every ¼-½ hr. from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. The line is nearly ½ M. long and the maximum gradient is 47 : 100. At the upper station is a restaurant, and near by is the large **Sanatorium Schatzalp* (120 beds, R. 2-8, south room from 3½, with balcony from 5½, board and medical attendance 13 fr.), in a sheltered situation, with extensive grounds and a fine view. The Schatzalp may also be ascended in 1 hr. by pleasant forest-paths or by road through the *Rütiwald* (excellent for tobogganing in winter). About 20 min. farther up is the *Strela Alp* (6495′; to the Strela Pass and the Schiahorn, see below; way-marks incomplete; guide advisable). — To the *Gemsjäger*, passing Dr. Turban's Sanatorium, 1½ hr. Good survey of the valley, Davos Lake, and the surrounding mountains. — To the *Grüne Alp* (Alexandra Sanatorium, p. 442) and *Ischa Alp*, each 1 hr. — *Flüela Waterfall*, near the Flüela road (p. 440), 1½ hr.; a board on a telegraph-post indicates the wood-path (r.) to (5 min.) the fall. — To *Frauenkirch* (p. 444), ¾ hr.; baths of *Clavadel* (p. 444), ¾ hr.

Ascents (guides, J. and Chr. Engi, Chr. Clavadetscher, Georg Valär, Joh. Kaufmann, and Joh. Bandlin of Davos-Platz; Hans Kasper of Davos-Dorf). — ***Schiahorn** (8900′), 3-3½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), easy and repaying. From the *Schatzalp* (see above) we pass over the *Strela Alp* (path marked in red) to the (1½ hr.) *Strela Pass* (7800′; see p. 434), whence a good zigzag path leads to the right to (1 hr.) the summit. Fine view of the Davos, Sertig, and Dischma valleys, the Silvretta, Adula, and Bernina groups, the Rhætikon, and the Albula group. — **Alteingrat** (7810′), viâ *Glaris*, 4½ hrs., not difficult (guide 11 fr.); easily ascended from Wiesen also, viâ the *Alvaschein Alp* (see p. 445). Splendid view. — ***Schwarzhorn** (10,335′), from the Flüela Pass in 3 hrs. (15 fr.), see p. 440. — **Piz Grialetsch** (10,270′; 3½ hrs.; 17 fr.), from the *Dürrboden* (see below) viâ the *Scaletta Pass*, and the *Kleine Scaletta* and *Vallorgia Glaciers*, not difficult (more difficult by the *Grosse Scaletta Glacier*, guide 26 fr.). — **Piz Vadret** (10,565′), by the Scaletta Pass in 6 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition for experts. — **Hoch-Ducan** (10,060′), from (2½ hrs.) *Sertig-Dörfli* (p. 444) in 4½-5 hrs. (25 fr.), difficult and fatiguing. — **Kühalphorn** (10,108′; 4 hrs.; 17 fr.), from Sertig-Dörfli by the *Kühalp Glacier*, not difficult.

From Davos to *Langwies* by the *Strela Pass* (4 hrs.; guide, 13 fr., not essential), see p. 434; to Arosa by the *Furkahöhe* (6 hrs.; 18 fr.), see p. 435.

From Davos to Zuoz over the Scaletta Pass, 9½-10 hrs., attractive (direct route from Davos to the Upper Engadine; good bridle-path, practicable for small carriages as far as Dürrboden; thence by marked path; guide, 25 fr., not essential). From Davos-Platz we follow the road past the *Waldhaus*, turn to the left into the *Dischma Valley*, and reach (3½ hrs.) the *Dürrboden* (6598′; rustic inn). Fine view of the *Scaletta Glacier*. To the left rises the *Schwarzhorn* (10,335′), ascended hence in 4 hrs. (better from the *Flüela Pass*, p. 440). The path, finally steep, ascends in 2 hrs. more to the **Scaletta Pass** (8590′), between the *Kühalphorn* (10,108′) and the *Scalettahorn* (10,065′). A ruined hut at the top. View limited. Descent (way-marks incomplete) steep at places, but enlivened by waterfalls and views of the ice-clad lateral valleys, to the *Alp Fontauna* (7210′; see p. 444), and through the *Val Sulsanna* to (2 hrs.) *Sulsanna* (poor inn) and (½ hr.) *Capella*, in the Inn Valley, 3½ M. from *Zuoz* (p. 499).

Over the Sertig Pass to Bergün (8½ hrs.) or Scanfs (9 hrs.), an

attractive route, esp. in conjunction with the Fuorcla d'Eschia, and preferable to the Scaletta Pass (road as far as Sertig-Dörfli; diligence to Clavadel thrice daily in 40 min.; guide to Bergün, 22 fr., not necessary for experts with special map). The road diverges to the left from the Frauenkirch road, 1 M. to the S. of Davos-Platz, crosses the Landwasser, and ascends the pretty, wooded *Sertig Valley* to (2 M.) **Clavadel** (5460′; **Sanatorium Clavadel*, 60 beds, R. 2-9, pens. 11-20 fr.; **Kurhaus Clavadel*, pens. 6½-9½ fr.; *Pens. Villa Bellevue*, English, 6-10 fr.), a health-resort with sulphureous springs. Thence past many scattered farms to (4 M.) *Sertig-Dörfli* (6102′; *Kurhaus Sertig, in summer only, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; guide, Chr. Jost), with the church of the valley. Above the village, 'Hinter den Ecken', the valley divides into the *Ducan-Tal* to the right, from which a fatiguing route crosses the *Ducan Pass* (8763′) to Filisur, and the *Kühalp-Tal* to the left, through which our path now ascends. At the head of the valley, where the path is temporarily lost (1¼ hr.), we cross the stream to the right and ascend to the S.W. over turf and scree to the (1¼ hr.) **Sertig Pass** (9062′). Fine view of the Porchahella Glacier and Piz Kesch (see below) to the S. We now descend to the right past the *Raveisch Lakes*, where a bridle-path begins, and through the *Val Tuors* to the chalets of *Chaclavuot* (6106′), whence a road leads to (3 hrs.) *Bergün* (p. 474); or we may descend from the pass to the S. through the *Val Sertig* and *Val Fontauna* to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Fontauna* (p. 443) and to (2½ hrs.) *Scanfs* (p. 499). — Experts will find it much more interesting to ascend to the S. from the Val Sertig through the *Val del Tschüvel (Val Porchabella)* to the (1¾ hr. from the Sertig Pass) *Kesch Club Hut* (8630′; inn in summer), finely situated between the arms of the Porchahella Glacier. A grand route crosses this glacier and the *Fuorcla d'Eschia* (9868′) to (5 hrs.) *Zuoz* (p. 499). The *Piz Kesch (11,228′) may be ascended from the Kesch Hut in 3 hrs. by adepts (guide 18, from Davos 36 fr.). Comp. pp. 474, 499.

From Davos-Platz to Filisur.

12 M. Rhætian Railway (opened in 1909) in 50 min. (fares 5 fr. 94, 4 fr., 2 fr.; there and back 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 35, 3 fr. 20 c.).

The railway crosses the *Landwasser* and descends the left side of the valley, studded with houses and chalets. In front rises the tooth-like *Tinzenhorn* (p. 473). Below the mouth of the *Sertigbach* (see above) we recross to the right bank. 2 M. **Frauenkirch** (5060′; *Post*, pens. 6-7 fr.), with a picturesquely situated little church, protected from avalanches by a bulwark. — The valley contracts. We again cross the Landwasser near *Spinabad* (4816′), a sulphur-bath (*Kurhaus, open in summer only, 60 beds at 2-2½, pens. 6-7 fr.), prettily situated amidst pines. — 3¾ M. **Glaris** (4780′; *Post*), scattered on the pastures of the right bank. We follow the left bank, threading two short tunnels, to (6 M.) *Schmelzboden-Monstein* (4362′; inn), a deserted lead-foundry. To the right rise the steep, stony, and pine-clad slopes of the *Züge*. A road to the left leads to (1½ M.) *Monstein* (5250′; *Kurhaus, no invalids received, pens. 5½-6½ fr.).

Below the Schmelzboden the valley contracts to a wild gorge. The construction of the railway here encountered serious difficulties (as far as Wiesen there are seven tunnels with a total length of 3350 yds. and two vaulted viaducts of 72 and 49 yds.). — 9 M. *Wiesen*

(3937′), 1¼ M. below the village of **Wiesen,** Rom. *Tein* (4770′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 60 beds at 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr.), on the sunny slope high above the Landwasser, a health-resort frequented in summer and winter, sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds. To the S., beyond the Landwasser gorge, on the green slopes of the *Stulsergrat* (8790′), lies *Jenisberg*. Farther off are the huge *Tinzenhorn* (10,430′) and the *Piz Michēl* (10,375′).

Excursions. By *Süsswinkel* to the upper *Brückentobel* and the *Mühlentobel*, with waterfalls (20 min.).— By the old Zügen road, crossing the gorges of the Brücken-Tobel and Sägen-Tobel, to the (¾ hr.) **Bärentritt* (4160′), a projecting platform 256′ above the Landwasser, with a splendid view of the wild valley and the *Sägetobel Fall* (105′ in height); thence to the *Schmelzboden* (p. 444).— The *Wiesener Alp* (6310′; good forest-path, 1½ hr.) is a fine point of view; better still the **Sandhubel* (9080′), ascended from the Alp in 2½ hrs. (bridle-track; comp. p. 435).— *Alteingrat* (7810′; 3½-4 hrs.), see p. 443.

From Wiesen to Bad Alvaneu, 5½ M., carriage-road, repaying for pedestrians (fine views of the Albula valley, the Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel, and Piz Aela). The road crosses (1 M.) the precipitous *Tiefentobel* and leads viâ (2 M.) *Schmitten*, Rom. *Ferrera* (4150′; Adler), with its conspicuous church on a green hill, and the *Schmittner-Tobel* to the (1½ M.) village of *Alvaneu* (3887′), whence it descends in windings into the valley of the Albula, to (1½ M.) Bad Alvaneu (p. 473).

Beyond the station of Wiesen the railway crosses the deep gorge of the Landwasser by an imposing *Viaduct 221 yards in length and 288′ above the river, with seven arches, the central one of which has 60 yds. in span. It then proceeds high above the Landwasser, passing through five tunnels and over two viaducts (the larger 153 yds. in length and 75′ high), finally by a large curve above the Albula railway, to (12 M.) *Filisur* (p. 474).

94. From Coire to Tiefenkastel viâ Churwalden.

18 M. Diligence twice daily in 4¾ hrs. (7 fr. 25 c., in winter 4 fr. 35 c.); also in summer twice daily to Lenzerheide in 3 hrs. 10 min. (4 fr. 55 c.) and once daily from Lenzerheide to Tiefenkastel in 1¼ hr. (2 fr. 70 c.).— Carriage from Coire to Churwalden with one horse 12, with two horses 20 fr.; to Parpan 15 or 30, Lenzerheide 20 or 35, Tiefenkastel 25 or 40 fr. Electric railway projected.— Walkers may with advantage go by the Passugg route (3½ hrs. to Churwalden; comp. p. 433).

Coire (1925′), see p. 430. The road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings (short-cuts), with views of the town, Rhine Valley, and Calanda. To the E. opens the *Schanfigg* (p. 434), watered by the Plessur. A finger-post 1½ M. from Coire indicates the route to the left to Passugg (p. 433), the Kurhaus of which is conspicuous on the opposite slope. The Churwalden road ascends the valley of the *Rabiosa*, passing the diligence-station of (2½ M.) *Kreuz* (3599′), to (4 M.) *Malix* (3800′), with a mineral spring. Farther on we pass the ruin of *Strassberg* (on the left) and the hamlet of (5 M.) *Egga*.

6½ M. **Churwalden.** — **Hotels.** *Kurhaus Krone, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Rabiosa, at the upper end of the village, open May 15th-Oct. 1st, 96 beds, R. 2-7, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mettier, 70 beds, pens. 6½-7½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. zur Post, June 1st-Oct. 31st, 45 beds, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lindenhof, pens. from 7½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rothorn, pens. 6-7 fr.; Pens. Schweizerhaus, Pens. Weisskreuz, both near the post-office; Pens. Dr. Hemmi. — *Waldhôtel Pradaschier (4455′), 1 M. above the convent, in a sunny situation, 50 beds, pens. 6-7 fr. — *Restaurant Löwenhof.*

Churwalden (4068′; pop. 620), visited as a health-resort, extends for nearly a mile up the sunny and grassy valley through which flows the Rabiosa. At the lower end is the hamlet of *Kloster*, named from the remains of a Præmonstratensian convent (perhaps founded in the 9th cent.). The castellated house of the abbots is now occupied by the Roman Catholic priest. The church contains two late-Gothic carved altars, one, in the nave (used by the Prot.), dating from 1511, the other (freely restored), in the choir (used by the Rom. Cath.), from 1477. The *Rathaus* and the *Post Office* are situated in the hamlet of *Witi*. The neighbouring wooded slopes offer pleasant walks, well-provided with guide-posts and benches.

To the **Churer Joch** (6685′), 2¾ hrs. Starting from below the post-office, we go to the E., crossing the Rabiosa; ¾ hr. *Jakobshaus;* 12 min. hend sharply to the right; at (40 min.) *Capetsch* we turn sharply to the left. In 50 min. more we reach the *Joch Alp* (6636′), two stone chalets lying between the rocky *Gürgaletsch* (8017′) and the (10 min.) Joch (6685′), whence we obtain a beautiful view of the Steinbach gorge, the Schanfigg, Coire, and the Rhine Valley. — The ***Stätzer Horn** (8460′; 3 hrs.; guide needless), a favourite point of view, the highest peak of the range between the valley of Churwalden and the Domleschg (see p. 448), is ascended from Churwalden in 3½-4 hrs. Starting at the guide-post on the left bank of the Rabiosa below the Kurhaus Krone, we ascend to the right, skirting the wood. ¾ hr. *Schindelboden;* ¾ hr. *Kreuzrain.* At (½ hr.) the *Stätzer-Alphütte* (6005′), 2 hrs. below the top, we join the path from Parpan (see below). Magnificent view (panorama by *A. Heim*). Rich flora. The descent on the Domleschg side cannot be mistaken, though the last part is fatiguing: by the Alps of *Raschil* and *Schall* to the chalets of *Almens*, and then to the left to *Scharans* and Thusis in the Rhine Valley (4 hrs. in all).

Crossing the Rabiosa below the Kurhaus Krone, the road ascends more rapidly, and recrosses to the left bank by the *Camiezer Brücke*. The footpath (1 hr.) is preferable; from the bridge at Churwalden it ascends the left bank of the Rabiosa, then leads up the Stätzer Bach, through wood, and finally crosses the stream.

8½ M. **Parpān** (4955′; ***Hôtel & Kurhaus Post*, 70 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; ***Hôt. Stätzerhorn*, R. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.), a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The ancestral mansion of the Buols dates from the end of the 16th century.

The *Stätzer Horn* (see above; 3-3½ hrs.) is ascended from Parpan by the S.A.C.'s bridle-path, which diverges to the right from the road (guide-post), ¼ hr. above the hotel, before the pass is reached. Beyond the hamlet of *Sartons* (5445′) we ascend by the mountain-path to the left, not by the cart-road to the right. In 1 hr. we reach the *Stätzer-Alphütte* (see above). Another path, rather steep, ascends hither direct from the N. end of Parpan in 1 hr., on the right bank of the stream.

From Parpan to *Arosa*, 4½-5 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), see p. 436.

At the top of the pass (5090′) we obtain a fine view of the Oberhalbstein Mts.; to the right is the Piz Curvèr, to the left the Lenzer Horn and the Piz Michēl. We descend viâ *Valbella* (Pens. Valbella, 5-6 fr.) and *Canols*, past several tarns, to the diligence-station of ($9^3/_4$ M.) *Lenzerheidsee* (4953′); in the *Heidsee* (4880′), embosomed in pines, is an islet with a chalet. We then traverse the wooded *Lenzer Heide*, Rom. *Planüra*, to *Lai* (Post, pens. 4-5 fr.), and reach the diligence-station of—

$11^1/_4$ M. **Lenzerheide** (4845′; **Kurhaus Lenzerheide*, 150 beds, R. 3-8, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, S. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, pens. 9-15 fr.; **Hôt. Schweizerhof*, 60 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lenzerhorn*, pens. 6-8 fr.), a health-resort, frequented in winter also by lovers of sport. Lodgings in several chalets.

Ascents. The **Aroser Rothorn** (9790′; 4 hrs.; guide 20, to Arosa 25 fr.), a splendid point of view, is ascended hence by a yellow-marked path (laborious; comp. p. 435).—The **Lenzer Horn** (9550′; 4 hrs.; guide 16 fr.) is also trying; the path (also yellow-marked) diverges to the right from the Rothorn route beyond the Lenzer Alp.—The *Stätzer Horn* (8460′; $3^1/_2$ hrs.), see p. 446; red marks as far as the Parpan path. A beautiful view may be enjoyed also from the *Crap la Pala* (7060′), the southernmost spur of the Stätzerhorn ($2^1/_2$ hrs. from the Kurhaus Lenzerheide).—A road leads to the S.W. from Lenzerheide viâ (50 min.) *Zorten* (4015′) to (40 min.) the *Solis Bridge* (p. 473). An attractive bridle-path (the *Old Schyn Route* proper), recently improved, leads on the right bank of the Albula (fine views) from Zorten to (2 hrs.) *Sils* (p. 473).

$14^1/_2$ M. **Lenz**, Rom. *Lansch* (4330′; *Krone* or *Post*), an important military point before the Splügen road was made.

On the road to Wiesen (p. 445), which diverges here to the left (no public conveyance), $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.E., is the village of **Brienz** (3808′), the church of which (rebuilt after a fire in 1874) contains a beautiful triptych by a Tyrolese master (ca. 1519).—The road proceeds below the ruined castle of *Belfort*, viâ the village of *Alvaneu* and *Schmitten* to (8 M.) *Wiesen* (p. 445).

Our road descends in numerous windings (short-cuts), overlooking the Oberhalbstein, with the Heinzenberg to the W., beyond the Schyn Pass. On a height in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein; beyond the Schyn Pass lies Stürvis; and far below is Tiefenkastel. Near the farm of ($15^3/_4$ M.) *Vazerol* (3706′), to the right, below the road, is a small monument on the spot where the Three Leagues took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 429).—$17^1/_2$ M. *Tiefenkastel* (station, 2910′); then—

18 M. *Tiefenkastel* (post-office, 2790′; p. 473).

95. From Coire to Thusis.

17 M. Rhætian Railway in $1\text{-}1^1/_4$ hr.; fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 5 c.

Coire (1925′), see p. 430. The line crosses the *Plessur* and approaches the *Rhine* near ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Felsberg;* the village lies on the left bank, at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 433), and is menaced with destruction, part of the rock above it having fallen in 1843.

$3^3/_4$ M. *Ems* (1915′; Railway Inn), a large village with an old church and a chapel, on two moraine hills.

Roads lead from Ems and Rothenbrunnen (see below) to (3 hrs.) **Feldis** (4830′; *Pens. Belvedere*, 4-7 fr.; *Pens. Wildenstein*, from $3^1/_2$ fr.), a high-lying village commanding fine views of the Vorder-Rhein Valley, Bündner Oberland, the Domleschg, etc. The *Dreibündenstein* (7139′; easy and attractive) is ascended hence in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. viâ the *Feldiser Alp* (comp. p. 433).

From ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Reichenau-Tamins* (1995′; Buffet; Hôt. Bahnhof) an iron bridge crosses the Rhine to **Reichenau** (1995′; *Adler*, R. $2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$ fr.; carriages for hire), a hamlet at the union of the *Vorder-Rhein* and the impetuous *Hinter-Rhein*. The old *Château* of the Bishops of Coire now belongs to Dr. Alfred von Planta. Best view of the meeting of the rivers from a pavilion in Dr. von Planta's garden (open to visitors), adjoining the Adler. To the W. towers the snowy Brigelser Horn (p. 455).

Travellers making a short stay at Reichenau should ascend the **Church Hill of Tamins* (p. 451; 20 min. from the rail. station). — From Reichenau to *Ilanz*, see R. 96; over the *Kunkels Pass* to ($6^1/_2$ hrs.) *Vättis*, see p. 87.

The railway crosses the *Hinter-Rhein* above its junction with the *Vorder-Rhein*, then ascends, describing a wide bend round a rocky knoll, and turns to the S. through a deep cutting. — $8^1/_2$ M. **Bonaduz** (2160′; *Hôt.-Pens. Post; Hôt. Oberalp*), a large village (893 inhab.), rebuilt after the fire of July 1908. To the S. in the background tower Piz Beverin and Piz Curvèr; to the N.W. the Vorab.

A road runs hence to the W. through the deep and narrow *Versamer Tobel*, crossing the *Rabiosa* as it emerges from the *Safien-Tal* (iron bridge 90 yds. long and 330′ above the stream), to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Versam* (p. 452), whence it goes on viâ *Carrera*, *Valendas*, and *Kästris* to (13 M.) *Ilanz* (p. 453).

The train continues to ascend the broad valley of the Hinter-Rhein, the W. side of which is called *Heinzenberg* (Rom. *Montagna*), the E. side *Domleschg* (Rom. *Domliaschga*, or *Tomiliasca*). Both are remarkably fertile. The Rhine formerly occupied nearly the whole valley, but is now confined between large embankments. The castles which peep down from the rocky hills have for the most part been in ruins since the 15th cent. (comp. p. 429).

10 M. **Rhäzüns** (2125′), with an old château of the Vieli family, on a rock rising from the Rhine. Adjacent, to the left, is the *Chapel of St. George*, with mediæval frescoes. Farther on, both train and road run high above the broad gravelly bed of the river, on the right bank of which is the scanty ruin of *Nieder-Juvalta*. From (12 M.) **Rothenbrunnen** a bridge crosses the Rhine to ($^3/_4$ M.) *Bad Rothenbrunnen* (*Kurhaus, open in summer only, 130 beds, pens. 8-10 fr.), with springs containing iron, iodine, and phosphorus, and specially adapted for children's ailments, situated at the foot of steep rocks (to Feldis, see above); high up, to the right, is the ruin of *Ober-Juvalta*. Farther on, on rocky hills, are the château of *Ortenstein* (restored) and the church of *St. Lorenz*, picturesquely situated; then, near *Paspels*, are the ruins of *Alt-Sins* and *Neu-*

Sins and the château of *Canova*. — From (14½ M.) **Rodels-Realta** a bridge crosses the Rhine to the villages of *Rodels* and *Fürstenau* on the right bank; above Rodels is the château of *Rietberg*. — The line now threads a boggy district covered with brushwood; to the right, on the road, is the large cantonal *Reformatory*. Near (15½ M.) **Catzis** (2168′; *Kreuz*) a beautiful landscape is disclosed: to the S. rises the snowy Piz Curvèr; beyond it, to the left, is the Schyn Pass, with the Tinzenhorn in the background; to the N. the Ringelspitz and the Trinserhorn or Piz Dolf. To the right is a nunnery, to the left, near the Rhine, the venerable chapel of *St. Martin*. On the opposite bank appears the village of *Scharans*, beautifully situated below the mouth of the *Albula*, on the left bank of which is the picturesque château of *Baldenstein* (p. 450), near Sils.

From Catzis diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs., viâ *Tartar* and (3½ M.) **Sarn** (3845′; **Hôt.-Pens. Heinzenberg*, pens. from 5 fr.), pleasantly situated among sunny meadows, to (5 M.) *Prätz* (3890′; inn), on the slope of the *Heinzenberg*, the highest point of which, the *Prätzer Höhe* (6965′), is easily ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs., with guide. Splendid view.

Near Thusis, above the pleasant village of *Masein*, stands the château of *Nieder-Tagstein*. To the left are the ruin of *Ehrenfels* and the wooded rock of *Hohen-Rhätien*. About ⅔ M. to the N. of Thusis is a large chemical factory, which receives its water-power by a conduit 1¼ M. in length from the Via Mala near Rongellen.

17 M. **Thusis.** — *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½-2 fr. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Via Mala, at the upper end of the town, with garden, 130 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-13 fr.; *Post Hotel, near the station, 85 beds, R. 2½-4½, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr.; *Rhætia, R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. Splügen, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8 fr.; Hôt. Albula, opposite the station, pens. 6-7 fr.; Gemsli, R. 1½-3, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr., very fair; Hôt. Bayrischer Hof, near the station, R. 2-2½, pens. 5-7½ fr.; Adler; Pens. Villa Walser (2625′), well situated 1 M. from the station, pens. 4½-6 fr. — Fine view from the summer-restaurant on the *Rosenbühel* (to the right of the entrance to the Via Mala). — Carriage with one horse to the third bridge of the Via Mala and back, 2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 8, with two horses 12 fr.; to Flerden or Sarn 10 fr.; to Andeer 13½, 16½, or 24½ fr.; to Splügen 27½ or 50 fr.; to Schyn (Solis Bridge) 7, 9, or 14 fr. (fees extra). — *English Church Service* in the Swiss Church.

Thusis (2369′, station 2296′; pop. 1300), Rom. *Tusaun*, beautifully situated at the foot of the Heinzenberg, and at the junction of the Splügen and Schyn roads, is frequented as a health-resort and as a 'transition station' from and to Davos and the Engadine. The church dates from 1506. Just above the village the turbid *Nolla* falls into the Rhine, the valley of which seems as if terminated here by lofty mountains. A rock on the opposite bank of the Rhine is crowned with the ruined castle of *Hohen-Rhätien* or *Hoch-Realta* (*Hoch-Ryalt*; 3115′), mentioned in the 11th cent., but in ruins since the 15th. On the N. side of the rock is the dilapidated *Church of St. John*, the oldest Christian church in the valley.

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS (guide, *Daniel Pappa*). To the (5 min.) *Rosenbühel* (see p. 449); to the *Belvedere* (20 min.), returning by the *Bovel* wood (1/4 hr.). — To the **Via Mala* as far as the (1 1/4 hr.) second bridge (see p. 463); between the first and second bridge at a small restaurant a path with 257 steps descends into the gorge (adm. 60 c.), where an open gallery, 120 yds. in length, is carried along the river, affording fine views of the massive cliffs. — To the first weir in the *Nolla Valley* (road on the left bank of the Nolla; 1 M.). — To the (1 hr.) *Crapteig* (view), to the right above the Via Mala. — To *Hohen-Rhätien* (p. 449), with picturesque views of the Via Mala, etc., a zigzag path ascends beyond the Rhine bridge in 40 min.; the descent may be made through wood, past the ruin of *Ehrenfels*, to *Sils* (see below). — Through the *Schlosswald* to the *Taubenstein* and (1/2 hr.) the château of *Tagstein* (see p. 449). — Past (3/4 hr.) *Rongellen* (p. 463), with guide, to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Maiensäss Aclasut* (4095′), situated high above the second bridge in the Via Mala. — Viâ *Dalaus* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Flerden* (4180′; plain inn), returning viâ *Portein* or *Urmein* (p. 452). — To the *Prätzer Höhe* (6965′) on the Heinzenberg, 4 1/2 hrs., with guide (14 fr.), by *Masein*, *Portein*, and *Sarn* (p. 449), easy and interesting. — *Stätzer Horn* (8460′), 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 446; guide 20 fr.). — By the *Glas Pass* to the *Saflen-Tal* (4 hrs. to Platz, guide 14 fr.), see p. 452.

The **Schyn Road*, though now superseded by the Albula Railway (p. 472), amply repays a visit either on foot (to the Solis Bridge, 2 hrs.) or by carriage (see p. 449), not only by its picturesque scenery but also by the views it affords of the bold engineering of the railway. Turning to the left immediately beyond the bridge over the Nolla, the road crosses the Rhine at the foot of Hohen-Rhätien, passes the ruin of *Ehrenfels* on the right, and then, beyond (1 1/4 M.) *Sils* (Post, unpretending), the little château of *Baldenstein* (p. 449), on the left. It next enters the valley of the *Albula*, to the right, and ascends on its left bank to (1 M.) *Campi* (*Campo Bello*, ruin of the ancestral seat of the Campell family; Ulrich Campell was a Rhætian reformer and historian; ca. 1520-82), and the farm of (1 1/4 M.) *Runplanas*. Pretty view of the church of Solis. Then through the forest of *Versasca* and through the *Pass Mal*, which begins here, by galleries of masonry, cuttings, and tunnels, to the (1 1/2 M.) *Inn Zum Passmal* (2820′). About 5 min. farther on, at the *Restaurant Calabrien*, a narrow road diverges to the right for *Mutten* (p. 473). The bridge across the *Muttner Tobel* (p. 473) affords a fine view of the gorge. We next pass the Inn Zum Schynpass and reach (1 1/4 M.) the railway-station of *Solis* (Railway Hotel; see p. 473). The road crosses the Albula gorge by the **Solis Bridge* (2775′), 250′ above the river, commanding a view of the imposing railway viaduct to the left. We may return from Solis by train, or follow the road farther viâ *Alvaschein* (Augustin) to (3 3/4 M.) *Tiefenkastel* (p. 473). — Road from the Solis Bridge or bridle-path from Sils to *Zorten* by the **Old Schyn* on the right bank of the Albula, see p. 445.

Albula Railway from Thusis to *St. Moritz* in the Upper Engadine, see R. 101. — From Thusis to *Chiavenna* over the *Splügen*, see R. 98; to *Bellinzona* over the *San Bernardino*, R. 99.

96. From Coire to Göschenen through the Vorder-Rhein Valley and over the Oberalp Pass.

60 M. From Coire to *Ilanz*, 18 M., RHÆTIAN RAILWAY in 1-1 1/4 hr. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 20 c.); from Ilanz to *Göschenen*, 42 M., DILIGENCE twice daily in summer in 10 hrs. (17 fr., coupé 20 fr. 40 c.). One-horse carriage from Ilanz to Disentis 25, two-horse 50 fr.; Oberalp 50 and 90, Andermatt 60 and 100, Göschenen 70 and 120 fr.

Elm
Büzistock
Kärpf
Thierbodenhorn
Hahnenstock
Wichlenmatt
Richetli-Pass
Erbserstock
Leiterberg
Mäftlenstock
Hausstock
Ruch-Wichlenberg
Kalkhorn
Rinkenkopf
Rotstock
Crap Ner
Crap Tgietschen
Crap Surscheins
Culm
Fernata
Andest
Waltensburg
Brigels
Danis
Tavanasa
Maierhof
Canterain
St. Martin
Wasmen
Vorderalp
Panix
Ladral
Sethen Berge
Ruiser Berge
Ladir
Ruschein
Schnaus
Nicolaus
Flond
Luvis
Neukirch
Platenga
Misanenga
Piz Mundaun
Morissen
Cumbels
Hitzecke
Auf d. Boden
Auf den Stöcken
Crap Masegn
Crap St. Gion
Alp von Sagens
Alp de Fallera
Alp Nag
Sagenser Furka
Sether Furka
Ranasker Furka
Fil Ranasca
Prau grass
Terschinas
A. la Muotta
Anpalas
Ruis
Vallata
Largera
Viver
Zarzaha
Miraniga
Cumanalias
Ligneida
St. Carlo
Frauenthor
St. Moritz
Pilasch
Sewis
Lugnez-Thal
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
English Miles

Calfeisen-Th.
Vättis
Ringelberg
Glaserhorn
Trinser Furka
Piz Sax
Piz Dolf
Tristelhorn (P.da Sterls)
Ringelspitz (P.Bargias)
Simel
Orgeln
Ramuzalp
Tschepp
P.Mirutta
Moorkopf
Crap Matts
Schafgrat
Flimser Stein
Lawoi Tobel
Kunkels
Taminser Calanda
Grossalp
Sessagit
Kunkels-P.
Muotta sura
Muotta sut
Vogelstein
Foppastein
Val Turnigel
Val Trimosa
Fidaz
Scheia
Flims
Trinser Mühle
Tamins
Trins
Waldhäuser
Cresta-See
Seeboden
Laax
Reichenau
Vogelsang
Digg
Bonaduz
Hüttas
Weihermühle
Rhäzüns
St. Paul
Feldis
Domleschg
Versam
Isla Cast.
Isla davains
Uletsch
Tuora
Salums
Planezzas
Las Foppas
Valendas
Carrera
Gugalun
Arezen
Versamer Tobel
Bonaduzer A.
Sculms
Mittler Hof
Rothenbrunnen
Tomils
Schlüchli
Arlertobel
Crest dil Cut
Balveins
Realta
La Cauma
Nollen
Tenna
Piz Riein
Tobel
Safier Thal
Prazer Höhe
Pratz
Paspels
Unterhorn
Innerberg
Campelalp
Alpetta
Heinzenberg
Rodels
P.Fess
P.Sanina
Campel
Fürstenau
Thusis
Chur
Rhein
Vorder Rhein
Hinter Rhein
0 1 2

From Coire to (5½ M.) *Reichenau-Tamins* (1995′), see p. 448.

From Reichenau to Waldhaus Flims, 8¼ M., diligence thrice daily in summer in 2¾ hrs. (3 fr. 45 c.; one-horse carriage 13, two-horse 25 fr.). The diligence starts from the rail. station (tickets at the post-office, opposite the Adler Hotel). The road ascends to the N. to (¾ M.) **Tamins** (2190′; *Krone,* pens. 5 fr.), with its church situated on a hill to the right (5 min.), where we obtain an admirable survey of the *Vorder-Rheintal* with the *Unterhorn* (9180′) and the *Piz Riein* (9030′). On the *Girsch* (2380′), 1 M. to the N., on the way to the *Kunkels Pass* (p. 81), are fine larch woods provided with seats. — Near (3 M.) **Trins** (2920′: *Zum Ringel Inn,* good wine) rises the picturesque ruined castle of *Hohen-Trins.* At *Digg,* ½ M. farther on, the road suddenly turns to the N. (fine retrospect), passes through a cutting *(Porclas),* and at the base of the precipitous *Flimser Stein* (see below) sweeps round the *Seeboden,* a basin enclosed by wooded hills. Near (4½ M.) *Trinser-Mühle,* Rom. *Mulins* (2730′; inn), are several small waterfalls on the right. To the left, farther on, is the dark-green *Cresta Lake* (2790′), surrounded by pines.

7 M. **Flims,** Rom. *Flem* (3510′; pop. 790; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue,* R. 2½-4, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Vorab,* pens. 6-7 fr., both very fair; *Pens. Villa Rhaetia*), a village with several old mansions. The road leads through the valley of the *Flembach* to the (1 M.) **Hôt.-Pens. Segnes & Villa Erika* (75 beds, R. 2-8, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-15 fr.) and the adjacent **Kurhaus Adula,* well situated near the wood (30 beds, pens. 8-14 fr.). About ½ M. farther on is the diligence-station of (8¼ M.) **Waldhaus-Flims** (3770′; **Kuranstalt Waldhaus,* June 1st-Sept. 30th, with a large casino, hydropathic, and five 'dépendances', 320 beds, R. 4-15, D. 6, S. 4, pens. 12½-24 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof,* June 1st-Oct. 1st, 120 beds, R. 3-10, pens. 9-18 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Surselva,* 110 beds, R. 4-14, D. 5, S. 3, pens. 12½-25 fr.; **Flimserhof,* 50 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Hôt. des Alpes,* 50 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Post Hotel,* 45 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt. National,* 40 beds, pens. from 8 fr.), a favourite summer-resort, with beautiful pine and beech woods. To the S.W. a path descends to the (20 min.) *Cauma Lake* (3280′), embosomed in wood, with bath-house and pleasant swimming baths (temperature in summer 62°-71° Fahr.; bath ½ fr.).

Excursions (guides, Rich. Joos, Pankraz Koch, Sixtus Schmid, Martin Feltscher, Christ. Meiler). A picturesque walk may be taken from Flims to the (½ hr.) *Segnes Waterfall* and the (¾ hr.) *Runca Bridge.* — To the (20 min.) *Buchen* ('beeches') we proceed to the E. from the Hôtel Segnes, passing between the Waldhäuser, and then take the direction indicated by the finger-post. This walk may be extended to the Cresta Lake (see above). — To *Mutta* we follow the Laax road for 1¼ M. from the Waldhäuser and then ascend to the left through wood (finger-post: 1 hr.). We may return by the *Cauma Lake.* — **Flimser Stein** (*Crap da Flem:* 8665′), 3-4½ hrs. Guide to Alp Sura (not essential) 14 fr., to the arête (desirable) 17 fr., circuit of the Flimser Stein 22 fr. A road ascends gradually

by *Fidaz* (3900′), then through wood, round the S.E. angle of the mountain, to the (1¼ hr.) pastures of *Bargis* (5085′); here we ascend to the left by a good path to the hilly plateau of the (1¾ hr.) *Alp Sura* (6896′; milk and bread), ¼ hr. to the S. of which is a rock affording a good survey of the Bündner Oberland Mts. and the Tödi. In 1½-2 hrs. more we ascend to the arête and the summit, where we obtain a splendid view, especially towards the N., of the Ringelspitz and Piz Dolf. We may descend to the W. by *Segnes Sura* to the *Segnes Club Hut* (see below), and return to Flims by *Foppa* or *Muletg* (a round of 8-9 hrs.). — **Piz Segnes** (10,175′), from the (3½ hrs.) *Segnes Club Hut* on the *Alp Platta* (7120′) in 4½ hrs. (guide 30 fr.), toilsome but interesting (see p. 97). — **Vorab** (9925′; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.), over the *Bündnerbergfirn*, easy (comp. p. 97). Superb view, particularly of the neighbouring Tödi group; also of the Sernf-Tal and the Bernese Alps from the (20 min.) N. peak, the *Elmer Vorab* (9910′). — **Piz Grisch** (9490′; 6 hrs.; 16 fr.), viâ *Alp Nagiens*, not difficult. — **Trinser Horn** (*Piz Dolf*; 9935′), from the (3½ hrs.) *Segnes Hut* (see above) in 4 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), laborious. — **Ringelspitz** (10,665′; 9 hrs., guide 45 fr.), viâ *Fidaz* and *Lavadignas*, difficult, for experts only (p. 87).

High-road from Flims to *Ilanz*, see p. 453. — Over the *Segnes Pass* to *Elm* (8 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 98. The *Martinsloch* (p. 98) may be reached in 5½ hrs. from Flims (guide 16 fr.). — Over the *Trinser Furka* to *Vättis* (9-10 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), see p. 87.

The RAILWAY FROM REICHENAU TO ILANZ diverges to the right from the Albula line beyond the bridge over the *Hinter-Rhein*, crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* by an iron bridge (90 yds. long), and follows the latter river as far as Kästris through the deep ravine it has hollowed for itself across the great prehistoric *Flims Landslip*. Dabi-Tunnel (326 yds.). — 9 M. *Trins* (2010′), the station for the village of that name (p. 451), high above on the right (1¼ M. by road). The train threads the Ransun-Tunnel (462 yds.), passes to the right bank above the influx of the *Rabiosa*, and traverses another short tunnel. 12 M. *Versam-Safien* (2095′).

About 2 M. above the station (diligence 4 times daily in 40 min., 75 c.) lies **Versam** (2980′; *Hôt. Signina*, pens. 5-6 fr.), a charmingly situated village, with a fine view. — Through the **Safien-Tal**, watered by the *Rabiosa* (comp. Map, p. 450), a road leads hence to the S. (diligence daily in 2¾ hrs., 3 fr. 15 c.), viâ (5 M.) *Acla*, passing below the finely situated summer-resort of *Tenna-Safien* (5425′; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenblick, 60 beds, pens. 6-9 fr.), to *Neukirch* (4110′; Post, pens. 5-5½ fr.) and (10 M.) *Safien-Platz* (4345′; Rathaus, plain), with a fine fall of the *Carnusa* on the left. The road goes on over the large *Camana Alp* to (13¾ M.) *Thalkirch* (5545′); bridle-path thence to the (2½ hrs.) *Curtnätscher-Hof* (5907′) at the head of the valley, with a splendid waterfall. Then a steep ascent to the (2 hrs.) pass of the *Safierberg* or *Löchliberg* (8170′), from which the path descends by the *Stutzalp* to (1½ hr.) *Splügen* (p. 465). — To the E. of Safien-Platz an easy route (guide 10 fr.) crosses the *Heinzenberg* viâ the *Glas Pass* (6080′) and the villages of *Tschappina* and *Urmein* to (4 hrs.) *Thusis* (p. 449). Near the pass is the hamlet of *Glas* (Henne's Inn), whence *Piz Beverin* (9840′) may be ascended in 4 hrs., with guide (25 fr.). Comp. p. 463.

The railway follows the romantic gorge to (14 M.) *Valendas-Sagens* (2205′). To the left, above, lies the village of *Valendas* (2700′; Krone, plain); to the right is a new bridge crossing the Rhine to (1½ M.) *Sagens* (diligence twice daily to Laax, p. 453),

Cumbels
Peiden
Villa
Peidenbad
Duvin
Rumein
Pleif
Igels
Vattiz
Furth
Camuns
Vigens
Ober Kastels
Tersnaus
Lumbrein
St. Martin
Surrhin
Vrin
Cons
St. Giuseppe
Puzatsch
Val Miedra
Val gronda
P. Miezdi
P. Nadels
P. Tgietschen
Piz Grein
Piz de Vrin
P. Cavel
Pass Diesrut
Diesrut
P. Vial
P. Sunmuot
La Greina
P. de Canal
P. Güda
P. Terri
P. Coroi
P. Alpettas
Vernokpass
P. Scharboden
P. la Capialla
Fruthorn
Frunt
Zervreila
Zervreiler Hn.
Lampertsch A.
Plattenbg.
Piz Sorda
P. Casinell
Torrone di Nava
Furketlihorn
Brochenhörnli
Fanellahorn
Kanal A.
Rothorn
Fanellapass
Kirchalphorn
Hinterrhein
Bernhardinpass
Nufenen
Medels
Splügen
Splügenpass
Valser Horn
Valser Berg
Bärenhorn
Vals-Platz
Valle
Campo
Leis
Faltschonhorn
Piz Aul
Fuorcla de Patnaul
Schwarzhorn
Dachberg
Curaletsch
Curaletschhorn
Ampervreiler Horn
Fanella
Peiler Thal
Weissensteinhorn od. P. Tomül
Tomülpass
Tomül
Teischerhn.
Talkirch
Safien Platz
Bruschghorn
Piz Tuff
P. Tarantschun
Piz Beverin
Gelbhorn
Muotaulta
Bodenhorn
Alperschelli-Hn.
Weisshorn
Steilerhorn
Teurihorn
Stutzhorn
Kalkberg
Sufers
Tälihorn
Crap Grisch
Buccarischuna
Lunschania
Camana
Safier Berg (Lochliberg)
Schollengrat
Wenglispitze
Piz Seranastga
P. Regina
Piz Sez ner
Alp Cavel
Piz Calandari
Geograph Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer 1:150000
Engl. Miles

The line now emerges from the gorge, and ascends the open valley of *Gruob* to (16½ M.) *Kästris,* beyond which it crosses the *Glenner*.

18 M. **Ilānz.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. Oberalp & Post, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, peus. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. Bahnhof, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. Bellevue; Rheinkrone, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; Rhætia, R. 1-2, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt. Mundaun, R. 1⅓-3, D. 2 fr.; Lukmanier, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr., Krone, pens. 5 fr., both on the left bank. — One-horse carriage to Disentis 20 fr. and fee. — Guide, Caspar Lutz.

Ilanz (2345′; pop. 931), Rom. *Glion,* the 'first town on the Rhine', is mentioned in a charter of the 8th cent. and was the capital of the 'Gray League' (p. 429). The older part of the town, on the right bank of the Rhine, has narrow streets and old-fashioned houses. Ilanz is beautifully situated, overlooking the Rhine Valley to the W., with the Frisal Glacier and Piz Tumbif, and the broad Lugnetz Valley to the S. The views are still finer from the old *Church of St. Martin* (2570′), ¼ hr. to the S., on the left slope of the Lugnetz Valley, and from the chapel of the pretty village of *Luvis* (3280′), ½ hr. higher.

From Ilanz to Flims, 7 M., diligence in summer twice daily in 2 hrs. 10 min., 3 fr. 5 c.; one-horse carriage to Laax 6, two-horse 10 fr.; to Waldhaus Flims 10 and 20, Flims 12 and 25, Reichenau 20 and 40 fr. The road ascends on the left bank of the Rhine, with pretty views of the picturesque valley, the Piz Mundaun, Piz Aul, etc., viâ (1½ M.) *Schleuis* (2500′) to (4 M.) **Laax** (3324′; **Hôt.-Pens. Seehof,* close to the *Laaxer See,* with baths, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Pens. Villa Alpina,* 5½-7½ fr.; *Post*), a beautifully situated health-resort. Fine views from the *Belvedere,* 20 min. to the S., and from the *Fellerser Muota* (4107′), ¾ hr. to the W. — Skirting the deep gorge of the *Laaxer Tobel (Val Draus)* and traversing sequestered dales we next reach (6 M.) *Waldhaus Flims* and (7 M.) *Flims* (p. 451).

A superb prospect of the Grisons Oberland, and especially of the Tödi chain, rising to the N., just opposite, and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers, is commanded by the **Piz Mundaun** or *Piz Grond* (6780′), to the S.W. of Ilanz. The path (4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 10 fr.) leads by (¾ hr.) Luvis (see above), ascends on the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and mounts the pastures to the (1¾ hr.) Villa Buenos Aires (private property; no inn), near the chapel of *San Carlo,* affording a fine view, and thence by an easy path to the (1 hr.) top. Those bound for the Lugnetz Valley (see below) descend direct to *Villa* (p. 455; thence to the top 2½ hrs.), or by *Morissen* (4430′; Hôt. Piz Mundaun, R. 1½-2, peus. 5-6 fr., very fair) to (2 hrs.) *Cumbels* (p. 455; from Ilanz to Morissen 3 hrs., to the summit 2 hrs.; guide 4 fr.). — Or we may descend on the N.W. side to (1½ hr.) *Meierhof* (4270′; *Hôt. Piz Mundaun, pens. 5-6 fr.; Casanova, plain) in the German district of *Obersaxen,* and return by the road thence to (6 M.; diligence twice daily in 1½ hr.) Ilanz. — Those coming from Truns diverge from the road 3 M. below the village, by the telegraph-post No. 300, to the right, and ascend by a good path, at first through wood. Farther on we enjoy a superb view of the Rhine Valley and pass the ruin of *Saxenstein.* After 1½ hr., beyond the chapel of *Canterdun,* by a crucifix, we descend into the ravine to the left and reascend to (¾ hr.) *Meierhof* (see above). Then up via *Platenga* and *Neukirch* to the top of the Piz Mundaun in 2½ hrs. more.

The **Lugnetz Valley,** watered by the *Glenner,* is one of the finest in the Grisons. Road to Vals-Platz (14 M.; diligence from Ilanz twice daily in summer in 4 hrs., 5 fr. 30 c.; one-horse carr. 20, two-horse 35 fr.;

to Peidner-Bad 8 and 15 fr.) on the left bank, past the church of *St. Martin* (p. 426) and the ruin of *Castelberg* and through the (3½ M.) *Frauentor*, Rom. *Porclas* (3336′), once the key to the upper valley. On the opposite hank, high above the *Rieiner Tobel*, lies the village of *Riein*, and beyond it are *Pitasch* and *Duvin*. Beyond the chapel of *St. Moritz*, at (4 M.) *Valgronda* (3405′), the road divides: the right hranch ascends to Cumbels and Vrin (p. 455); that to the left descends to the village of *Peiden* and the (5½ M.) *Peidner Bad* (2705′; 50 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.), on the right bank of the Glenner, at the mouth of the *Duviner Tobel*, with three chalybeate springs. Then (1¼ M.) **Furth** (2980′; *Post*), at the confluence of the *Vriner* and *Valser Rhein*, which are separated by the *Piz Aul* (10,250′). Opposite lies the picturesque *Oberkastels* (3274′). We now ascend the wild *Valser-Tal*, or *St. Peters-Tal*, by *Tersnaus*, *St. Martin*, and *Lunschania*. Farther up we recross the stream and pass *Campo*, wbere the valley expands.

14 M. **Vals-Platz** or *St. Peter* (4095′; **Kurhaus Therme in Vals*, open in summer only, with a chalybeate thermal spring, 60 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 8½-10½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Adula*, R. 2-3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. Piz Aul*, pens. 6-7½ fr.; *Hôt. Albin*, pens. from 5 fr.), frequented as a healtb-resort. Beautiful walks lead to the *Peilbach Fall*, the *Barwig Fall*, the *Leisbach Fall*, the *Peiler-Tal* (see below; rich flora), and other points. Ascents (guides: Ben. Schnyder, Nic. Stoffel, Andr. Furger): *Ampervreiler Horn* (9235′; 4½ hrs.; guide 16 fr.), viâ *Valle* and the *Selva Alp; Fanellahorn* (10,275′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), viâ the *Peiler-Tal* and *Alp Fanella; Piz Seranastga* (9435′; 4½ hrs.; gnide 16 fr.), viâ *Brand; Faltschonhorn* (9920′; 5 brs.; guide 16 fr.), and *Frunthorn* (9957′; 5 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), all easy and attractive; **Weissensteinhorn* or *Piz Tomül* (9675′; 4½ hrs.; 16 fr.), viâ *Alp Tomül*, also easy (fine view); *Piz Aul* (10,250′; 6 hrs.; 24 fr.), by the *Sattelte-Lücke* (see below) or viâ *Brand*, trying, fit for experts only. — From Vals-Platz an interesting path (guide desirable, 17 fr.) leads through the *Peiler-Tal*, a side-valley to the S.E., to the *Vallatsch Alp* (6178′), tbe *Valser Berg* (8225′; fine view of the Rheinwald group), and (6 hrs.) *Nufenen* or *Hinterrhein* (p. 467). — To Vrin over tbe *Fuorcla da Patnaul* (9113′), to the S., between the Piz Aul and Faltschonhorn, or over tbe *Sattelte-Lücke* (9082′), between Piz Aul and Piz Seranastga, both laborious (6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.).

The S.W. branch of the valley (*Val Zervreila*), watered by the Valser Rhein, divides at the hamlet of **Zervreila** (5840′; *Tönz's Inn*, poor, not open till August), 4 hrs. above Vals-Platz, into the *Lenta-Tal* (S.W.) and the *Kanal-Tal* (S.). Zervreila may be reached either by a shady path on the right bank of the Valser Rhein viâ *Calvari* in 3 hrs., or by the footpath on the left bank, viâ *Leis* and *Frunt*, in 4 hrs. In the Kanal-Tal, 1 hr. above Zervreila, is the *Kanal Alp* (6470′), grandly situated at the foot of the Kanal and Güfer Glaciers and dominated by the Güferhorn and Lentahorn. To the S.W. rises the tooth-like *Zervreiler Horn* (9510′; ascent not very difficult for experts, from the S. side, guide 30 fr.). — A toilsome route (guide 20 fr.) leads hence across the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Plattenschlucht* (*Zapportgrat;* 9314′) and then descends rapidly to the *Zapport-Hütte* and to (9 hrs.) *Hinterrhein* (p. 467). — In tbe grand and interesting Lenta-Tal, 1 hr. above Zervreila, is the beautiful *Lampertsch Alp* or *Sorreda Alp* (6580′; plain accommodation, bed of hay), about 1¼ hr. from the end of the *Lenta Glacier*, descending from the Rheinwaldhorn (well seen from a point ¼ hr. beyond the Alp). The *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,150′), *Güferhorn* (11,130′), *Grauhorn* (10,695′), *Piz Casinell* (10,173′), *Vernokhörner* (9980′), *Piz Scharboden* (10,250′), etc. may be ascended from the Lampertsch Alp (comp. p. 468). From the Lampertsch Alp over the *Vernok* or *Vanescha Pass* (9350′) to *Vrin* (p. 455), 6-7 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), or over the *Sorreda* or *Scaradra Pass* (9088′) or the *Bocca di Fornei* (9415′) to *Olivone* (p. 461), 8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), three toilsome routes; over the *Lenta-Lücke* (9692′) to *Hinterrhein* (p. 467; 9-10 hrs.), difficult (guide 36 fr.).

The road ascending to the right at (4 M.) *Valgronda* (p. 454) leads viâ (4½ M.) *Cumbels* (3425′; Hôt. Bellevue-Porclas, pens. 5-7 fr.), beyond which the road to *Morissen* (p. 453) diverges to the right, (5¾ M.) *Villa* (4080′; Post, rustic), *Vattiz*, *Vigens*, *Lumbrein* (Post), and *Nussaus* to (13½ M.) **Vrin** (4765′; *Post*, plain but good), the chief village in the *Vrintal* or *Upper Lugnetz Valley* (diligence from Ilanz twice daily in 4¼ hrs., 4 fr. 50 c.; one-horse carr. 20, two-horse 35 fr.). Excursions: *Piz Regina* (8294′; 4 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), a fine point, ascended without difficulty viâ *Surrhin*. *Piz Cável* (9660′; 5-6 hrs.), by the *Ramosa Alp* and *Fuorcla de Ramosa* (8694′), also easy; descent on the N. to the *Cavel-Joch* (p. 456), if preferred. *Piz Aul* (10,250′; 6-7 hrs.), by *Val Seranastga* (route to the Sattelte-Lücke, see p. 454), laborious (guide 25 fr.; superb view). *Piz Terri* (9996′), from *Vanescha*, 1¾ hr. from Vrin, in 5 hrs., by the *Blengias Alp* and *Güda Glacier* (guide 30 fr.; arduous). By the *Vanescha Pass* to *Zervreila*, see p. 454. Over the *Cavel-Joch* to *Somvix*, see p. 456.—From Vrin (with guide, to Olivone 28 fr.) we ascend past the mouth of the *Val Vanescha* to *St. Giusepp*, *Puzatsch*, *Alp Diesrut*, and the (3 hrs.) **Pass Diesrut** (7953′), to the S. of *Piz Tgietschen* (9377′). Descent to the left (not to the right, the path to *Somvix* by *La Fronscha*, p. 454) to the *Camona Alp* (7333′), and again a gradual ascent through the valley of *La Greina*, passing *Piz Vial* (10,387′) and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′) on the right, and *Piz Coroi* (9130′) on the left, to the **Greina Pass** (*Passo Crap*; 7743′). We now descend the steep *Scaletta* to the wild *Val Camadra* or upper *Val Blenio*, with the *Piz Medel* (10,510′) to the N.W., by *Daigra* and *Campo* to (3½ hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 461). Or, half-way between the Camona Alp and the Greina Pass, we may proceed to the left to the *Monterascio Alp* (7220′), and then descend rapidly viâ *Refuggio* and *Cavallo* in the *Val Luzzone* to *Davresco* and *Olivone* (shorter than the Greina route).

From Ilanz to *Elm* over the *Panixer Pass* (12 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 98.

From Ilanz the road (railway under construction) follows the N. side of the narrow Rhine Valley, here called *Pardella*. 1 M. *Strada*. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Schnaus* (2348′) we cross the *Sether-Bach*, and beyond (2½ M.) *Ruis* (2455′) the *Panixer-Bach* to the diligence-station of (3¼ M.) *Waltensburg* (Jörgenberg Inn; foot-path in ¾ hr. to Waltensburg, see below). On a wooded hill to the right is the ruin of *Jörgenberg* (3100′).

To the right a road (diligence from Ilanz to Brigels, 8¾ M., twice daily in 3 hrs., 2 fr. 85 c.; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 30 fr.), ascends by the large village of (3 M.) *Waltensburg* (3300′) to (5½ M.) **Brigels** (4230′; **Hôt. Kistenpass*, 35 beds, pens. 5-6½ fr.; *Pens. Fausta-Capaul*, 6-7 fr.), a health-resort, amid sunny pastures. Fine views may be had from the *Belvedere*, from the (5 min.) *Crest la Crusch*, from (20 min.) *Naul*, from (20 min.) the *Crest St. Sievi* (4390′) with its three chapels, and (best of all) from (½ hr.) **Runs*. Above Brigels the *Val Frisal*, with the Frisal Glacier, ascends to the *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), which, as well as *Piz Frisal* (10,810′) and the *Kavestrau Grond* or *Brigelser Horn* (10,663′), may be ascended from Val Frisal (all very difficult; see p. 91; guide Jos. Camichel).—To *Linthal* over the *Kisten Pass* (11 hrs., guide 30 fr.), see p. 92.

Farther on the Rhine is crossed near (7½ M.) **Tavanasa** (2620′; *Weisses Kreuz*), and again beyond (10 M.) *Lumneins* by the (10½ M.) *Ringgenberg Bridge* (2770′). Before crossing the bridge we observe on the left the stony chaos formed by the torrent descending from the *Zavragia Ravine*. The fertile slopes of the valley are dotted with villages, chapels, and ruined castles.

10½ M. *Darvella.* We next pass the *Chapel of St. Anna,* on the right, erected in 1778 on the spot where the '*Upper*' or '*Gray League*' (p. 429) was founded in 1424, and adorned with old frescoes and mottoes.

11 M. **Truns** (2835′; *Hôtel Tödi,* R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair). A hall of the old Statthalterei of the Abbey of Disentis is adorned with the arms of the members of the Gray League, and of the magistrates since 1424; another room has a beautiful ceiling and panelled walls.

The steep **Val Puntaiglas,** ascending to the N., ends in the *Puntaiglas Glacier* (comp. Map, p. 90). Ascent, 2 hrs. from Truns, to *Alp Puntaiglas* (about 5050′), with a fine view of the Brigelser Horn, Piz Mut, Piz Ner, etc. About 3 hrs. farther up, on a rocky knoll near the end of the Puntaiglas Glacier is the *Reinhart Hut* of the S.A.C., whence the *Tödi* (11,885′; by the Gliemspforte in 5 hrs., see p. 86), *Piz Urlaun* (11,060′), *Bündner Tödi* (10,226′), *Kavestrau Grond, Piz Tumbif* (10,040′), *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), and *Piz Frisal* (10,810′) may be ascended by experts (guide, the game-keeper Maissen of Truns).

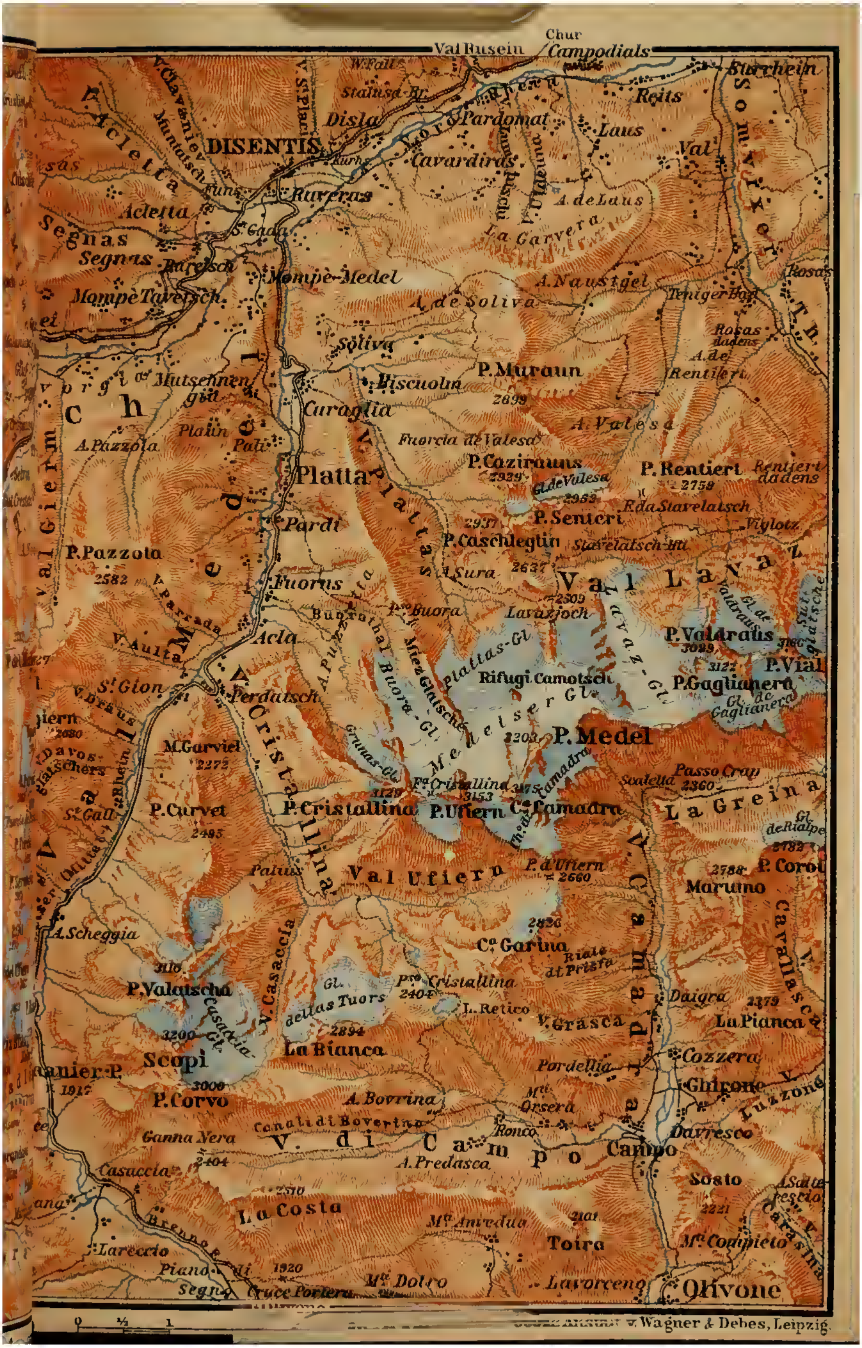
Beyond (13 M.) *Rabiūs* (3145′; *Hôt.-Pens. Greina, pens. 5-6 fr.; Post) the grand *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′), with its glaciers, and *Piz Vial* (10,387′) are seen to the South.

The **Val Somvix,** which here opens to the S., deserves a visit. From the Hôt. Greina we cross the Rhine to (¼ hr.) *Surrhein* (guide, P. P. Deplazes), and ascend by a narrow and stony road on the left side of the valley, through wood and pastures, to the (1½ hr.) **Teniger Bad** (4176′; **Gr.-Hôt. Waldhaus,* June 1st-Sept. 15th, 140 beds at 2-4, pens. 8-10 fr.; **Kurhaus,* June 1st-Sept. 20th, 70 beds, pens. 6½-7½ fr.; *Hôt. Valtenigia,* pens. from 7 fr.), with chalybeate springs, beautifully situated amidst wood. Farther on, getting a view of the glaciers of *Piz Vial* (10,387′), we cross the *Valtenigia Alp,* pass the mouth of the *Val Lavaz,* and reach (1½ hr.) the rock-girt head of the valley, where the *Greina* forms a fine fall on the left. The path ascends steeply on the E. side of the valley to the rocky defile of *La Fronscha,* and divides higher up: to the left to the *Pass Diesrut* (p. 455); to the right to the *Greina Pass* (p. 455). — Passes. From the Teniger Bad (see above) over the **Cävel-Joch** (8320′) to Villa, 7 hrs., not difficult. From the pass the *Piz Cavel* (9660′; fine view) may be ascended in 1¼ hr. — Over the **Valgronda-Joch** (9120′) to *Tavanasa* or *Meierhof,* 7-8 hrs., with guide, rather difficult. — Over the Lavaz-Joch to Curaglia, 7-8 hrs., with guide, attractive. From the Teniger Bad (see above) we ascend to the S.W., through wood, to the *Alp Rentiert,* where from the cairn (6640′) we get a splendid view of the Tödi. We may now either cross the *Fuorcla de Stavelatsch* (8376′) to the right, or, to the left, skirt the S. slope of *Piz Rentiert,* to the (2 hrs.) chalet of *Stavelatsch* (7682′), in the *Val Lavaz.* Opposite are the glaciers descending from the Piz Vial, the Piz Gaglianera, and the Piz Valdraus, then the Lavaz Glacier, and to the right, the Piz Medel. Thence to the **Lavaz-Joch** (8232′) an easy ascent of ¾ hr.; the ridge to the N.W. of the pass affords a superb view of the *Medel Glacier,* quite close to us. Steep descent over grassy slopes to *Alp Sura* (6526′) and through *Val Plattas* to (2 hrs.) *Curaglia* (p. 460).

13¾ M. **Somvix** or *Sumvitg* (3440′; *Krone*), with 1360 inhab., is conspicuously situated on a height. About ¾ M. to the W., near the Rhine, is *Compadials* (*Park-Hot., 60 beds, pens. from 6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Degonda, 40 beds, pens. 4-5 fr., very fair).

Beyond Somvix the road is very boldly constructed. A lofty

Altdorf
Fellihorn
Wassen
Diedenberg
Rienzenstock
Stundelstock
Schien-St.
Rienthal
Sonnigwichel
Mutsch
Chüschlè
P. Giuf
P. Ner
P. Sumvitg
Crispalt
Culmatsch
P. Tiarms
Fellilücke
Oberalp
Calmot
Tschamutt
Selva
P. Nurschallas
Andermatt
Unteralp Th.
Plauncaulta
Badus
P. Cavradi
L. de Siarra
P. del Maler
Gurschen-St.
Gams-St.
Kastelhorn
Rothorn
Gallenberg
P. Ner
P. Porigèra
P. Ravetsch
P. Borel
P. Alv
P. Paradis
P. Furcla
P. Serengia
P. Git
P. del Uffern
P. Rondadura
Piz Blas
P. Tenelin
V. Cadlimo
Pzo Centrale
P. Prevot
Barbarera
Giubing
Pusmeda
Taueda
Corandoni
Cadagno
L. Tom
Lago Ritom
Val Piora
Alp Piora
Murinascio
Airolo


Chur
Val Russein
Campodials
Disla
Pardomat
Laus
Reits
Val
DISENTIS
Cavardiras
Ruveras
Acletta
Segnas
A. de Laus
La Garvera
Mompè-Medel
Mompè Tavetsch
A. Naustgel
A. de Soliva
Soliva
P. Muraun
2899
Biscuolm
Curaglia
Mutschnengia
A. Pazzola
Platta
Pali
Fuorcla de Valesa
P. Caziraums
2929
P. Rentiert
2758
A. Valesa
Pardi
P. Senteri
P. Caschleglia
P. Pazzola
2582
Fuorns
V. Parrada
Val Lavaz
Lavazjoch
Acla
V. Aulta
Medels
V. Cristallina
Perdatsch
Rifugi Camotsch
P. Valrau
P. Vial
P. Gaglianera
Medelser Gl.
P. Medel
S. Gion
M. Garviel
2272
Passo Crap
La Greina
P. Curvet
2495
P. Cristallina
P. Uffiern
C. Camadra
Fa. Cristallina
3153
Val Uffiern
P. d'Uffiern
2660
P. Coroi
Marumo
V. Camadra
A. Scheggia
C. Garina
Gl. dellas Tuors
Ps. Cristallina
2404
L. Retico
V. Casaccia
P. Valatscha
3200
Scopi
La Bianca
2894
V. Grasca
Daigra
La Pianca
Cozzera
Ghirone
Pordellia
3000
P. Corvo
A. Bovrina
Mte. Orsera
Canali di Bovertina
Ganna Nera
V. di Campo
Ronco
Campo
Daversco
A. Predasca
Casaccia
2404
Sosto
La Costa
Mte. Anveduo
Toira
Mte. Comipietto
Lareccio
Piano
Segno
Croce Portera
Mte. Dolro
Lavorceno
Olivone
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

wooden bridge carries it over the (2 M.) profound *Ruseiner Tobel* (3395′; before crossing which, to the right, a finger-post indicates the path to the Sandalp Pass; see below). About $^3/_4$ M. farther on we reach the stone *Stalusa Bridge.* $18^1/_4$ M. *Disla,* diligence-station for the *Kurhaus Disentiser Hof* (see below).

$18^1/_2$ M. **Disĕntis.** — **Hotels.** *Kurhaus Disentiser Hof, with grounds and fine view, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 95 beds, R. 4-8, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 9-14 fr., whey and chalybeate water; *Post, *Krone, at both R. 2-3, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3, S. $2^1/_2$, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, with garden and fine view, R. 2-3, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3, S. $2^1/_2$, pens. 6-7 fr. — *Engl. Church Service* in summer.

Disentis (3770′; *Desertinum, Disiert,* 'desert'), Rom. *Mustèr,* a small town of 1400 inhab., is frequented as a health-resort. The *Benedictine Abbey,* situated on a hill, is said to have been founded in 614 by St. Sigisbert, a disciple of St. Columbanus, and is the oldest existing monastery in Switzerland. The buildings have frequently been rebuilt; the last restoration took place after their destruction by the French in 1799. They now include both a classical and a commercial school, with about 80 pupils. — Near Disentis the *Medelser Rhein* or *Mittel-Rhein* (p. 460) joins the *Vorder-Rhein.*

Excursions (guides, H. Petschen, the schoolmaster, P. Schuoler, and Placidus Huonder). The ***Crest Muntatsch** (5020′), a hill between the Val Clavaniev and Val Acletta, $^1/_2$ hr. to the W. of Disentis (reached by following the Oberalp road to the hamlet of *Funs,* see p. 458, and then ascending to the right), commands a splendid view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Rhætikon to the E., of the Tödi group to the N., and of Piz Muraun, Piz Medel with its glacier, the Scopi, etc., to the S. — A similar view (finest by evening-light) is obtained from the church of **Acletta** (4236′), with an excellent old picture of the Madonna, at the entrance to the Acletta Valley, 40 min. to the W. of Disentis. (We may descend from the Muntatsch viâ Acletta to Disentis, 1 hr.; plain rfmts. above the church.) — A more extensive view is enjoyed from the ***Bostg** (6530′), $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. from Disentis, viâ *Segnes* or viâ *Mompé-Tavetsch* and the chalets of *Bostg.* The arête running to the N. from the Bostg towards the Piz Palas affords a still finer view (guide desirable, 8 fr.). — Walk on the **Lukmanier Road* to ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Curaglia* or to the (9 M.) waterfall of *Fumatsch* (p. 460), interesting. Also by the chapel of *St. Gada,* with interesting frescoes of the 14-16th cent., to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Mompé-Medel* (4270′), on the right bank of the Rhine, with fine view from the hill of *Vergiera* ($^1/_4$ hr.). To *Cavardiras* (3695′; $^3/_4$ hr.); *Alp Lumpegna* (6520′; 2 hrs., with guide), etc. — **Piz Muraun* (9510′; $5^1/_2$ hrs. from Disentis) is better ascended from *Curaglia* (p. 460) in 4 hrs. (guide 19 fr.). — *Piz Pazzola,* see p. 458; *Piz Medel, Piz Cristallina,* see p. 460. — *Piz Ault* (9957′), through *Val Acletta* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 16 fr.), not difficult for experts.

From Disentis over the *Lukmanier* (6290′) to *Olivone,* see p. 460; through the *Val Piora* to *Airolo,* see p. 143. — Over the Sandalp Pass to Linthal, 14-15 hrs., with guide (to the Sandalp 25, to Hôt. Tödi 40 fr.), trying. We ascend the *Val Rusein* (see above) to the **Sandalp Pass** (9210′), between the Tödi and the Catscharauls, and descend the *Sand-Firn* to the *Upper Sandalp.* Thence to *Linthal,* see p. 91. — Ascent of the *Tödi* by the *Porta da Spescha,* and descent to Linthal, 18-19 hrs., for adepts only, with able guides (55 fr.), see p. 92.

From Disentis over the Brunni Pass (8975′) to the *Maderaner-Tal* (to the Hôt. Alpenclub 8-9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), see p. 152.

The road to Andermatt (a walk of 8 hrs.) crosses the Acletta near the hamlet of (3/4 M.) *Funs* (to the right diverges the path to the Muntatsch, p. 457). On the right are the villages of *Acletta*, (20 M.) *Segnes* (4383′), and (21 M.) *Mompé-Tavētsch* (4584′). From a height, where the road enters a wood, we obtain a beautiful retrospective view of the Disentis region.

24 1/4 M. **Sedrūn** (4598′; **Hôt.-Pens. Oberalp*, June 1st-Sept. 30th, R. 2, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Krone*, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Restaurant Krüzlipass*). The church contains an old altar in carved wood.

***Piz Pazzola** (8470′; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr., unnecessary for experts), to the S., between the Val Medel and the *Val Gierm*, is repaying. We cross the Rhine to *Surrhein*, and the gorge of *Val Nalps* (see below) to the (1/2 hr.) hamlet of *Cavorgia* (4426′); then cross the *Gierm* and ascend to the right, over pastures and through wood, to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Pazzola Alp* (6150′) and thence to (2 hrs.) the top without difficulty. Magnificent view, particularly of the Tödi and the Medel Mts.

In the lonely **Val Nalps**, enclosed by lofty mountains and glaciers, 3 hrs. from Sedrun, lies the *Alp Nalps* (5990′), and 2 hrs. higher is the *Uftern Hut* (7550′), the starting-point for the *Piz del Laiblau* (9720′), *Piz Rondadura* (9905′; comp. p. 461), *Piz Blas* (9920′), *Piz del Uftern* (9900′), *Piz Git* (9744′), *Piz Serengia* (9803′), etc. (each about 3 hrs.). A fairly easy route (with steep descent) leads hence across the *Nalps Pass* (9035′) to the *Val Cadlimo* and *Piora* (p. 142). Another (trying) leads to the E. over the *Rondadura Pass* (8904′) to the *Hospice of Santa Maria* (p. 461). A third crosses the *Fuorcla da Paradis* (8556′), between Piz Furcla and Piz Paradis, to the *Val Cornera* (p. 459).

From Sedrun to *Amsteg* over the *Krüzli Pass* (7 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for experts, 25 fr.), see p. 153.— The *Oberalpstock* (10,925′; difficult) may be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. from the (3 hrs.) Krüzli Pass; see p. 152.

From Sedrun the road leads viâ (25 M.) *Camischolas*, *Zarcuns*, and (25 1/2 M.) **Ruēras** (4597′) crosses the brook of *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, beyond the hamlet of *Dieni*, the torrent of *Val Giuf*. To the left, on a rock above the ravine of the infant Rhine, is a fragment of the ancient 'Castell' of *Pontaningen*.

Walkers will prefer the 'Summer Route' to the highroad, for the sake of the views (guide desirable). It diverges to the right by a finger-post (to 'Pass Tiarms'), ascends a spur of the *Crispalt* (10,105′), above the hamlet of *Crispausa* (see below), and leads past the chalets of *Milez* and *Scharinas*, amidst rich pastures. It skirts the brink of the slope, overlooking the Rhine valley, turns to the right into the *Val Val*, crosses the *Gämmer-Rhein* near the *Alp Culm de Val* (6420′), and ascends to the **Pass da Tiarms** (7080′), between (r.) the *Piz Tiarms* (9590′) and (l.) the *Calmot* (7598′; easily ascended from the pass in 1/2 hr., see p. 459). Fine view of the Vorder-Rheintal as far as the Vorarlberg and Rhætikon Mts. Descending to the *Oberalp-See* (p. 459), we keep to the left, to avoid a marsh, and regain the highroad 9 M. from Sedrun.

The highroad follows the direction of the old 'Winter Route' on the left bank of the Vorder-Rhein. It passes the *Chapel of St. Brida*, below the hamlet of *Crispausa*, and the poor villages of (27 1/2 M.) *Selva* (5036′) and (28 1/2 M.) **Tschamut** (5405′; *Zur Rheinquelle*, in summer only, R. 2-2 1/2, D. 3, pens. 5 1/2-6 fr., very fair; minerals for sale), which consists of a few wooden huts and a chapel. In front of us rises the *Badus*, behind the second terrace of which lies *Lake Toma* from which descends the Vorder-Rhein.

Lake Toma (7690′; 2 hrs.) is reached from Tschamut by a path (red marks; guide unnecessary) ascending over pastures to the (1 hr.) *Alp Tgietlems* (6598′), where it forks. The branch to the left (green marks) crosses the Rhine to Val Maigels (see below); to the right, following the red marks beyond the chalets, we ascend somewhat steeply to the rocky barrier behind which lies the little green lake, about 270 yds. long and 160 yds. broad, enclosed on the S. and S.W. sides by precipitous rocky slopes. The ***Badus** or **Six Madun** (9615′), which rises almost sheer from the lake, is scarcely accessible straight up, but may be scaled in 2 hrs. by keeping to the W. side of the rocks (guide 15 fr.).—Travellers coming from the W. (Andermatt) follow the road from the Hôt. Oberalp-see till about 10 min. beyond the Oberalp Pass (1/2 hr. from the hotel), where they diverge to the right and skirt the slopes of Piz Nurschallas (guide desirable) to the (35 min.) Alp Tgietlems (see above).

To the S. the **Val Cornera,** the mouth of which is a pathless ravine, ascends to the frontier-chain of Ticino, and from it *Val Maigels* diverges to the W., 1 1/2 hr. from Tschamut. Toilsome routes lead from Val Cornera over the *Passo Vecchio* (8908′) to *Val Cadlimo* and *Piora* (p. 142); from Val Maigels, to the S., over the *Passo Pian Bornengo* (8650′) to *Val Canaria* and *Airolo* (p. 141); and to the W., over the *Maigels Pass* (7940′) or the *Lohlen Pass* (7835′), to the *Unteralp-Tal* and *Andermatt* (p. 147).

The road crosses (1/2 M.) the *Gämmer-Rhein* near its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and (1 M.) opposite the *Alp Milez* turns to the right (N.W.) into the *Val Surpalix* and ascends for about 1 1/2 hr. in twelve windings (short-cuts for pedestrians), affording retrospective views of Piz Cavradi, Piz del Ufiern, and Piz Ravetsch. The (32 M.) **Oberalp Pass** (6720′) forms the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. Beyond the pass, on the right side of the road, are several fortified block-houses.

The road rounds the E. end of the sombre **Oberalp-See** (6654′; 3/4 M. long; to the right descends the route from the Pass da Tiarms, p. 458), with its two green islands, and skirts its N. bank to the (33 1/4 M.) *Hôt.-Pens. Oberalpsee,* at the W. end (R. 2-4, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.). To the S.W. opens a view of the Furka, with its hotels; to the left the Blauberg and Muttenhörner, to the right the Furkahorn; nearer, the Piz Orsino. Rich flora.

Ascents. ***Calmot** (7598′), by the *Pass da Tiarms* (p. 458) in 1 hr., easy and interesting.—***Stock** (8146′), a splendid point of view, easily ascended from the hotel direct in 1 3/4 hr., or past the pretty *Lautersee* (7745′) in 2 1/4 hrs. We may descend over the *Grossboden Alp* to the Oberalp road and (2 hrs.) Andermatt (comp. p. 147).—**Piz Nurschallas** (9003′), from the hotel direct in 2 hrs., or (better) from the (1 M.) Oberalp Pass in 1 3/4 hr., easy and very interesting. Superb view.—To *Lake Toma* and ascent of the *Badus,* see above.

From the Oberalp-See to (6 hrs.) *Gurtnellen* by the *Fellilücke,* see p. 140.

The road gradually descends the *Oberalp* (6300′), which is watered by the *Oberalp-Reuss.* About 2 M. from the hotel we obtain a view of the Urseren-Tal (p. 154). The old path descending here to the left direct to (1/2 hr.) Andermatt is steep and stony, and affords little view. The road remains on the hill a little longer, and then descends by nine long windings to—

38 M. *Andermatt* (4738′); thence to—

42 M. *Göschenen,* see pp. 147, 146.

97. From Disentis to Biasca. Lukmanier.

39 M. Diligence in summer daily (to Platta thrice, to Olivone once, thence to Biasca 4 times) in 9¼ hrs.; fare 12 fr. 65, coupé (from Olivone to Biasca only) 13 fr. 85 c. One-horse carr. from Disentis to Olivone 70, two-horse 120 fr. Except the lower part of the road, as far as Curaglia, the scenery is not very striking. Inns unpretending. — Walkers take 5 hrs. from Disentis to Santa Maria, 4½ hrs. thence to Olivone, and 4½ hrs. more to Biasca.

Disentis (3770′), see p. 457. — The road crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* by a handsome bridge (3488′) and enters the **Val Médel**, or valley of the *Mittel-Rhein*, forming at its end a wild ravine through which the road is carried by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven as far as Curaglia). Superb views of the gorge and its fine waterfalls. On quitting it, the road crosses (2¾ M.) the Rhine and ascends in long windings (cut off by paths) to (1 M.) —

3¾ M. **Curaglia** (4370′; **Hôt. Lukmanier*, open in summer only, 60 beds, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. from 5 fr.), a village at the entrance to the *Val Plattas* (over the *Lavaz-Joch* to *Somvix*, see p. 456). To the S. appears the rocky pyramid of *Piz Valatscha* (10,200′), at the head of Val Medel.

Excursions. ***Piz Muraun*** (9510′), 4 hrs., with guide (19 fr. from Disentis), not difficult. Superb view, from Monte Rosa to the Ortler, and especially of the neighbouring Tödi group to the N. — **Piz Pazzola** (8470′), 3-4 hrs. (guide 12 fr., not indispensable), easy and attractive; comp. p. 458.

Piz Medel (10,510′), 6 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), not difficult for experts. Ascending the *Val Plattas* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Sura* (6526′; no accommodation), we diverge to the right from the Lavaz-Joch path (p. 456), toil up the moraine of the *Plattas Glacier* to the *Medel Glacier*, and gain the summit by the N.E. arête in 4-5 hrs. Splendid view. We may descend over the Medel Glacier and *Buora Glacier* to *Fuorns*, or by the *Camadra Glacier* to the *Uftern Pass* (see below).

Following the E. side of the pleasant Val Medel, the road passes the (1¼ M.) village of **Platta** (4528′; *Post*), a picturesque fall of the Rhine (on the right), the hamlets of *Pardi*, *Fuorns*, and *Acla* (beautiful fall of the Rhine, the '*Fumatsch*'), and (2 M.) *Perdatsch* (5090′), at the mouth of the *Val Cristallina*.

The wild **Val Cristallina** contains fine waterfalls, particularly in the *Höllenschlund (Val Uftern)*. From this valley two easy passes, the *Passo Cristallina* (7887′), passing the *Lago Retico* (*Redig-See*; 7802′), and the *Passo d'Uftern* (8727′), between the *Cima Camadra* and *Cima Garina*, lead to *Olivone* (p. 461). — The **Piz Cristallina** (10,265′; 5 hrs.; good guide necessary, from Disentis 30 fr.) is ascended from Perdatsch by the *Forcella Cristallina* (9862′; not to be confounded with the Passo Cristallina) without serious difficulty. Grand survey of the Medel and Rheinwald Mts.

Piz Uftern (10,345′; 5½ hrs.) is more difficult.

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through the rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road sweeps round to *St. Gion* (5298′), a group of huts with a hospice and a chapel containing a winged altar-piece of the 15th cent., and ascends a wild, rock-strewn valley, scantily overgrown with grass, willows, and rhododendrons. The hospice of *St. Gall* (5514′) is passed on the right. By the *Alp*

Geograph. Anstalt von — Kilometres — 1:250.000 — English miles — Wagner & Debes

Scheggia we cross to the left bank, and reach (5 M. from Perdatsch) the hospice of —

12 M. **Santa Maria** (6043′; plain *Inn*), in the middle ages '*Sancta Maria in luco magno*' ('St. Mary in the large wood'), whence perhaps the name of the pass.

Ascent of the **Scopì** (10,500′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), to the E., not difficult but tiresome: steep grassy slopes at first; the last third, loose slate at places; lastly up the broad, weather-beaten rocky arête. Extensive view. Optional descent, to the E., to the (3 hrs.) *Bourina Alp* (6110′) in the *Val di Campo*, and by *Campo* (from which there is a road) to (3 hrs.) *Olivone* (see below). — **Piz Rondadura** (9905′), to the W. of Santa Maria (3½ hrs.), also easy (see p. 142).

From Santa Maria to the *Hôtel Piora* (3½ hrs.; guide 10, horse 25 fr.) and *Airolo*, see p. 143. — Over the *Rondadura Pass* to *Val Nalps*, p. 458.

The road crosses for the last time the Mittel-Rhein, which rises in the little lakes of *Val Cadlimo*, to the right, and ascends gradually to the (½ hr.) **Lukmānier Pass** (6290′), Ital. *Lucomagno*, the lowest pass between Switzerland and Italy except the Maloja (p. 485). To the left rises the black, slaty summit of the *Scopì*; on the right are *Piz del Uomo*, *Piz Blas*, *Piz del Ufiern*, and *Piz Rondadura*. We descend, crossing the tracks of several destructive avalanches and mud-streams launched from the yellowish slopes of the *Piz Corvo* (9840′) on the left, to the (40 min.; 14½ M.) former hospice of *Casaccia* (5967′). To the E. towers the huge *Rheinwaldhorn* (p. 468).

A path, little used, leads hence over the *Predelp Pass* (8053′) to (5 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 144). Another crosses the *Passo Columbe* (7792′), between *Piz Scai* and *Piz Columbe*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Hôtel Piora* (p. 142).

The road is level as far as (15¾ M.) *Acquacalda* (8865′; inn), at the beginning of the *Piano di Segno* (5415′), and then, high above the *Brenno*, skirts the steep N. side of the *Val Santa Maria*, viâ (17 M.) *Pontelegno* and (19 M.) *Campra*. We descend by long curves to the right to (20½ M.) the hospice of *Camperio* (4028′), cross the Brenno, and follow the wooded S. side of the valley, soon obtaining fine views of the **Val Blenio**. Far below, among walnut-trees, lie the villages of *Somascona*, *Scona*, and *Olivone*, commanded by the conical *Sosto* (7280′).

24¼ M. **Olivone**, Rom. *Luorscha*, locally *Rivöi* (2925′; *Hôt. Olivone*, R. 2½-5, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.), the highest village in the *Val Blenio*, picturesquely situated.

Excursions (guides, M. Balmelli and L. Pagani of Olivone). An alpine path ascends from Olivone to the E. by *Compieto* and *Val Carasina*, or from *Dangio* (p. 462) by *Val Soja* and the *Passo Piotta* (6568′) to the (3½ hrs.) *Alp Bresciana* (6174′; poor accommodation), whence the W. peaks of the Rheinwald Mts., the *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,150′), *Grauhorn* (10,695′), *Piz Jüt* (10,260′), *Piz Cassinoi* (10,255′), etc. may be ascended by experts. Over the *Bocca di Fornei* (9445′) to *Zervreila* (p. 454), 6 hrs. with guide, interesting for experts. — From Olivone viâ *Ghirone* to *Vrin*, see p. 455.

The road crosses the *Brenno* by a stone bridge, and descends on its left bank to (26¼ M.) *Aquila* (2585′; Alb. Degiorgi) and to

(26$^3/_4$ M.) *Dangio* (2645′), charmingly situated at the entrance to the *Val Soja*. Vines and mulberries appear, and the slopes are clothed with walnuts and chestnuts. The next villages are (27$^1/_4$ M.) *Torre* and (28$^1/_2$ M.) *Lottigna*. [Opposite, above *Prugiasco*, stands the little Romanesque church of *San Carlo*, with interesting old frescoes.] Then (30$^1/_2$ M.) **Acquarossa** (1740′; *Stabilimento Termale*, open in July and August, 80 beds, R. 2-3, L. 2$^1/_2$, D. 3$^1/_2$, pens. 8-10 fr.), with a chalybeate spring containing arsenic and lithia, at the foot of the pyramidal *Simano* (S.W. peak 8475′; 6 hrs., with guide; not difficult; grand view and rich flora).

The valley contracts. 31$^1/_2$ M. *Dongio*, a long village (inn; carriages). At (33 M.) *Motto* (1445′) the road divides. The road to the left (on the left bank of the Brenno) passes (34 M.) *Malvaglia;* that to the right (shorter, and shady in the afternoon) leads by *Ludiano* and (35 M.) *Semione* (1320′), with the ruined château of *Serravalle*. The roads re-unite below (37 M.) *Loderio* (1190′). Crossing a mound of detritus, the road descends to (1$^1/_2$ M.)—

38$^1/_2$ M. **Biasca** (p. 144), where the Val Blenio unites with the Riviera (Ticino Valley). The diligence goes on to the (39 M.) station of the *St. Gotthard Railway*.

98. From Thusis to Chiavenna *(Colico)* over the Splügen.

41$^1/_2$ M. DILIGENCE twice daily in 10 hrs. (16 fr. 75, coupé 20 fr. 10 c.); to Splügen, 16$^1/_2$ M., in 4 hrs. (6 fr. 70, coupé 8 fr. 5 c.); from Splügen to Chiavenna, 25 M., in 5$^1/_3$ hrs. (10 fr. 5, coupé 12 fr. 5 c.).—EXTRA-POST with two horses from Thusis to Splügen 46 fr. 70 c., to Chiavenna 99 fr. 20 c., with three horses 135 fr. 50 c.—CARRIAGE with one horse to Splügen 25, with two horses 45 fr.; to Chiavenna 55 or 100 fr.—From Chiavenna to *Colico*, 17 M., electric railway in 1 hr. (see p. 542).

Thusis (2369′), see p. 449. The road descends a little from the S. end of the little town, crosses the *Nolla* (p. 449), and forks: to the left, downhill, is the *Schyn Road* (p. 450); to the right is the SPLÜGEN ROAD, which soon, at the foot of *Hohen-Rhätien* (p. 449), enters the narrow valley of the Hinter-Rhein.

The famous ***Via Mala**, the first part of the Splügen Road, was constructed in 1822. Formerly the route ascended the bank of the Nolla through wood, and, at a point above Rongellen, entered the deep gorge of the Rhine, then known as the *'Verlorne Loch'*, and traversed by a path only 4′ wide. The sudden contrast between the bright sunshine and the gloomy gorge is very striking. The limestone rocks rise almost sheer on both sides to a height of about 1600′. At the (1$^1/_2$ M.) *Känzeli* the view downwards is very fine. A little farther on, the road passes through a short tunnel (2683′), beyond which, at the first winding of the road, we get a view of the boisterous river in its profound gorge. Below the (1 M.)

hamlet of *Rongellen* (2870′; Restaurant Dolf; Inn zur Via Mala-Schlucht; Post, all unpretending) the gorge expands into a small basin, and soon contracts again. The road crosses the river three times: 1 M., first bridge, built in 1738 (restaurant to the left, with fine view of the second bridge; path to the gorge to the right, p. 450; adm. 60 c.); 1/4 M. **Second Bridge* (2885′), built in 1739, the grandest point. The Rhine, 160′ below the road, winds through a ravine so narrow that its sides almost meet. In 1834 the water rose to the top of this bridge.

At the (3/4 M.) *Third Bridge* (2903′), built in 1836, the Via Mala ends (fair inn). We now enter the **Schamser-Tal,** Rom. *Sassám,* the green meadows of which contrast pleasantly with the gloomy Via Mala. In the background, to the S., rises the pointed *Hirli* (9373′).

5 1/2 M. **Zillis,** Rom. *Ciraun* (3060′; *Hôt.-Pens. Conrad*, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Alte Post,* pens. 3-4 fr., plain), with the oldest church in the valley (nave and tower Romanesque; ceiling-paintings of the 12th century).

Ascents (guide, Daniel Pappa of Thusis). **Piz Beverin* (9843′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), a superb point of view, but trying. Bridle-path by *Donath* and *Mathon* to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) *Obrist Alp* (7172′); thence by the *Alp Nursin* to the top 2 1/2 hrs. more. The ascent from Thusis viâ (3 1/2 hrs.) *Glas* (small inn) is easier; thence to the top 4 hrs., with guide (see p. 452).—**Piz Curvèr** (9760′; 7 hrs., guide 20 fr.), also interesting, though less so than the Piz Beverin. The route leads from Thusis by the Via Mala to (2 hrs.) *Reischen* (3335′) and thence viâ *Nasch* and *Alp Taspin* to (5 hrs.) the summit. Optional descent to the chapel of *Zitzeil* and *Savognin* (p. 470).

On the hill to the right, on the left bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donath,* stands the ruined castle of *Fardün* (3980′), once the seat of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent. the brutality of one of them, like that of Gessler 150 years earlier, is said to have led to the overthrow of their sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the broth served for dinner. The peasant, Johann Caldar, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming '*Malgia tez la buglia ca ti has cungieu*' ('Eat thyself the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him.

Near the (1 1/2 M.) remains of the *Baths of Pignieu* (the chalybeate water of which is conducted to Andeer) the *Pignieuer Bach* is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, with the inscription on the E. parapet: '*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete, Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem*'. To the left is the village of *Pignieu;* opposite are *Clugin* and the square tower of the ruin of *Cagliatscha.*

8 M. **Andeer** (3210′; pop. 500; **Hôtel Fravi,* with mineral and peat baths, 96 beds at 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Sonne,* 48 beds, pens. 6-7 1/2 fr.; *Pens. Beverin,* only R.

and B.), the principal village in the valley, frequented as a health-resort. Fine view from the loftily situated church.

Excursions. A pleasant and well-shaded path leads to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Lai Lung** (6070′), a charming little lake (dairy at the N. end); a rocky eminence about 5 min. beyond it commands a picturesque view of the Surettahörner and the Rhine valley. — **Piz Vizan** (8110′; 4½ hrs.; guide 14 fr.), by the *Burgias Alp;* splendid view. — **Piz La Tschera** (8632′; 5 hrs., guide 16 fr.), by *Alp Albin*, also interesting. — *Piz Beverin* and *Piz Curvèr*, see p. 463.

From Andeer to Bivio (11 hrs.), an attractive walk. The road (to Cresta, 13½ M., diligence in summer twice daily in 4½ hrs., fare 5 fr. 45 c.) quits the Splügen road, 2¼ M. from Andeer above the Rofflaschlucht Hotel (p. 465), and enters the wild **Ferrera Valley** to the left, leading first on the left, and then on the right bank of the *Averser-Rhein*, which has several fine falls. On the left is *Piz Grisch* (10,000′), on the right the *Surettahorn* (9925′). We pass (1½ M.) a deserted foundry, and reach (1 M.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4343′; two modest inns), where the valley expands slightly. (Over the *Fianell Pass* to *Savognin*, see p. 470.) We follow the right bank (natural bridge and waterfall) to (2½ M.) *Inner-Ferrera* or *Canicül* (4875′; Alpenrose), opposite the mouth of the *Val d'Emet* (p. 465). The road descends, crosses the Rhine, and ascends its left bank, passing through a rocky gate (½ M.). It then skirts the hillside, passing through wood; 1¼ M., it rounds a projecting rock (view of the Surettahorn, etc., behind us), and again descends to the river, which here receives the torrents of the *Val Starlera* on the left and *Val di Lei* on the right. We cross (1 M.) the latter. (By the bridge is the frontier-stone of Italy, to which the Val di Lei belongs.) The road ascends rapidly, then descends. Near (2 M.) *Campsut* (5510′; Hôt.-Pens. Stoffel, pens. 5 fr., fair) it crosses the Rhine, and beyond (½ M.) *Cröt* (5650′) recrosses it. Beyond the bridge (view, to the right, of the *Madris Valley*, with *Piz Gallegione* and *Cima di Lago* at its head) the road ascends steep pastures to the left (short-cut), and at the top of the hill passes through stone-pines. It then descends and again ascends to (2½ M.) **Cresta-Avers** (6397′; **Kurhaus Cresta-Avers*, June 15th-Sept. 15th, 60 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6½-9 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Heinz*, 70 beds, R. 3-4, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; guides, Simon Heinz, Christian Safier), the chief village in the **Averser Tal**, which expands here, and is carpeted with rich pastures. This is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the Alps, and lies in a sunny situation. To the N. rises the *Weissberg* (10,030′), ascended from Cresta in 3 hrs. (guide 15 fr.; attractive). The ascent of *Piz Platta* (11,110′; 5 hrs.; guide 27, with descent to Mühlen 40 fr.) is not difficult for adepts (see p. 471; superb view). *Jupperhorn* (10,335′; 4 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), difficult, for expert climbers only. *Tschcischhorn* (9888′; 3½ hrs.; guide 16 fr.), not difficult. *Piz Piott* (9974′; guide 22 fr.), *Gletscherhorn* (10,190′; guide 25 fr.), and *Piz Duan* (10,300′; guide 30, with descent to Vicosoprano 40 fr.), all three laborious.

From Cresta the carriage-road ascends slightly, passing the *Podestats-Haus* (6700′), at the mouth of the *Val Bregalga*, which is enclosed by fine glaciers, to (1½ hr.) *Juf* (6685′; Pens. Edelweiss, plain), the loftiest hamlet in Switzerland. A bridle-path (guide, useful in unsettled weather, 16 fr.) now leads to the left across pastures and through a desolate rock-strewn valley to the (1½ hr.) pass of the **Stallerberg** (8480′; splendid view), whence it descends, keeping to the left, to (2 hrs.) *Bivio* (p. 471). — From Juf through the *Val Faller* to *Mühlen*, see p. 471.

A path leads from Juf to the S.E. over the **Forcellina** (8770′) to the (2½ hrs.) *Septimer* (p. 471), and thence to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* in the *Val Bregaglia* (guide 25 fr.), or over the *Lunghino Pass* to the (5 hrs.) *Maloja* (see p. 486; guide 25, to the Lunghino Pass only 18 fr.). — From the Forcellina Pass we may ascend in 1½ hr. the *Pizzo della Forcellina* (9918′; admirable view) and descend to the S.E. into the *Val Turba*. We then reach the Septimer route 20 min. below the pass, by the

Splügen
Splügen
Thusis
Tiefenkastel
Hinterrhein
Rheinwaldtal
Guggernüll
Alpetlistock
Einshorn
Mittaghorn
Bernhardinpass
P. Uccello
Tambohorn
Surettahorn
Piz Por
P. della Casa
P. Mietz
Val Loga
M. Carden
P. Lumbreda
P. Mutun
S. Bernardino
P. Terri
Pzi del Piani
P. Curciusa
Cma di Balniscio
Moncucco
Val Curciusa
P. della Palù
Pzo Emet
P. Sterla
Madesimo
Pianazzo
Cima di Barna
San Giacomo
P. Groppera
P. Montagna
Mesocco
Cma di Gangella
Cma di Pian Guarnei
Corbet
P. Truzzo
P. Pombi
Soazza
Piz di Palo
Fil. di Dragiva
P. Camoscie
P. del Torto
Cma di Lughezasca
P. Papalino
P. di Stabiucco
Pizzo Stella
Gallivaggio
S. Giacomo
Campodolcino
P. Grisch
Piz Alv
Innerferrera
V. Starlera
Mt. Cucal nair
Weissberg
Tälihorn
P. Platta
P. Forbisch
Val Gronda
Cresta-Avers
Jupperhorn
P. Scalotta
Bivio (Stalla)
Mühlen (Molins)
Sur
Marmorera
Schiahorn
P. Rosso
Kleinhorn
Schwarzseehorn
Tscheischhorn
Septimerpass
P. Forcellina
P. Lunghin
P. Maedero
Casaccia
Gletscherhorn
Weissberg
P. della Duana
P. Lizzone
Cma di Cavio
P. Gallegione
P. dello Scudo
Vicosoprano
Borgonuovo
Stampa
Soglio
Promontogno
Bondo
V. Bregalga
V. Madris
Valle di Lei
V. Maroz
Bergell
Chiavenna
Chiavenna
Bellinzona
Geograph. Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer
1:150 000
Engl. Miles

second bridge over the Septimer brook (p. 471). — From Cresta through Val Bregalga and across the **Passo della Duana** (8885′) to *Soglio* in the Val Bregaglia (p. 516), 9-10 hrs., not difficult (guide 32 fr.). The pass, which lies to the W. of the *Gletscherhorn* (10,190′), and also the descent afford a fine view of the Bregaglia Mts., especially of the Val Bondasca with the Piz Badile.

From Canicül to Pianazzo on the Splügen route (4½ hrs.; with guide). The steep path ascends the right side of the *Val d'Emet*, through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Emet* (6194′), whence the cairn on the pass is visible; then over the soft and uneven soil of the alp in 1 hr. to the top. Behind us rises Piz Beverin; the Calanda afterwards comes in sight. The **Passo di Madesimo** (7515′), between the *Pizzo d'Emet* (10,530′; l.) and the *Pizzo Spadolazzo* (8920′; r.), is the frontier of Switzerland and Italy. Opposite us, to the W., are *Pizzo Tambo* (p. 466) and *Piz Terri* (10,168′). We descend past the N. side of the little *Lago d'Emet*, on the left bank of the *Madesimo*, to the huts of *Casone* and (1½ hr.) *Madesimo* (p. 466). Road thence to (1½ M.) *Pianazzo* (p. 466), on the Splügen route.

The Splügen road winds upwards, past the ruin of *Bärenburg*, and enters the wooded ***Roffla Ravine**, in which the Rhine forms a series of falls. The road crosses (10 M.) the *Averser-Rhein* (3598′; Melchior's Rofflaschlucht Inn, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4½-5 fr.), which issues from the *Val Ferrera* (p. 464) and forms a fine fall a little way up. The road ascends in windings; at the second bend (10 M.) the road to *Cresta-Avers* (p. 464) diverges to the left.

Towards the end of the gorge (2¼ M.) we pass an old bridge over the Rhine on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses the torrent descending from the *Suretta Valley* on the left. By the road-side are the ruins of the *Sufers Foundry*. We next pass through a rocky gateway (*Sassa Plana;* 4390′), ten paces long. — 14 M. *Sufers* (4670′; *Hôt.-Pens. Hinterrhein, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.), opposite the village on the left bank of the Rhine. We enter a wooded ravine and cross (1 M.) the brawling river in its deep gorge by a bold bridge (4750′). After a short ascent we survey the broad *Val Rhein (Rheinwald-Tal):* on the left, the Pizzo Tambo, Guggernüll, and Einshorn, at the head of the valley the Hochberghorn, above which peeps a small piece of the Rheinwaldhorn; on the right, the barren Kalkberg. — 1¼ M. — 16½ M. **Splügen** (4757′; pop. 374; **Hôt. Bodenhaus*, 75 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7½-10 fr.; *Hôt. Splügen*, 40 beds at 2-2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-7½ fr., very fair; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), the capital of the Rheinwald-Tal, with the Swiss custom-house. Pleasant walk, past the church, to the ruined castle (5010′) on the old road, with a view down the valley and of Pizzo Tambo.

Excursions (guide, J. M. Simmen). View from the *Fluhgründ* (1 hr.) and *Danatzhöhe* (1 hr.). — To the (2¼ hrs.) **Suretta Lakes** (7448′), amid picturesque surroundings at the foot of the Seehorn and Surettahorn: we follow the Splügen road to the (40 min.) Rhine bridge (see above); 5 min. farther take the footpath to the left, leading along the slope through pastures and wood; 40 min. cross a little brook and ascend the hill, following the way-posts. — Drive to the *Bernardino Pass* (p. 468); the alp ¾ hr. to the N.W. of the inn commands a splendid survey of the Rheinwald Glacier. — The **Guggernüll** (9472′; 4½ hrs.; guide 16 fr.), by

the *Tambo Alp*, and the **Einshorn** (9650′; from Nufenen, 4-5 hrs.; 16 fr.) are two fine points, and not difficult.—The **Pizzo Tambo** (*Tambohorn* or *Schneehorn;* 10,748′; 25 fr.), 3 hrs. from the Splügen Pass, is not difficult for experts. Extensive view, extending on the S. to Milan, whence the peak is visible.

Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, see p. 467.—Over the *Löchliberg* to the *Safien-Tal*, see p. 452.

Beyond the village of Splügen the road divides. The Bernardino route leads to the right (p. 467). The SPLÜGEN ROAD, constructed by the Austrian government in 1819-21, crosses the Rhine to the left by an iron bridge, ascends in windings (avoided by short-cuts), and passes through a tunnel 93 yds. long, beyond which we see the top of the pass. We cross the *Häusernbach* twice in a bleak valley, at the end of which the old bridle-path ascends direct to the pass. The road ascends the W. slope in zigzags, past the lonely *Berghaus* (6677′; plain inn), and through a long gallery, to the (22 M.) **Splügen Pass** (6945′) the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, between the *Pizzo Tambo* (see above) on the right, and the *Surettahorn* (9925′) on the left.

Beyond the pass and the first *Cantoniera* (6780′) we reach the diligence-station of (23½ M.; 3 hrs. walk from Splügen village) **Monte Spluga** (6246′), a group of houses at the head of a bleak valley, with the Italian custom-house, and the inns *Edelweiss* and *Post*, frequented by Italians as a health-resort. In winter the snow sometimes reaches to the windows of the upper story. During snow-storms bells are rung in the houses of refuge as a guide to travellers. The old bridle-path to Isola turned to the right, near the second wooden bridge, and led through the *Cardenell* gorge, a route much exposed to avalanches, where the French under Gen. Macdonald sustained terrible losses in Dec., 1800, and also through the dangerous *Liro Gorge*. The new road ascends a little and then descends the E. slope in windings, past several cantonieras, being protected at places by avalanche-galleries with sloping roofs to enable the snow to slide off, and side-openings for light. Near (27 M.) *Teggiate* (clean inn) we obtain a fine view of the deep gorge of the Liro. Beyond (29½ M.) *Pianazzo* (4527′; plain inn), near a short tunnel, the *Madesimo* forms a *Fall 650′ high (best viewed from a platform by the roadside, where the diligence halts if desired).

From Pianazzo a road (two-horse carr. from Splügen and back 40 fr., fee 4 fr.) ascends to the hamlet of (1½ M.) **Madesimo** (5032′), with a chalybeate spring and a hydropathic **Kurhaus* (July 1st-Sept. 20th, 135 beds from 2½, pens. 10-14 fr.), a health-resort frequented by Italians.—To *Canicül* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 465.

The next part of the road is the boldest; some of its terraces rise perpendicularly one above the other.

32½ M. **Campodolcino** (3530′; **Posta*, with hydropathic, 150 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3½ fr., incl. wine; *Croce d'Oro*) consists of four groups of houses; the second contains the church

and the 'Campo Santo' or cemetery. Two inscriptions refer to the Emp. Francis II. of Austria, who made this road from *'Clavenna ad Rhenum'* in 1812-22.

The *Liro Valley*, or *Valle San Giacŏmo*, is strewn with fragments of rock, chiefly brittle white gneiss, which reddens on exposure to the air. The wildness of the scene is softened by the rich foliage of chestnuts, from which peeps the slender white campanile of the church of (36 M.) *Galivaggio*. Near (38½ M.) *San Giacomo-Filippo* the chestnut-trees extend far up the steep slopes, and farther on the luxuriance of Italian vegetation is fully displayed. We cross the *Maira*.

41½ M. *Chiavenna*, see p. 542.

99. From Splügen to Bellinzona. San Bernardino.

45 M. Diligence from Splügen to *Mesocco*, 25½ M., twice daily in summer in 5¼ hrs. (10 fr. 25, coupé 12 fr. 30 c.). Electric Railway from Mesocco to *Bellinzona*, 19½ M., in 1 hr. 17 min. (5 fr. 5 or 2 fr. 55 c.).—Extra-Post with two horses from Thusis to Bellinzona 140 fr., with three horses 195 fr.; from Splügen to Bellinzona with two horses 95 fr. 80 c. Carriage and Pair from Thusis to Bellinzona (in 2 days) 150 fr., from Splügen to Bellinzona 115 fr.; fee 10 per cent of the fare.

Splügen (4757′), see p. 465. We traverse the upper *Val Rhein*, passing below the hamlet of (1½ M.) *Medels* (5030′). On the left bank, farther on, lies the pasture of *Ebi*, now partly covered with stones, where the 'Landsgemeinde' used to meet biennially on the first Sunday in May. Then (4 M.) *Nufĕnen* (5145′; Rotes Haus), at the mouth of the *Areue-Tal*, at the head of which is seen the *Curciusa Glacier*. On the left are the huge rocky *Guggernüll* (p. 465), concealing *Pizzo Tambo* (p. 466), and the *Einshorn* (p. 466). Near—

6½ M. **Hinterrhein** (5330′; *Post*, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-5 fr., plain), the highest village in the valley, the Rheinwald Mts. (Marscholhorn, Rheinquellhorn, Rheinwaldhorn, Hochberghorn, and Kirchalphorn) come in sight.

Excursions (guide Joh. Stoffel, keeper of the Bernardino hospice). To the **Source of the Hinter-Rhein** (to the Zapport Hut 4 hrs.), rough, and hardly repaying (guide, advisable, 12 fr.). Beyond the Rhine bridge (p. 468) the path diverges to the right from the Bernardino road, and at first traverses the level floor of the valley. After ½ hr. the valley narrows. The path is lost in a stony chaos on the S. slope of the valley. The steep N. side is covered with poor pastures. The wild infant Rhine is covered at places with avalanche-snow, which lies here the whole year. By one of these snow-bridges we cross to the left bank and ascend it by a narrow path, past the (2 hrs.) *Zapport Chalet* (6420′; neglected) and the *Hölle*, a wild gorge, in which the Rhine forms a small fall, to the (1¼ hr.) *Zapport Club Hut* (7613′). The narrow valley is closed by the **Rheinwald Glacier**, the lower part of which is called the *Paradies Glacier*. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture in the glacier (7270′), below the hut. Above this source *(Sprung* or *Ursprung)*, between the

Rheinwald Glacier and Zapport Glacier, lies the *Paradies*, a poor Alpine pasture, strewn with rocks. — From the club-hut we may ascend the Rheinwald Glacier in order to survey the vast *Adula* or *Rheinwald Mts.*: the *Zapporthorn* (10,330′), *Rheinquellhorn* (10,500′), *Vogelberg* (10,565′), *Rheinwaldhorn*, *Güferhorn* (11,130′), etc. — The **Rheinwaldhorn** (11,150′) may be ascended from the club-hut in 4 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), by the *Lenta-Lücke* (9692′) and the N.E. arête (toilsome, but when the snow is in good condition not difficult for experts). The *Güferhorn* (3½-4 hrs. from the club-hut, by the Leuta-Lücke and the S.W. arête); the *Vogelberg* and *Rheinquellhorn* (each 3½-4 hrs. from the club-hut, over the *Rheinwald Glacier;* guide 36 fr.); and the *Zapporthorn* (4 hrs. from the club-hut, over the *Zapport Glacier*, or from the Bernardino Pass over the *Muccia Glacier*, see below; guide 28 fr.) are all more or less difficult.

From Hinterrhein over the *Valser Berg*, the *Zapportgrat*, or the *Lenta-Lücke* to the *Lugnetz Valley*, see p. 454. — Trying passes (*Vogeljoch*, 9640′; *Passo del Cadabbi*, 9680′; *Zapport Pass*, 10,140′) lead to the S. from the Rheinwald and Zapport glaciers to *Malvaglia* (p. 462; guide for each of them 55 fr.).

The Bernardino Road, built in 1818-23, crosses the Rhine by a bridge (5300′) of three arches, ¾ M. beyond Hinterrhein, and ascends the steep bush-clad slope in windings. (A good short-cut diverges to the right from the third winding.) Looking back, we have a fine view of the Rhine Valley and the mountains to the N., the Kirchalphorn, Lorenzhorn, Schwarzhorn, and Hochberghorn. On the left, before we cross the (2½ M.) *Masek-Bach* (5680′), is the solitary *Dürrenbühl Hut*. Traversing a bleak valley, and passing the *Thäli Alp* on the left, we reach the (12 M.) **San Bernardino Pass** (6770′; *Hospice*, plain, kept by Stoffel, the guide, see p. 467), at the N. end of the little *Lago Moësola*. This pass was formerly known as *Vogelberg*. It owes its present name to St. Bernardino of Siena, who preached the gospel here early in the 15th century. On the left rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8910′) and *Mittaghorn* (8560′); on the right the *Marscholhorn* (9520′).

Excursions. Superb view near a large white boulder, ¾ hr. above the Hospice, to the N.W. (poles; guide unnecessary). — The *Marscholhorn* (*Pizzo Moësola;* 9520′), ascended from the Hospice in 2½-3 hrs., and the *Zapporthorn* (10,330′), ascended in 4 hrs. viâ the Muccia Glacier (see above), are difficult ascents adapted for experts only, with guides.

The road descends in numerous windings on the left bank of the *Moësa*, which issues from the lake, past a cantoniera. To the W. rises the *Zapporthorn* with the *Stabbio-Grat* and the *Muccia Glacier;* to the E. are *Piz Lumbreda* (9770′), *Piz Mutun* (9360′), and *Piz Curciusa* (9423′). Lower down we cross the Moësa by a handsome bridge, and descend in a large bend to —

16½ M. **San Bernardino.** — **Hotels** (open in summer only): *Hôt. Victoria, 150 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Brocco & Posta, 92 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-11 fr.; Hôt. Ravizza, 100 beds, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue, pens. 8-9 fr., Hôt.-Pens. Minghetti, pens. 7½-8 fr., both very fair.

San Bernardino (5335′), the highest village in the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, has a mineral spring which attracts many Italian visitors in summer. Everything here is Italian, and the people are

Roman Catholics, Cardinal Borromeo (p. 536) having crushed the germs of the Reformation.—Over the *Passetti Pass* to the *Val Calanca*, see below.

To the N. towers the sharp tooth of the *Pizzo Uccello* (p. 468). The road ascends a little, and then descends in numerous zigzags (cut off by footpaths). A fine fall of the Moësa, in the gorge to the right, is seen by following the path leading from San Bernardino to San Giacomo, first on the left, and then on the right bank of the stream. Beyond (22 M.) *San Giacomo* (3845′; Alb. Toscano) the road crosses the Moësa and descends rapidly past *Cebbio* to—

25½ M. **Mesocco** or *Cremeo* (2595′; **Posta*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, pens. 5-7 fr.; both very fair). On a rock to the left of the road, ½ M. below the village, rises the grand ruin of *Mesocco* or *Misox*, with its four towers, which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526.

The Electric Railway to Bellinzona follows mostly the right bank of the Moësa. Walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and maize soon proclaim the Italian climate. From the slopes descend numerous cascades. Beyond (1¾ M.) *Soazza* (2067′) the line descends in windings; to the right, the *Buffalora* forms a fine fall.—5 M. *Cabbiolo* (1475′); 6¼ M. *Lostallo* (1394′; Hôt. de la Poste, pens. 6-7 fr.), with the first fig-trees; 7½ M. *Sorte* (2318′); 9¼ M. *Cama* (1120′; Restaurant), with a Capuchin monastery.

From Cama to Chiavenna a fatiguing route (14-15 hrs.; guide to the top of the pass 5 fr.) ascends the steep *Val di Cama*, containing the little lake of that name (4058′), crosses the (5½ hrs.) **Bocchetta di Val Cama** (6880′), and descends the *Val Bodengo* to (3½ hrs.) *Bodengo* (rustic inn), and by a steep path, with steps, through the gorge of the *Boggia* to *Gordona* and (5 hrs.) *Chiavenna* (p. 542).—A slightly easier but less interesting path from Soazza (see above) crosses the **Passo della Forcola** (7274′) and leads through the *Val della Forcola* to Chiavenna (12-13 hrs.; with guide).

Then (10 M.) *Leggia* (1125′) and (11½ M.) **Grono** (1000′; *Hôt. Calancasca*, pens. from 6 fr., very fair; *Restaurant Tognola*, beer), a thriving village at the mouth of the *Val Calanca*, with the *Florentina* tower, and near it a chapel with old frescoes.

The **Sasso della Paglia** (8513′), commanding a magnificent view, may be ascended from Grono viâ the *Val di Grono* in 7 hrs., with guide (club-hut near the top).

The picturesque **Val Calanca** is traversed by a road, first on the left, then on the right bank of the *Calancasca*, to *Arvigo*, *Bodio*, *Santa Domenica*, *Augio*, and (10 M.) *Rossa* (3570′; inn), the chief village in the valley. (Toilsome route hence, to the W., over the *Giumella Pass*, 6955′, to *Malvaglia* in the *Val Blenio*, p. 462.) Bridle-path farther on to (1 hr.) *Valbella* (4383′), the highest hamlet in the valley, from which an easy route, to the E., crosses the *Passo di Tresculmine* (7064′) to (5 hrs.) *Mesocco;* then (1 hr.) *Alp Alogna* (4695′), whence we may cross the *Passo di Passetti* (6808′) to the E. to *San Bernardino* (p. 468) in 4-5 hrs. (guide). At the head of Val Calanca, but difficult of access from the lower part of the valley, lies the grand basin of the *Stabbio Alps* (6590′), best reached from San Bernardino, in 4-5 hrs., by the *Passo Tre Uomini* (8704′).

The tramway crosses the Calancasca and farther on the Moësa, recrossing to the right bank beyond (12½ M.) **Roveredo** (975′; pop. 1136; *Angelo; Croce*), the capital of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once powerful Trivulzio family. 13½M. *San Vittore* (880′) is the last Grisons village. 17½ M. *Castione* (780′) is also a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 145). We then cross the Moësa near its confluence with the *Ticino*. To the left of (18¼ M.) *Molinazzo* lies *Arbēdo* (813′), where, on 30th June, 1422, a battle took place between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell.

19½ M. *Bellinzona*, see p. 518.

100. From Tiefenkastel to Silvaplana over the Julier.

27 M. DILIGENCE daily in 7¾ hrs. (10 fr. 90 c.). Other diligences run daily all the year round in the afternoon to (16½ M.) Bivio (Stalla) in 4¾ hrs., and in the evening to Mühlen in 3¼ hrs.; also in summer (between June 1st and Sept. 30th) every morning from Mühlen to Silvaplana, in 4 hrs.

Tiefenkastel (2910′), see p. 473.—The JULIER ROAD ascends rapidly and skirts the *Stein*, a bold limestone cliff (rock-gallery and tunnel). Far below flows the *Julia* or *Oberhalbsteiner Rhein*. (The Romanic word *Rhein* means 'flowing water'.) We next enter a broad and populous part of the valley called the *Oberhalbstein (Sur Seissa)*, 6 M. long, and pass the villages of (5 M.) *Conters* (3900′; *Post, pens. 5-7 fr.; Pens. Scarpaletti) and—

6 M. **Savognin** (3900′; **Hôt.-Pens. Pianta*, 60 beds, pens. from 6½ fr.; **Hôt. Piz Michel*, pens. 6-8 fr.), Ger. *Schweiningen*, a health-resort with a mineral spring. On the W. slope lie the villages of *Salux*, *Präsans*, and *Reams* (with a fine ruined castle).

EXCURSIONS. From Savognin to *Solis* (p. 473) viâ *Reams* and *Mons*, a pleasant and picturesque walk through wood.—**Piz Curvèr** (9760′; 5½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.), from Savognin by *Ziteil*, not difficult, a very fine point (see p. 463; descent to Zillis or Andeer, guide 30 fr.).—FROM SAVOGNIN TO AUSSER-FERRERA OVER THE FIANELL PASS, 5½ hrs. (guide 25 fr.), easy and repaying. A narrow road from Savognin or Conters leads through the smiling *Val Nandro* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Curtegns* (6400′), where we ascend to the right to (1 hr.) *Alp Schmorras* (7500′) and the (1 hr.) **Fianell** or **Schmorras Pass** (8350′), opposite *Piz Grisch* (*Piz Fianell*; 10,000′); then descend by *Alp Moos* and *Sutt Foina* to (1½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (p. 464).

7½ M. **Tinzen**, Rom. *Tinizung* (4055′; *Hôt. Tinzenhorn; Stern*, moderate), at the mouth of the picturesque *Val d'Err*.

From Tinzen to *Bergün* over the *Aela Pass*, 7-8 hrs., guide 25 fr., see p. 474; the *Fuorcla da Tschitta*, 8 hrs. to *Preda* (guide 26 fr.) is a better route.—**Piz Michèl** (10,375′; 6 hrs., guide 30 fr.), more difficult from here than from Alvaneu (p. 473).—To Samaden over the **Errjoch** (10,270′), 9 hrs., with guide, laborious but repaying. Ascent through the picturesque *Val d'Err* and over the *Err Glacier* to the pass, lying to the N.E. of the *Piz d'Err* (11,100′), which may be ascended hence in 1½ hr. (see p. 471); descent to the *Jürg Jenatsch Hut* and through *Val Bever* to *Spinas* (p. 475).

Above Tinzen the Julia forms several fine falls. The road leads through curious basins, formed by erosion, and rocky ravines, to (9½ M.) *Roffna* (4760′; Löwe, rustic) and—

12 M. **Mühlen,** Rom. *Molins* (4793′; **Löwe,* 45 beds at 2½-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr.), a beautifully situated village.

Excursions. Good survey of the environs from the rocky pinnacle of *Tgernet*, to which a path ascends in 1 hr.—A narrow road ascends the picturesque **Val Faller** to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Faller* (6340′), where the valley divides into the *Val Gronda*, to the right, and the *Val Bercla*, to the left. Easy passes (guide from Mühlen 27 fr.) hence cross the *Täli-Joch* (9193′), to the E. of the *Weissberg*, to (4½ hrs.) *Cresta* (p. 464), and the *Berclajoch* (9553′) to (5 hrs.) *Juf* in the Averser-Tal (p. 464).—***Piz Platta** (11,110′; 5½ hrs.; guide 30, to Cresta 40 fr.), scaled viâ the *Val Faller* and *Val Bercla*, is a splendid point (descent to Cresta-Avers, p. 464).—*Piz d'Arblatsch* (10,525′; guide 25 fr.) and *Piz Forbisch* (10,720′; guide 35 fr.), for experts (guides at the 'Löwe').—To the E., from Mühlen a narrow road ascends viâ the village of *Sur* (5308′) in 1 hr. to the **Flix Plateau** (6230′; **Hôt. Piz Platta*, 40 beds, pens. from 7 fr.; *Flixer Hof*, pens. from 6 fr.; *Bellevista*, pens. 6 fr.), an undulating plain 2½ M. long and 1½ M. wide, at the base of the Err chain, frequented as a health-resort. The *Piz dellas Calderas* (11,130′; 7 hrs., guide 30 fr.) and the *Piz d'Err* (11,100′; 6 hrs., guide 30 fr.) may be ascended hence by experts (superb view). Viâ *Mal Pass*, the *Fuorcla da Flix* (10,015′), and the *Bevers Glacier* to the *Jürg Jenatsch Hut* and *Spinas* (p. 476), 8 hrs. with guide, laborious but interesting. The *Cima da Flix* (10,785′; splendid view) may be ascended from the pass in 50 min. (guide 25 fr.).

From this point to Stalla, skirting the rapid Julia, we enjoy a series of grand rocky landscapes. A fine point is near the (12½ M.) bridge of *Sur* (5215′; the village lies to the left, see above). On a wooded hill, in the middle of the valley, stands the square watch-tower of *Splüdatsch* (5260′; path to it beyond Sur; fine view). On the right, ¾ M. farther on, appears the ruined castle of *Marmels*. The next villages are (14½ M.) *Marmorera* (5360′), at the mouth of the *Val Natons; Stalvedro* (5613′), and—

16½ M. **Bivio,** or **Stalla** (5827′; **Hôt. Bivio & Post*, 25 beds at 2-3, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.), the Roman *Bivium*, where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The Septimer Bridle Path (to Casaccia 4 hrs.; no guide requisite in fine weather), one of the oldest Alpine routes, diverges to the right from the road above Bivio, and ascends the *Val Carreccia*. At the chalets of (1 hr.) *Foppa* it crosses the brook, enters a defile, and ascends the somewhat marshy meadows of *Pian Canfèr* to the (1 hr.) **Septimer Pass** (*Passo di Sett;* 7582′), with a simple hospice. (Over the *Forcellina* to *Juf*, see p. 464.) A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, affords a superb view of the mountains of the Maloja, Piz della Margna, Monte dell' Oro, etc. Descent by a rough paved path, crossing the *Septimer Bach (Acqua di Settimo)* three times, to the valley of the *Mera*, and on its left bank, the latter part very steep and stony, to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* (p. 514).—From the Septimer over the *Forcellina* to (2¾ hrs.) *Juf* in the Averser Tal and over the *Fuorcla di Lunghino* to (2½ hrs.) *Maloja*, see p. 464.

From Bivio to Cresta-Avers over the *Stallerberg*, see p. 464.—To Sils over the **Fuorcla di Gravasalvas** (8806′; 5½ hrs.; with guide), interesting. Below the Julier Pass we ascend to the right, past the little *Gravasalvas Lake*, to the pass, to the W. of *Piz Lagrev*, with a fine view of the Beruina, etc.; then a steep descent to the *Lake of Sils* (p. 484).

The road, completed in 1827, ascends the stony slopes of the *Julier* in numerous windings (short-cuts for walkers). Near the summit is the (21¾ M.) *Julier Hospice* (7350′; plain inn). On the (22¼ M.) **Julier** (*Giulio*, 7500′) are two round milestones of mica-slate, 5′ high, of the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from Clavenna (p. 543) to the Curia Rhætorum (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier. Roman coins also have been found here. Near the milestones (which bear no inscription), to the right, is a little lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its altitude.

On the E. slope of the pass, 1 M. from the top, is the small *Julier Alp* (7150′), with its chalets. On the left rise *Piz Julier* and *Piz d'Albana*, and on the right *Piz Polaschin* (p. 482). In descending we obtain a superb view of the snow-mountains of the Bernina (p. 488). In the foreground rise Piz Surlej and Munt Arlas, above which tower Piz Tschierva, Morteratsch, and Bernina, on the right; then Piz Corvatsch, and to the extreme right Piz della Margna. The Upper Engadine, with its green lakes, comes gradually into view.

27 M. *Silvaplana* (5955′; p. 482), reached from the pass in 1½ hr. (by carr. in ¾ hr.; up in 2 hrs.).

101. From Coire (Thusis) to St. Moritz in the Upper Engadine. Albula Railway.

55½ M. Rhætian Railway in 3¼-4¼ hrs. (in the reverse direction 3-3½ hrs.); fares to Samaden 21 fr. 60, 14 fr. 40, 7 fr. 20 (return-tickets 34 fr. 60, 23 fr. 5, 11 fr. 55 c.), to St. Moritz 23 fr. 25, 15 fr. 50, 7 fr. 75 c. (return-tickets 37 fr. 15, 24 fr. 80, 12 fr. 40 c.). — Engadine Express (from July 1st to Sept. 16th and from Dec. 18th to Jan. 17th daily; from Dec. 11th to 15th and from Jan. 19th to March 6th on Tues., Thurs., and Sat.), 1st class only, from Bâle to St. Moritz in 7½ hrs. — Best views to the left before Solis, afterwards to the right.

The ***Albula Railway**, built in 1898-1903 at a cost of nearly 1,000,000*l.*, is one of the most interesting mountain-railways. In addition to the great Albula Tunnel (3¾ M. in length), it traverses 39 smaller tunnels, with an aggregate length of 6½ M., and numerous viaducts with a total length of 1½ M. The maximum gradient between Thusis and Filisur is 2½: 100, between Filisur and St. Moritz 3½: 100. The section between Thusis and Tiefenkastel presented the greatest engineering difficulties; but the most impressive scenery occurs between Bergün and Preda.

From Coire to (17 M.) *Thusis* (2296′), see pp. 447-49. — The railway crosses the *Rhine* issuing from the Via Mala, below its junction with the Nolla, by means of an iron bridge, 92 yds. long and 65′ high, and skirts the mountain-slope towards the N.E., with fine views of the Domleschg and the Heinzenberg as far as the Ringelspitz and Trinserhorn. The station of (18½ M.) **Sils**, Rom. *Seglias* (2420′), lies above the village of that name (Post, fair). To the left, above the Albula, rises the château of *Baldenstein* (p. 450). The line now skirts the plateau of *Campi* and, after passing through a short tunnel below the picturesque ruined castle (p. 450),

Chur
Sarn
Katzis
Fürstenau
P. Scalottas
2328
Tgantieni
Plaun
Portein
Tartar
Scharans
Crap la Pala
2152
Zollbrücke
Masein
Flerden
Sils
Grausen
Lain
Heinzenberg
Urmein
THUSIS
Brün
Albula
Muldain
Obervaz
Tschappina
Unter
Krogs
Calabrien
Nivaigl
Muttner Höhe
2004
Solis
Muttens
Rongellen
Dürrenwald
Crapschalver Kopf
1987
Traversiner Tobel
Ober
Stafel
Valoja
Breitenbg.
Stürvis
Stierva
Summapunt
Samest
Barguing
Muttner A.
Flis
Piz Beverin
Nuscies
Lohn
Narglesa
2460
Muttner Horn
Stürviser A.
Planezza
Alp Obrist
Cantatsch
Naisch
Mursennas
Mathon
Reischen
Gandus
Munter
Tgoms
Darsiez
Fardün
Zillis (Ciraun)
Ratitsch
A. Tumpriv
Wergenstein
Silbergruben
Dumeins
Donath
Platta granda
1932
Curvèr pintg da Taspin
2730
Tgavugl
Casti
Magun
Clugin
Piz Toissa
2662
P. Neza
2630
A. Taspin
Pignieu
Promischur
Ziteil
Curvèr pintg da Neza
2729
Piz Vizan
2472
Andeer
Barugls
Piz Curvèr
Neza
Pasciaglias
Dros
Alp Foppa
Bärenburg
Piz la Tschera
2632
Lai da Vons
Bagnusch
Caschleras
2186
A. Durnaun
Alp Albin
Martegnas
2675
Muttang
2000
Rofna
Sufers
Alp Tobel
Lai Saletscha
Hinter Rhein
Schmelze
Rofnaschlucht
Alp Andies
Crestola
2499
Sassa plana
Cresta
Radons
Schwarzwald
Gurschus
2885
A. Ursera
Außer Ferrera
Surettathal
V. d'Ursera
Averser Rhein
Flanell (Schmorras) Joch
2545
A. Sutt Foina
A. Nova
Mittag-H.
2530
Lauinig
Alp Moos
A. Schmorras
2565
Seehorn
2760
L. da Hirli
Alp Samada
Sutt Foina Gl.
2494
P. Mazza
2819
Piz Grisch (P. Fianell)
3048
P. Mezz
2720
V. Curtins
Hirli
S. Martin
Cresta
Splügen
Tiefenkastel
Lenzer Horn
Conters
Tinzen
Geograph. Anst. von
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Kilometer
1:1

P. Miez
2735
Guggernell
2683
Tiaun
2705
Steigberg
Piz Musch
2694
A. dil Guert
Lenzer Horn
2911
Schmelzboden
Hoffnungsau
A. la Crusch
Schmittener A.
Wiesen
(Tein)
Piz Mulein
2580
P. Linard
2770
Aclas d'Alvagne
Bärentritt
Landwasser
Zug
Bodmen
Jenisberg
Leidboden
Jenisberger A.
Tschantschen
Crapanaira
Schmitten
Farrera
Cavia
Alvaneu (Alvagne)
Alvaneubad
Muchetta
2627
Stulser Grat
Filisur
Falein
Surava
Tiefenkastel
(Casti)
Aclas da Surava
Cloters
Ballalüna
Stuls
Rumsolas
Schaftobel
Val Spadlatscha
Bärenbühl
2234
Cuolm da Latsch
2290
Motta Palousa
2147
L'Era
Prosutt
Albula
Bergün Stein
Latsch
Crap Sees
Furcletta dafora
davains
Pradatsch
Bergün
Bravuogn
Oberhalbstein
Burvagn
Promaschigel
P. Cuolmet
2821
Piz Michel
3163
Fil da Scidier
2840
Tinzenhorn
3179
Aelahütte
P. Spadlatscha
2872
Rugnux dador
2861
Conters (Cunter)
Reams
(Riom)
Savognin
Nasegl
P. Grossa
2943
Aelapaß
Piz d'Aela
3340
Rugnux dadains
2895
Tigignas
St. Michel
Tuisagn
Lajets
Fuorcla da Tschitta
Tschitta
A. Tigiel
Parseiras
Casteld's
Pensa
P. Val Lung
3081
Alp Err
Tinzen
Tinizung
Val d'Err
P. Salteras
A. Mulix
P. Mulix
2893
A. Tarviesch
Demat
Plaz Betschen
Carungas
2617
Schäferhütte
P. Bleis Martscha
3130
Lai Negr
Nandro
Windegg
A. Sumnegn
Piz Arlos
2700
A. Tscharnoz
Roffna
Piz Colm
2405
Castellins
3008
A. digl Plaz
Spegnas
Falotta
2427
Piz d'Err
3395
Errgletscher
Errjoch
3015
Naschareguas
d'Arblatsch
3204
Motta da Sblox
2184
Las Cuorts
P. dellas Calderas
3393
P. da Cucarneal
V. Bever
Samaden
Kilometer
5 Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

enters the ***Schyn Pass,** the deep and rugged ravine of the Albula, in which tunnels and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. Between this point and Tiefenkastel there are 14 tunnels, with a total length of $2^1/_2$ M., and 16 viaducts aggregating $^3/_4$ M. in length. — Crossing the wild *Muttner Tobel* by a bridge 100′ long, we reach the station of ($22^1/_2$ M.) **Solis** (2800′; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, R. $1^1/_2$-3, B. 1, D. $1^1/_2$, pens. 4-5 fr.), picturesquely situated, with a spring containing iodine.

An attractive path (usually well shaded) leads hence to the right to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Stürvis* (4515′), and thence viâ *Mons*, *Dèl*, *Salux*, and *Reams* to (2 hrs.) *Savognin* on the Julier road (p. 470). — Road to the N. to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Zorten*, ascending to the left beyond the Solis bridge, see p. 447.

A narrow road, diverging to the left from the road through the pass $1^1/_4$ M. to the W., ascends the W. bank of the Muttner Tobel to (2 hrs.) *Unter-Mutten* (1823′; plain inn; closed in summer, when the villagers migrate to Ober-Mutten). Thence to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Ober-Mutten* (6128′; Hosang's Inn), whence the **Muttnerhorn** (8070′; *View; guide 10 fr.) may be ascended in $1^1/_2$ hr.; good path at first, then up grassy slopes. Descent from Ober-Mutten to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) Zillis (p. 463) or to Thusis, interesting but rough.

Immediately beyond Solis the railway crosses the Albula gorge by the ***Solis Railway Bridge,** with 11 arches, 292′ above the torrent. Farther up, to the right, is seen the handsome bridge for the road (p. 450). After a brief open section the line once more plunges into the Albula gorge and passes through four tunnels (views to the right).

$25^1/_2$ M. **Tiefenkastel** (2910′; *Buffet*), opposite the village of that name (2790′; **Hôt. Julier*, 40 beds at 2-4, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3, S. $2^1/_2$, pens. 6-9 fr.; **Hôt. Albula*, 22 beds at $2^1/_2$-4, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Alpenrose*, plain but very fair; *Kreuz*), with a chalybeate spring, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Albula, at its confluence with the *Julia*. Road to Coire viâ Churwalden, see R. 94; over the Julier to Silvaplana, see R. 100.

The railway now runs along the steep slopes on the right bank of the Albula viâ (28 M.) *Surava* (3085′; Hôt. Belfort, pens. 4-5 fr.) to ($29^1/_2$ M.) **Alvaneu** (3285′), the station for the frequented *Bad Alvaneu* (3115′), with sulphur-springs and a hydropathic (*Kurhaus, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 150 beds, R. 3-6, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. 9-12 fr.; Pens. Schuler, from $8^1/_2$ fr.). On the opposite bank is a waterfall in the *Schaftobel*, in a picturesque setting. — Road to Wiesen, see p. 445.

In the *Val Spadlatscha*, 4 hrs. above Alvaneu-Bad or Filisur, and 3 hrs. from Bergün (p. 474), is the *Aela Club Hut* (7220′), from which the **Piz Michēl* (10,375′; not very difficult for experts; guide 32 fr.) is ascended in 6 hrs., the **Tinzenhorn** (10,430′; 46 fr.) in $4^1/_2$ hrs., and the **Piz Aela** (10,960′; 52 fr.) in 5-$5^1/_2$ hrs. (these two difficult, and requiring experience). Difficult descent from the Tinzenhorn on the steep W. side to the *Tinzentor Pass* (8464′) and by the *Tigiel Alp* to *Tinzen* (p. 470).

Beyond Alvaneu the railway skirts the open hillside, at gradients varying from 1 : 100 to 1 : 40, and crosses first the *Schmittentobel* and then the wild *Gorge of the Landwasser*, by means of

bridges respectively 115′ and 210′ above the torrents. It then traverses a tunnel and two short cuttings, and reaches the (31½ M.) station of **Filisur** (3550′; *Buffet*), above the picturesquely situated village (3410′; Hôt.-Pens. Rhætia, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Hôt. Bahnhof; Hôt. Schöntal; Weisses Kreuz). On the left above the railway rise the scanty ruins of *Greifenstein*. — Rhætian Line from Filisur to Davos, see p. 445.

At Filisur begins the mountain-section proper of the railway. Notwithstanding the steep ascending gradient (3½ : 100) found necessary here, a spiral tunnel (745 yds. long), in which the line ascends 78′ (550′ above the floor of the valley), has had to be constructed immediately beyond the station, to carry the railway up to the level of the Bergüner Stein. The line then runs along the steep slope, commanding a wide prospect of the Albula valley as far as the Heinzenberg, and penetrating the mountain-spurs by means of tunnels. Beyond the station of (35½ M.) *Stuls* (4200′) we enter the **Bergüner Stein** (*Il Crap;* 4280′), a deep gorge with perpendicular sides, pierced by a tunnel 450 yds. in length. Farther on opens the pretty green basin of Bergün; above, to the right, tower the Piz Spadlatscha and Piz Aela.

37 M. **Bergün.** — *Buffet.* — **Hotels.** *Kurhaus Bergün, 120 beds, R. 3½-8, B. 1½, D. 5, S. 4, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Hôt. Piz Aela & Post, *Weisses Kreuz, together 110 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. Bergüner Stein, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Bahnhof, pens. 5-6 fr.; Edelweiss; Sonne.

Bergün (4515′; pop. 1366), a village with a mineral spring, in a picturesque and sheltered situation, is frequented as a health-resort in summer and winter.

Excursions (guide, Albert Rauch). Above Bergün, to the N.E. (road in 50 min., footpath in 25 min.), is the village of **Latsch** (5215′; *Post*, pens. 5-6 fr.), on the slope of the *Latscher Kulm* (*Cuolm da Latsch*, 7515′; ascent repaying, 2 hrs.). Descent on the N. side to the *Stulser Alp* and through the Stuls valley past the chalet of *Runsolas* (5670′) to (1½ hr.) *Stuls* (see above). — **Muchetta** (W. summit of the *Stulser Grat*, 8615′), from Bergün viâ Stuls and Runsolas in 3½-4 hrs., not difficult; splendid view (ascent from Filisur viâ *Falein* 4½-5 hrs.). — ***Piz Kesch** (11,228′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 32 fr.), not difficult for experts. A cart-road leads through the *Val Tuors* to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Chants* 6310′; inn), whence we proceed viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Kesch-Hütte* of the S.A.C. (8630′) and over the *Porchabella Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) summit (see pp. 444, 499). — *Piz Michel* (10,375′; 7 hrs.; guide 32 fr.), *Piz Aela* (10,960′; 9 hrs.; 52 fr.), and *Tinzenhorn* (10,430′; 8½ hrs.; 46 fr.), see p. 473. (The *Aela Club Hut* is reached from Bergün viâ *Alp Uglix* in 3 hrs.) — Over the *Sertig Pass* to *Davos* (8 hrs.; guide 22 fr.), see p. 444. — Over the **Fuorcla Pischa** (9193′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) to *Madulein*, fatiguing. Through the Val Tuors and *Val Plazbi* to the (5-6 hrs.) top of the pass between the *Piz Kesch* (on the left; ascent hence difficult, see above) and the *Piz Blaisun* (on the right); descent over snow and débris into the *Val d'Es-chia* and to (2½ hrs.) *Madulein* or *Zuoz* (p. 499). — Over the **Aela Pass** (9055′), between Piz Aela and the Tinzenhorn, to the *Val d'Err* and *Tinzen* (p. 470), 7-8 hrs. (guide 27 fr.), or (preferable) from Preda (p. 475) over the **Fuorcla da Tschitta** (9586′), between Piz Aela and Piz Vallugn (8 hrs., guide 25 fr.), both interesting.

Between Bergün and Preda, a distance of 3½ M., the railway

makes an ascent of 1330′; this is the most interesting part of the line. It first ascends from Bergün in a vast double loop, with a lower curved tunnel of 530 yds. and an upper tunnel of 287 yds., and then crosses the *Tisch* torrent by means of a viaduct of four spans, 130′ in height. Following the mountain-slope, with views (straight on) of Piz Uertsch and (to the right) of Piz Rugnux, Piz Vallugn, and Piz Salteras, we thread three tunnels and reach the passing-station of (45 M.) *Muot* (5183′), beyond which we cross the Albula and enter a spiral tunnel of 724 yds. with a rise of 79′. Traversing a cutting, the line recrosses the Albula and ascends in a wide loop, again crossing and recrossing the river, and ascending about 260′ by means of two spiral tunnels (730 yds. and 560 yds.) one above the other. It then passes the hamlet of *Naz* and reaches (45¼ M.) **Preda** (5880′; *Buffet; Hotel Preda-Kulm,* R. 2-3, pens. 7 fr., *Post,* R. 2-2½, pens. 7-8 fr., both unpretending but good), in a picturesque valley surrounded by snow-capped mountains.

The **Albula Road** (10½ M. to Ponte) ascends from Preda, past the chalets of *Palpuogna* and a small lake, to (2½ M.) the *Weissenstein Inn* (6660′; closed). It next describes a curve at the base of the two rocky horns of the *Giumels* (9137′), avoiding a marshy basin in which the Albula rises, and ascends the rock-strewn *Teufels-Tal* to the (5 M.) **Albula Pass** (7595′; *Hospice*, plain), between the *Crasta Mora* (9635′), consisting of granite, to the right, and the *Piz Uertsch* or *Albulahorn* (10,738′), which is of limestone, to the left (ascent, see p. 499). The road traverses a dreary level valley, and descends past several chalets, and then by seven long bends (short-cuts by the old bridle-path), with views of Piz Quatervals and Piz del Diavel, and afterwards of Ponte and Camogase, and of Madulein and Guardaval to the left. Traversing a larch-wood we reach (10½ M.) *Ponte* (p. 498). Hence to (38 M.) *Samaden* and to *Schuls* and *Nauders*, see R. 105.

The train now enters the **Albula Tunnel,** 3¾ M. in length, which leads to the S.E. beneath the *Giumels* (time of passage, 10 min.; temperature 61° Fahr.). It ascends with a gradient of 1:100 to its highest point (5981′) and descends with a gradient of 1:500 to its E. entrance at (49 M.) *Spinas* (5964′; Hôt. Suvretta, pens. 6-7 fr.), in the *Val Bever.*

In the **Val Bever,** which forks at the (1½ hr.) *Alp Suvretta* (7034′; to the left, the *Val Suvretta*, p. 481), about 4 hrs. from Spinas, is the new *Jürg Jenatsch Hut* of the S.A.C. (9350′), the starting-point for the ascents of *Piz d'Err* (11,100′), *Cima da Flix* (10,705′), etc. Over the *Fuorcla da Flix* to *Mühlen*, see p. 471.

A lofty embankment, with a maximum gradient of 32:1000, carries the railway down the valley of the *Beverin.* We reach the open valley of the *Engadine* at —

51 M. **Bévers** (5620′; **Hôt.-Pens. Beverin,* 40 beds at 3-3½, D. 3, pens. 8-9 fr., *Zur Rhaetischen Bahn,* at the station; *Pens. Crasta Mora,* pens. 6½-7½ fr.; R. at *A. Ruffner's*), a thriving village at the foot of the indented *Crasta Mora* (see above). To Tarasp-Schuls, see pp. 498-501. — The railway runs to the S.W., ascending the *Inn*, with a fine view of the Bernina range to the left, to —

52½ M. **Samāden.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* — **Hotels** (visitors' tax daily 10 c.). *Hôtel Bernina, 150 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr., open in winter also; *Eden Hotel, with garden, 110 beds, pens. 12-18 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, with café, R. 2½-3, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue, pens. 8-10 f r., very fair; Krone, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Pens. Frischknecht, opposite the Hôt. Bernina, pens. 6½-7 fr.

Golf Links of 18 holes ¼ M. from the village.

Rhaetian Railway from Samaden to *Pontresina*, see p. 487.

Samaden (5670′; pop. 1028), the chief village of the Upper Engadine, with handsome houses and an *English Church* (services in the season), lies on the W. side of the broad Inn Valley. The finest old house is that of the *Planta* family, which has been intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly a thousand years. Splendid view of the Bernina Chain, in which the white Piz Palü, the Piz Morteratsch, Piz Tschierva, and, more to the right, Piz Roseg are conspicuous; nearer us, Piz Rosatsch, and in the distance, above the hill of St. Moritz, the Piz della Margna.

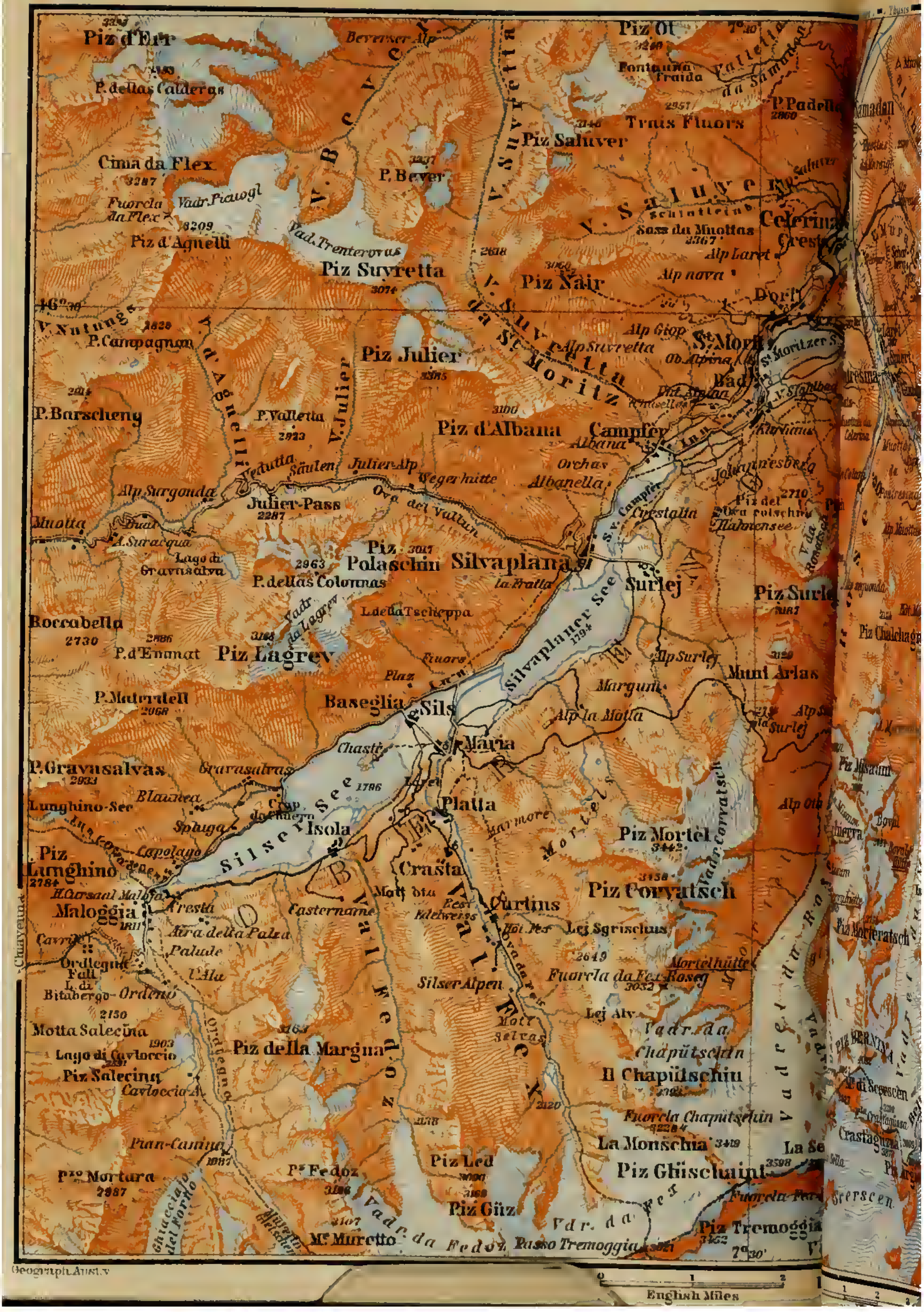
Walks. To the N., past the English Church, to the (½ hr.) *Muntarütsch*, a larch-clad hill, with a fine view of the Bernina group. Then to the right, by a pleasant wood-walk, to the (½ hr.) saw-mill of *Resgia* in the *Val Bever* (p. 475; thence to the station of *Spinas* ¾ hr.). — To the W., to the (20 min.) hill of *Salvasplanas*, above the church of *St. Peter* (5895′), with tombstones of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta, and other old families, and the (1 hr.) *Alpetta*. — To the S. to the (½ hr.) wooded hill of *Christolais*, between Samaden and Celerina.

***Muottas Murail** (cable tramway, see p. 491). Pedestrians (2-2½ hrs.; horse 12 fr.), diverging to the left from the Pontresina road by the Flatz bridge, proceed in a straight line to the foot of the mountain, and ascend (finger-posts; impossible to miss) in numerous windings to the top (p. 491).

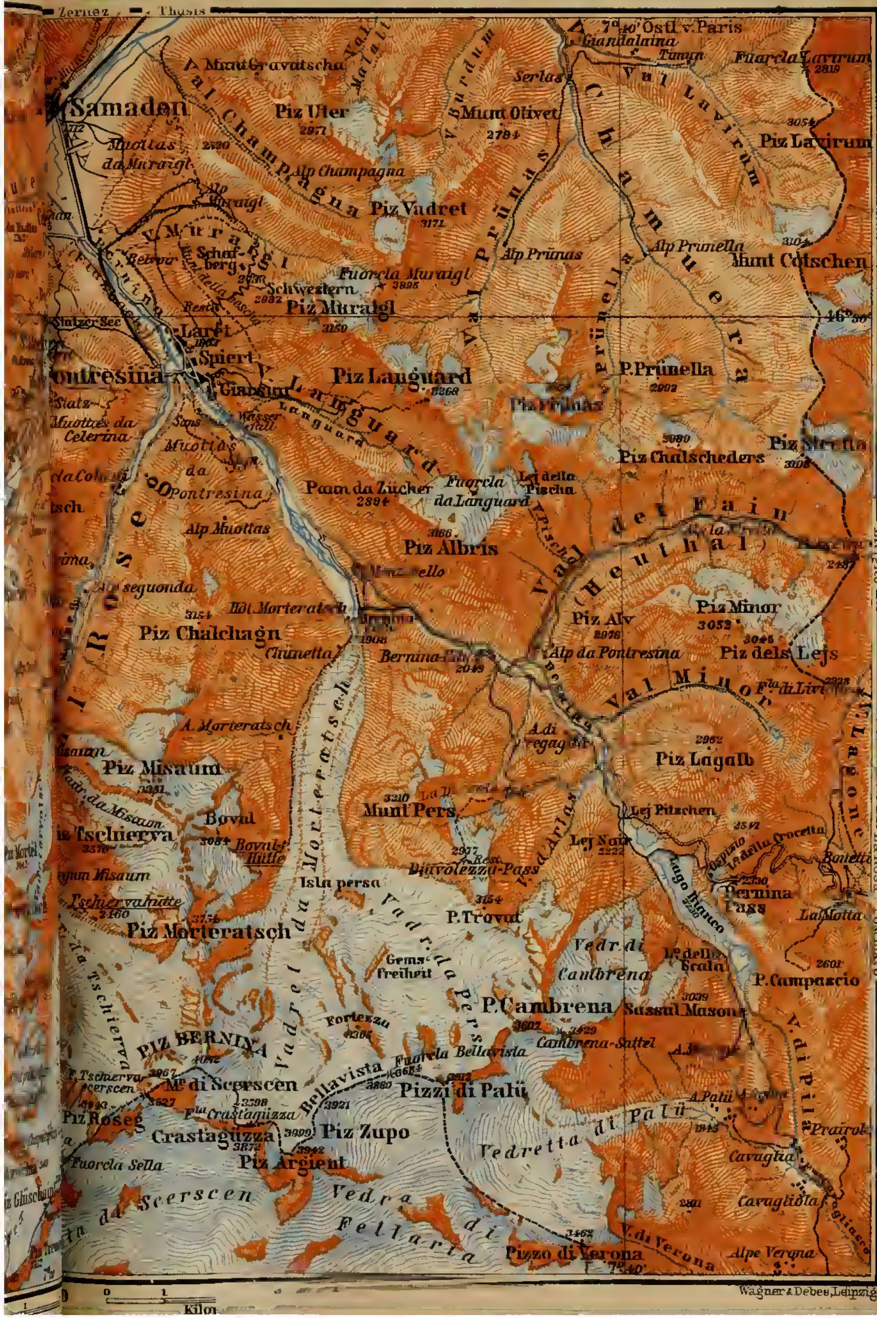
To the W. above Samaden rises **Piz Padella** (9380′; guide 10 fr.), a furrowed limestone rock which may be ascended by experts in 4 hrs. (diverging to the left from the Piz Ot route in a dale beyond the saddle of the Padella). View from Silvaplana to Zernetz. Rich flora. A ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*, 'three flowers'; 9700′) connects Piz Padella with the massive granite pyramid of ***Piz Ot** (10,660′; 'lofty peak'; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 18 fr.). Bridle-path to the (2½ hrs.) *Fontauna Fraida* (8840′), whence a steep path ascends in zigzags (iron rods being attached to the rock at awkward places) in 1½-2 hrs. to the top, which commands an imposing view, rivalling that from Piz Languard (p. 492).

Beyond Samaden the railway ascends the left bank of the Inn to (53½ M.) **Celerina** (5685′; **Cresta Palace Hotel*, in an open situation, 125 beds, R. 5-12, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 14-20 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Murail*, June 15th-Sept. 15th, 50 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.), with the adjoining **Cresta** (*Hôt.-Pens. Misani*, pens. 8-12 fr., well spoken of; *Hôt.-Pens. Cresta-Kulm*, pens. 8-12 fr.; confectioner, *Pozzi*), pleasantly situated in a verdant valley. Two roads lead hence, crossing the Inn, to the Celerina station of the Bernina electric railway (p. 494). — Above Celerina the line descends in a sharp curve to the Inn and runs through the wooded *Charnadüra*, or gorge of the Inn, threading two tunnels (together 656 yds. in length) to the terminus station of —

55½ M. *St. Moritz* (5830′), near the *Lake of St. Moritz* and below the *Village of St. Moritz* (p. 478).



Piz d'Err
P. dellas Calderas
Beverser Alp
Piz Ot
Fontauna Fraida
Valletta da Samedan
P. Padella
Samedan
Trais Fluors
Piz Saluver
Cima da Flex
3287
Fuorcla da Flex
Vadr. Piatogl
3209
Piz d'Agnelli
V. Bever
P. Bever
V. Suvretta
V. Saluver
Sass da Muottas
Celerina
Cresta
Vad. Trenterovas
Piz Suvretta
3074
Piz Nair
Alp Laret
Alp nova
Dorf
V. Suvretta da St. Moritz
V. Natungs
P. Campagnan
2828
V. d'Agnelli
Piz Julier
3385
V. Julier
Alp Giop
Alp Suvretta
St. Moritz
St. Moritzer See
Bad
V. Stabben
P. Barscheng
P. Valletta
2923
Piz d'Albana
3100
Campfer
Albana
Orchas
Albanella
Alp Surgonda
Julier-Pass
2287
Julier Alp
Säulen
Ova dal Vallun
Muotta
Lago di Gravasalva
Piz Polaschin
3017
2963
Silvaplana
P. dellas Colonnas
Surlej
S. v. Campfer
Crestalta
Piz del Ova Pontresina
Hahnensee
la Fratta
L. della Tschéppa
Piz Surlej
Roccabella
2730
P. d'Emnat
Piz Lagrev
Vadr. da Lagrev
Silvaplaner See
1794
Alp Surlej
Munt Arlas
Fuorcs
Plaz
P. Materdell
2068
Baseglia
Sils
Margun
Alp la Motta
Maria
Chasté
P. Gravasalvas
2933
Gravasalvas
Silser See
1796
Blaunca
Lunghino-See
Platta
Marmore
Spluga
Isola
Piz Mortel
3442
Vadr. Corvatsch
Piz Lunghino
2784
Capolago
Crasta
Piz Corvatsch
3458
H. Cursaal Maloja
Maloggia
1811
Cresta
Casternam
Curtins
Rest. Edelweiss
Lej Sgrischus
Aira della Palza
Palude
Val Fex
Val Fedoz
Cavril
Ordlegna Fall
L. di Bitabergo
Ordeno
2649
Mortel hütte
Fuorcla da Fex Roseg
3032
Silser Alpen
2150
Motta Salecina
1903
Lago di Cavloccio
Piz Salecina
Cavloccio
Piz della Margna
3163
Lej Alv
Vadr. da Chapütschin
Il Chapütschin
Fuorcla Chapütschin
La Monschia
3419
La Sella
Piz Glüschaint
3598
Piz Bernina
Crastaguzza
Pian-Canino
P. Fedoz
Piz Led
Piz Güz
Vdr. da Fex
Piz Tremoggia
3452
P. Mortara
2987
Ghiacciaio del Forno
M. Muretto
Vadr. da Fedoz
Passo Tremoggia
Vadr. da Roseg
Chiavenna
Tscherva
Piz Morteratsch
Piz Chalchagn
Piz Misaun
Alp Ota
Pontresina
Fuorcla Fex
Scerscen
Thusis
7°30'
46°30'
Geograph. Anst. v.
English Miles
0
1
2


Zernez
Thusis
7°40' Östl. v. Paris
Samaden
Val Champagna
Piz Uter
2971
Munt Olivet
2784
Alp Champagna
Piz Vadret
3171
Val Chamuera
Val Lavirum
Piz Lavirum
Fuorcla Lavirum
Serlas
Alp Prünas
Alp Prünella
Munt Cotschen
V. Muraigl
Muottas da Muraigl
Fuorcla Muraigl
Schwestern
Piz Muraigl
3159
Laret
Spiert
Pontresina
Piz Languard
3268
V. Languard
P. Prünella
2992
Piz Chalscheders
Piz Stretta
Val Roseg
Muottas da Celerina
Muottas da Pontresina
Alp Muottas
Pizzo da Zücher
2894
Fuorcla da Languard
Lej della Pischa
Val del Fain
(Heuthal)
Piz Albris
Piz Chalchagn
Chünetta
Bernina-Häuser
2049
Piz Alv
2976
Piz Minor
3052
Piz dels Lejs
Alp da Pontresina
Val Minor
A. Morteratsch
Piz Misaun
3251
Boval
Boval-Hütte
Piz Lagalb
2962
Munt Pers
Lej Pitschen
Lej Nair
2222
Diavolezza-Pass
Vadret da Morteratsch
Isla persa
Vadret da Pers
P. Trovat
Piz Morteratsch
Piz Tschierva
Tschiervahütte
Bernina Pass
Lago Bianco
La Motta
Vedr. di Cambrena
P. Cambrena
P. Campascio
Sassal Masone
Gemsfreiheit
Fortezza
PIZ BERNINA
4052
Cambrena-Sattel
Bellavista
Fuorcla Bellavista
Mte di Scerscen
Pizzi di Palü
Piz Roseg
Crastagüzza
Piz Zupo
Piz Argient
V. di Pila
Vedretta di Palü
A. Palü
Cavaglia
Fuorcla Sella
Vedra di Scerscen
Vedra di Fellaria
Pizzo di Verona
V. di Verona
Alpe Vergna
Livigno
La Rösa - Poschiavo
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

102. St. Moritz and the Upper Engadine as far as the Maloja.

The **Engadine** (Rom. *Engiadina*), a valley 60 M. long, descending from the Maloja Pass (5940′) on the S.W. to the Tyrolese frontier (Martinsbruck; 3400′) on the N.E., and watered by the *Inn*, is bounded by lofty mountains, partly covered with glaciers and snow. The inhabitants (11,773), the majority of whom are Protestants, speak a Romanic dialect (p. 430). The Punt Ota (p. 500), 24 M. from Maloja, marks the boundary between the Upper Engadine and the Lower Engadine. The highest part of the valley, above St. Moritz, is the most beautiful, with its severe mountain scenery, its numerous lakes, and picturesque villages, while the side-valley of Pontresina commands magnificent views of the peaks of the Bernina group. The slopes of the mountains are wooded to the height of over 7200′ above the sea-level, while in other parts of the Alps trees seldom grow above 6200′. The forests are chiefly of larch and the *pinus cembra*, or Swiss stone-pine (Ger. *Arve*), a stately tree, sometimes called the 'cedar of the Alps', but commoner in the Pyrenees, the Carpathians, and the south of Siberia than in Switzerland. Its light, close-grained wood, white in colour and of a pleasant fragrance, is extremely durable, and is much esteemed for cabinet-work. The kernels of the cones have an agreeable flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple. On the higher mountain-pastures a rich display of Alpine flowers delights the visitor in spring and early summer.

The strong and bracing air of the Upper Engadine renders it one of the most famous health-resorts in the world. The temperature rises in summer to 66-76° Fahr. in the shade; in winter it sinks to 30-40° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold', is the laconic, but rather exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. Very abrupt changes of temperature, and even white frosts and snow are not uncommon in August, so that wraps should not be forgotten, even for a short stay. The prevailing wind is that from the S.W., which in some seasons is very troublesome in the main valley. The roads, though very dusty in dry weather, afford excellent cycling, and an uninterrupted run of 60 M. may be enjoyed from Maloja to the Austrian frontier at Martinsbruck. As the Upper Engadine is crowded in summer, rooms should always be ordered beforehand.

St. Moritz owes its great importance as a health-resort of the first rank partly to the general climatic advantages of the Engadine, but mainly to its mineral springs strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, which were extolled by Paracelsus as early as 1539, though not systematically used for medicinal purposes until 1853. The district frequented by patients includes the *Village of St. Moritz*, on a mountain-terrace above the lake of the same name, the *Baths of St. Moritz* in the valley to the W. of the lake, now almost joined to the preceding by recent buildings, and the village of *Campfèr* (p. 482). The season proper lasts from the middle of June till the middle of September; and there is also a winter-season (Nov. to March) at Dorf St. Moritz, which is perfectly sheltered from the N. wind. Of the 2000 winter-guests (no consumptives) most are English.

The *Railway Station* (p. 476) is situated on the left or W. bank of the Inn, as it issues from the lake. New roads lead thence up to the Village and round the lake to the Baths.

Village of St. Moritz. — **Hotels.** *Kulm Hotel, an extensive pile at the upper end of the village, 300 beds, R. 4-12, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 6, pens. from 17 (in winter from 14) fr.; *Grand-Hôtel St. Moritz, a large house above the lake, closed in April, May, and Oct., 400 beds, R. 6-25, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, board 10-12 fr.; *Palace Hotel, near the preceding, closed in Oct., May, and first half of June, 180 beds, R. 5-15, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, pens. from 15 fr.; these three of the very first class, with a fine view and every comfort for both summer and winter, patronised by English and American visitors; *Hôt. Belvedère, at the W. end of the village, closed in April and May, 125 beds, R. 5-15, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-22 fr.; *Schweizerhof-Château, 150 beds, R. 5-12, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 6, pens. 15-25 fr.; *Hôt. Caspar Badrutt, 80 beds, R. 4-10, L. 4, D. 5, pens. from 11 fr.; *Savoy Hotel, 60 beds, R. from 5, pens. 15-30 fr. (English); *Hôt. Westend, 60 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, pens. 8½-12 fr.; *Private Hotel St. Moritz, 45 beds, R. 5-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 14-20 fr.; *Hôt. Calonder, closed April 1st-June 15th, 80 beds, R. 3½-8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5½, pens. 12-18 fr.; St. Moritzer Hof, 24 beds at 2-3, D. 2-3, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. Steffani, 95 beds, R. 2½-7, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-14 fr.; Hôt. Albana, 100 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 9-16 fr.; Hôt. Petersburg, with view, closed in April and May, 70 beds, R. 3-8, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-17 fr.; *Hôt. Rosatsch, 40 beds, R. 4-6, B. 1½, D. 4½, pens. 10-12 fr.; *Hôt. Post, 80 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 10-14 fr.; Hôt. Philipp, 40 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr., well spoken of; Bären, above the village, to the E., 50 beds, pens. 8-10 fr. — Near the station: *Hôt. La Margna, 70 beds, pens. 12-14 fr.; *Hôt. Waldhaus St. Moritz (p. 480), finely situated above the Inn falls, 48 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, pens. 10-13 fr. — Pensions. *Dr. Hoessli* (9-15 fr.), *Gartmann* (from 9 fr.), *Steinbock*, *Kopp*, *Daheim*. R. and B. in several villas (*Arona*, *Bavier*, *Bellavista*, *Berna*, *Concordia*, *Joos*, etc.) and private houses (*Helvetia*, with Scottish Tea Rooms, *Tognoli*, etc.). — *Villa Grünenberg* (English), belonging to the St. Moritz Aid Fund.

Electric Tramway in summer from the Village (Post-Platz) to the Baths (Kurhaus-Platz), every 12 min. from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m. (10 min.; fare 20 c., return 30 c.). Reduced fares for subscribers.

Carriages. Drive between the Village (including the rail. station) and the Baths or to Campfèr, 1-2 pers. 3, 3 pers. 4½ fr.; with two horses 4 pers. 6, 5 pers. 7 fr.; there and back (1½ hr.), 5, 7, or (4 pers.) 10 fr. The following tariff is for the double journey in each case, within a certain fixed time; for each addit. hour one-horse carr. charge 1, two-horse 2 fr. Drive of 3 hrs. round the *Chasellas*, one-horse carr. 7-9, two-horse 16-20 fr.; *Alpina* (3 hrs.), one-horse carr. 7-8 fr.; *Silvaplana* (3 hrs.), one-horse carr. 7, 9, two-horse 20, 24 fr.; *Sils-Maria* (5 hrs.), 10, 12, 20, 24 fr., to the *Fex-Tal* (7 hrs.), 17, 22, 35, 40 fr.; *Maloja* (6 hrs.), 15, 18, 28, 32 fr.; etc. Driver's fee 10 per cent.

Diligence from the village to *Maloja-Kursaal*, 11 M., 4 times daily in summer in 2½ hrs. (4 fr. 50, coupé 5 fr. 40 c.). — Omnibus to Maloja daily at 1.30 p.m. (3 fr., there and back 5 fr.).

Enquiry Office (Verkehrs-Verein) near the Post Office. The Kurverein charges a fee of 2 fr. per week for the maintenance of footpaths, benches, and the like; season ticket 30 fr., family members 15 fr.

Guides. Martin Metzger, Stephan and Abraham Wieland, Lor. Felix, Johann Seglias, Dan. Schlegel, Balth. Zinsli, Chr. Christoffel sen. and jun., Joh. Gutscher, B. Cunfermann, Rich. Koch, Paul Dosch. — Trespassers on the meadows before hay-harvest are liable to a fine.

British Consul, *Dr. F. Holland.* — **English Church** (see p. 479), service in winter in the chapel adjoining the Kulm Hotel. *Presbyterian Service* (11.15 a.m.) in summer in the village church.

Golf Course of nine holes near the Kulm Hotel.

For information about St. Moritz in Winter, visitors should apply to the *Winter-Kurverein*. The winter sports are well organized (comp. p. xxxi). The chief slide is the 'Cresta Run', ¾ M. in length, descending from near the Kulm Hotel to Cresta (p. 476).

Nach der topogr Karte der Schweiz 1:50.000
1 : 50.000
Kilometer
Engl. Mile
Samaden
Pda trais Fluors
Alp Clavadatsch
Munt
Val da Fopparia
Sass
Val Saluver
Marguns
Schlattenhöhe
Alp da
Tschainas
Sass Corviglia
Lej alv
Sass da Muottas
Botta sasella
Sass Ronzöl
Alp Laret
Blais
Alp Varva
Planech
Christolais
Buntires
Inn
Champagna
Flaz
Champagnatscha
Fluzbach
Celerina
Cresta
Fulun
Palud Choma
Plaun da Choma
Aut Schluchte
Elektr. Centrale
Dorf St. Moritz
Alp Giop
St. Moritzer See
Waldschlösschl.
Statzer See
Val Chura
Cresta
Meierei
Ova da Roseg-Cresta
Alpina
Mauritschastradas
Plaun da Statz
Alp da Statz
Muottas da Celerina
Plazèrs
Bad St. Moritz
Quellenberg
Surleta da St. Moritz
Campfer
Villa Story
Lej Marsch
Lej Nair
Campfèrer See
Johannesberg
P. dell' Ova cotschna
Restaur.
Hahnensee
Crestalta
God Surlej
Vadret da Rosatsch
P. Rosatsch
Mandrin d'Aguast
Fuorcla Surlej
Roseg-Gletscher
Bernina-Pass
Val Champagna
Muottas Muraigl
Restaur.
Champagna
Val Muraigl
Alp Muraigl
Piz Vadret
Belvoir
Muraigl
Schafberg
Restaur.
(Munt della bescha.)
Las Sours
Fuorda Muraigl
Vadret da Muraigl
Piz Muraigl
Cüs
Foura dell' Ursina
Pontresina
Laret
Spiert
Statt. Pontresina
Puntota
Punte Spontola
Giarsun
Alp Languard
Val Languard
Rosstation
Piz Languard
Sassouca
Säge
Muottas da Pontresina
Schela del Paradies
Punt Rantumas
Alp Muottas
Trinkplatz
Paun da Zücher
Val Roseg
Roseg-Gletscher
Gletscher
Acla Colani
Bernina-Pass
Malojo
Geograph. Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

St. Moritz, Rom. *San Murezzan* (6033′), the highest village in the Engadine (1600 inhab.), is mentioned as a pilgrim-resort in the 15th century. The leaning tower of the old parish church (pulled down) dates from 1573. Fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard on the E. to the Piz Julier on the W., particularly of Piz Rosatsch, Piz Surlej, with its glacier, Piz Corvatsch, and (farther distant) Piz della Margna. — *Charles Loring Brace* (1826-90), the founder of the 'New York Children's Aid Society', is buried in the native cemetery, near the old tower behind the Kulm Hotel.

The road forks at the Post-Platz. The level branch to the right leads to Campfèr (p. 482), while that to the left (electric tramway, see p. 478) descends to the Baths of St. Moritz. On the Campfèr road is the *Segantini Museum,* opened in Sept. 1908, a rotunda with the marble monument destined for Segantini's tomb (p. 485), by Bistolfi, the bronze bust of the artist by Troubetzkoy, paintings (Nature, Death, Two mothers), sketches, and drawings by Segantini, and reproductions of his works. — The road to the Baths leads past the interesting *Engadine Museum,* containing early Engadine rooms dating from the 16th cent. on, old furniture, etc. (adm. 10-1 and 3-6, 2 fr.; Sun. 9-12, 1 fr.), and the little *English Church.*

1 M. **Baths of St. Moritz.** — **Hotels** (open in summer only; rooms should be secured beforehand in July and August). *Kurhaus & Grand Hôt. des Bains, 500 beds, R. 5-20, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, board 10 fr.; *Neues Stahlbad, 400 beds, R. 5-18, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, board 10-12 fr. From both of these visitors can go to the baths under cover. *Hôt. Victoria, opposite, 300 beds, R. 5-15, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, board 10-12 fr.; *Hôt. du Lac, 390 beds, R. 7-17, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, board 11 fr.; these four first-class. — *Engadiner Hof, 200 beds, R. 5-12, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, board 10 fr.; *Hôt. Métropole, 96 beds, R. 5-10, board 10 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue, 100 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 4½, S. 3½, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôt. Central, with café-restaurant, 100 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 10-14 fr.; *Hôt. National, 50 beds, pens. 10-13 fr.; *Hôt. Albula, 40 beds, pens. 9-15 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss, 90 beds, pens. 9-12 fr.; Hôt. Bernina, 45 beds, pens. 9-14 fr. — Pensions: *Zur Heimat, Villa Flütsch, Villa Beausite, Gredig,* etc. — *Band* several times daily; soirées dansantes twice weekly.

Restaurants. At the *Hôt. Métropole* (see above); *Café Central,* at the Hôtel Central; *Café Walz,* nearly opposite the post-office. — Afternoon-tea at the *Kurhaus* daily at 4-6 p.m. (1½ fr.).

Baths. In the *Kurhaus* (in the long wing): first-class baths (tiled baths), 7-10 a.m. 3 fr., 10 a.m. to noon 4 fr.; second-class baths (zinc or wood) 2½ and 3 fr.; vapour-bath 2 fr.; tickets at the office in the Kurhaus. At the *Neue Stahlbad:* 7-9 a.m. 2½ fr., 9-10 a.m. 3 fr., 10-1 p.m. 4, 4-6 p.m. 2 fr.; subscription for mineral water 15 fr.

Post & Telegraph Office in the bazaar, to the E. of the Hôt. Victoria (poste restante letters at the post-office in the village only).

Electric Launches on Lake St. Moritz, from the landing-stage *Surpunt,* near the Cath. Church, to the Meierei, Waldschlössli, and Railway Station (10 min.; 50 c.), hourly in the morning and every ¾ hr. in the afternoon. — **Rowing Boats:** per hour for 1-2 pers. 2, for 3 or more pers. 3 fr., in the afternoon 3 and 4 fr.; to the Meierei or the Railway Station 1 fr., 2 pers. 2 fr., 3 or more 2½ fr. Boats near the Cath. Church.

Electric Tramway to the village of St. Moritz, see p. 478. — Omnibus to Maloja and to Sils, see pp. 478, 483. — Carriage tariff, see p. 478.

Bookseller, *C. B. Faist,* in the bazaar (see above).

The *Baths of St. Moritz* (5825′) are visited in summer only (p. 477). The mineral springs rise at the foot of Piz Rosatsch; the water is used for drinking and bathing. The Kurhaus is supplied by the *Old* and the *Paracelsus Spring*, and the Neue Stahlbad by the *Funtauna Surpunt*, discovered in 1886. The grounds in front of the Kurhaus are adjoined by a broad street, with several good shops, which leads past the *Post Office* to the lake and the Village. On the lake, to the right, is the *Roman Catholic Church*, with its detached tower. On the hill-slope to the S. is the *Protestant Church*.

Walks, well-provided with guide-posts and beuches, skirt the bluish-green *Lake of St. Moritz* (5810′) and intersect the wooded slopes on both sides of the valley. On the E. bank of the lake (boats, see p. 479) lies the *Meierei* (*Acla Silva;* restaurant, an afternoon-resort), $^1/_2$ hr's. walk from either the Village or the Baths, along the lake or by the shady Marie-Seebach path. The route from the Village beyond the rail. station crosses the Inn, which forms a fine fall 30 yds. below the bridge; on the hill to the left is the *Hotel-Restaurant Waldhaus* (p. 478). — About 10 min. to the E. of the Meierei lies the little *Statzer See* (5932′), whence pleasant paths lead through wood, to the left to Celerina, to the right (then to the left after a few paces) over the hill to Pontresina, 1 hr. from the Meierei (comp. p. 488). A path diverging to the right at the guide-post beyond the hill leads through wood and then descends to the rail. station (p. 487); the path to the left descends to the foot-bridge over the Flatzbach below the Hôtel Roseg (p. 488).

On the N. side of the valley. Finger-posts on the Campfèr road (p. 479), at the W. end of the Village, beside the English Church (p. 479), and above the Kurhaus, to the N., indicate the way to the *Wald-Promenade*. The paths to the left lead to the (25-30 min.) *Chasellas Restaurant* (6165′) and thence to the (25 min.) *Alpina* (6437′; restaurant), which may be reached direct by a path to the right in 30-35 min. from the Village, or in 45-50 min. from the Baths. The carriage-road (tariff, see p. 478) diverges to the right about $^1/_2$ M. short of Campfèr. The Chasellas commands a highly picturesque view of the Upper Engadine; but the view of St. Moritz and the mountains is more comprehensive from the Alpina. Foot-paths lead hence farther up the hill to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Alp Giop* (7160′) and ($^1/_2$ hr. farther) the *Alp Nova* (7280′), whence a splendid view of the Bernina group is obtained. — The *Alp Laret* (6893′), reached in 1 hr. by a zigzag path opposite the Kulm Hotel, commands a fine view of the Upper Engadine and the valley of Pontresina to beyond the Bernina Pass. A more extensive view is obtained from the ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Sass da Muottas* (7765′), whence we may descend through *Val Saluver* to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Celerina* (p. 476).

On the S. side of the valley (above the Baths). Fine views of St. Moritz and the Upper Engadine are enjoyed from the *Quellen-*

berg (6290′; behind the N. wing of the Kurhaus, to the left above the Prot. Church, 1/2 hr.), the *Johannisberg* (6580′; 1 hr.; to the right above the Prot. Church), and the *Restaurant Hahnensee* (7070′), near the little lake of that name. The last is reached in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr., either viâ the Quellenberg, or viâ the Johannisberg. The view includes the mountains to the N. of the Inn valley; if we follow the route to the Fuorcla Surlej for a few minutes, we command also the valley and its lakes.

Mountain Ascents and Passes. On the N. side of the valley: ***Piz Nair** (10,045′; 4 hrs.; guide, advisable, 12, with descent to Val Suvretta 15 fr.). Good path by the Alpina to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Alp Giop* (p. 480). Thence as far as the foot of the peak the path is sometimes rather indistinct, but afterwards it is unmistakable. Descent into the Val Suvretta, see below. — ***Piz Julier** (11,105′; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; 22 fr.). We ascend to the N.W. to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Alp Suvretta* (7085′), whence a zigzag path leads over stony slopes to the E. arête and to the (3 1/4 hrs.) summit. The magnificent **View, surpassing those from the Piz Ot and Piz Languard, includes the Bernina group, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, the Tödi group, the Grisons Mts. to the Ortler and the Oetztal Alps on the E., and the Upper Engadine as far as Zuoz. Mountain-railway viâ the Alp Giop projected.

To Bevers through Val Suvretta, 6 1/2-7 hrs., interesting, especially for botanists (guide 18 fr., needless). From the baths to *Campfèr*, see below; thence up the *Val Suvretta da St. Moritz*, and past the *Alp Suvretta-Campfèr*, to the small *Suvretta Lake* (8563′) and the (3 hrs.) **Fuorcla Suvretta** (8590′), between (r.) Piz Nair and (l.) Piz Suvretta. Then down the *Val Suvretta da Samaden* to the (3/4 hr.) *Alp Suvretta-Samaden* (7034′), where the Val Suvretta opens into the *Val Bever* (p. 475), and to (1 1/4 hr.) *Spinas* (5900′; Hôt. Suvretta), near the S. entrance of the *Albula Tunnel* (p. 475). Thence by rail or road to (2 1/4 M.) *Bevers* (p. 475).

On the S. side of the valley. To Pontresina over the Fuorcla Surlej, 6 1/2-7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.). To the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hahnensee*, see above. Thence a good bridle-path, finally joining the path from Sils (p. 484), ascends to the (2 hrs.) ***Fuorcla Surlej** (9055′; inn in summer), which commands a magnificent view of the Bernina group. Descent past the *Alp Surovel* (p. 490) to the (1-1 1/4 hr.) *Roseg Restaurant* (p. 489). The Fuorcla Surlej is the best starting-point for the ascent of the ***Piz Corvatsch** (11,345′; 2-2 1/2 hrs.; guide 22, with descent to Pontresina 35 fr.), across the *Corvatsch Glacier* (crevasses) and skirting the *Piz Mortèl* (11,293′). The magnificent view, embracing the Bernina group to the E. and S.E. and the Disgrazia and Forno groups to the W., excels the prospect from the Piz Languard (p. 492) in having a picturesque glimpse of the verdant Upper Engadine with its lakes and villages, though the Tyrolese peaks are less conspicuous. — The **Piz Surlej** (10,470′), a grand point of view, may also be ascended from the Fuorcla in 1 1/2 hr. (guide 15 fr.); the route traverses easy rocks on the E. side of *Munt Arlas*. — The **Piz dell' Ova Cotschna** (8890′; 3 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is ascended from the Baths by a good zigzag-path up the Rosatsch valley. Beautiful view. — The **Muottas da Celerina** (7405′; 2 hrs.) is ascended from the E. side of the Statzer See (p. 480) by a broad path through wood, at the top of which we turn to the left, and then to the right by the path from Pontresina (p. 489).

The road from Dorf St. Moritz to Campfèr and Silvaplana leads along the slope below the Chasellas (p. 480). The road from the Baths follows the right bank of the Inn and then crosses it. Pedestrians may prefer the shady paths on the E. bank of the lakes of

Campfèr, Silvaplana, and Sils (3½-4 hrs. from the Baths to Maloja). Motor-launches ply in summer on the three lakes.

2½ M. **Campfèr**, Rom. *Champfèr* (6020′; **Hôt. Julierhof*, 70 beds at 3-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, board 9 fr.; **Hôt. Campfèr*, 60 beds, pens. 10-13 fr.; *Pens. Cazin;* Engl. Ch. Serv.), situated at the mouth of the Suvretta valley, commands a free view of the Upper Engadine, and of the broad-backed Piz della Margna, the Piz Corvatsch, and the Piz Surlej. It is included in the 'Cur-Gebiet' of St. Moritz (p. 477); to the Chasellas (p. 480), 20 min. — The road farther on skirts the W. bank of the small *Lake of Campfèr* (5885′; 1 M. long), which is bisected by a promontory. Opposite rises a wooded height with the *Café-Restaurant Crestalta* (6250′; picturesque view), which may be reached by footpaths from the Baths of St. Moritz (1 hr.) and from Silvaplana (25 min.; to the left beyond the bridge of Surlej).

4 M. **Silvaplana.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Post, 80 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 9-13 fr.; *Sonne, at the N.E. end of the village, 45 beds at 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Wilden Mann, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8-9 fr.; Hôt. Corvatsch, to the S.W. of the village, R. 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 8 fr.; Pens. Waldheim, in Surlej (see below), pens. 9 fr. — Guides, Giov. Paravicini, L. Laraida, H. Mettier. — English Church Service in August.

Silvaplana (5955′), with 300 inhab., lies at the end of the Julier road (R. 100), on the alluvial deposits of the Julier brook, which separate the lakes of Silvaplana and Campfèr. The late-Gothic church dates from 1401. A bridge leads across the narrow part of the lake to the village of *Surlej* ('beyond the lake'), which was devastated by a torrent in 1834. Higher up the *Surlej Brook*, issuing from the Corvatsch Glacier, forms a fine waterfall.

Walks. To the (20 min.) *Fratta*, by a path ascending to the right beyond the bridge over the Julier streamlet, near the W. end of the village. From the first fork of the footpath a branch ascends the hill in windings and then gradually descends along the slope, with fine views, to the Maloja road near Sils (1¼ hr.). — The *Orchas Walk* skirts the slope of the *Piz d'Albana*, to the N. of the Julier road, affording a view of the Bernina group. From (1¾ hr.) its highest point (7625′) a path diverges for the *Val Suvretta*. — From Surlej we may follow the path straight on beyond the church, then to the right to the (¾ hr.) *Waterfall* of the Surlej brook, or we may skirt the S. bank of the Silvaplana lake to (1¾ hr.) *Sils-Maria*. Another path, to the left beyond the church, leads viâ the (½ hr.) rocky knoll of *Crapalv* to the (1½ hr.) *Hahnensee* (p. 481).

Mountain Ascents. ***Fuorcla Surlej*** (p. 481; 3-3½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 10, to Pontresina 15 fr.). Beyond the church of Surlej we go straight on, soon cross the brook to the right, and ascend through wood; 1 hr. *Alp Surlej* (6887′); then to the S., over a pasture, towards Piz Corvatsch (middle path). Above a second chalet the path turns to the right and joins (10 min.) the route from Sils-Maria (p. 483). — ***Piz Julier** (11,105; 5-6 hrs.; guide 22 fr.), more fatiguing hence than from St. Moritz (p. 481). We follow the Julier road (carr. 8-10 fr.) to the (3 M.) lower chalets of the *Julier Alp* (7085′), whence we proceed over alpine pastures and easily traversed rocks to the 'chimney' (Kamin), a precipitous gorge filled with snow, and to the (4 hrs.) top. — Easier, but less repaying, is *Piz Polaschin* (9900′; 3½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.).

Beyond Silvaplana the road skirts the *Silvaplana Lake* (5875′), then follows the bank of the canalized Inn at the foot of the *Piz Polaschin* (9900′) and the *Piz Lagrev* (10,394′). A branch leads to the left, crossing the Inn, to Sils-Maria (7 M.).

7½ M. **Sils.** — **Hotels.** At Sils-Baselgia: *Hôtel Margna, open in winter also, 75 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 12-16 fr.; Pens. Chasté, from 7 fr. — At Sils-Maria: *Edelweiss, in summer only, 150 beds, R. 3-7, D. 4½, S. 3½, board 8 fr.; *Hôt. Barblan, June 10th-Sept. 20th, 110 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 14-20 fr.; *Alpenrose, 110 beds, R. 3-7, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 11-15 fr. — *Giger's Hôt. Waldhaus, on the Laret-Höhe (see below), June to end of Sept., 200 beds, R. 5-20, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, pens. 16-36 fr. — Omnibus to St. Moritz twice daily in 1 hr.; fare 1¼, return 2½ fr. — One-horse Carriage to the Fex Valley 8-10, Silvaplana 7-9, Maloja 8-10, St. Moritz-Bad 9-11 fr. — Boat (from the footpath to Isola, p. 485) to Maloja, 5 fr. — Guides. Chr. and Peter Zuan, Joh. and Chr. Eggenberger, Chr. Klucker, Felix Rageth, Oscar Felix. — Physician, *Dr. Hemmi*, at Sils-Maria. — *Engl. Ch. Serv.* at Sils-Maria.

Sils (5930′), Rom. *Segl*, embraces the hamlets of *Sils-Baselgia* (with the old church), on the roadside, on the right bank of the Inn, and *Sils-Maria*, ½ M. to the S.E., on the other side of the valley, in a pleasant and sheltered situation among larch-clad hills, through which the *Fex* forces its way.

Walks, provided with guide-posts and benches, surround the village. The *Laret-Höhe* (Hôt. Waldhaus, see above), behind the Hôt. Alpenrose, commands pretty views of the Inn valley in both directions, and the top (20 min.) affords a view of the Fex Valley and its mountains. — Pleasant walks lead through wood along the bank of the Silvaplana Lake to (1¼ hr.) Surlej (p. 482) and along the Lake of Sils viâ *Isola* (p. 485) to (1¾ hr.) Maloja. — The peninsula of *Chasté*, which juts into the lake between the hamlets, also commands very picturesque views; upon it are relics of an old castle and a tablet in memory of Nietzsche, the philosopher, who spent many summers at Sils.

The ***Fex Valley** *(Val Fex)*, with its green pastures dotted with chalets, its wooded W. slope, and the grand snow-covered mountains at its head (Chapütschin, Piz Tremoggia, Chapütsch, Piz Fora, Piz Güz, and, in the background, Piz Led), is one of the most beautiful of the side-valleys of the Bernina group. A narrow road leads over the Laret-Höhe (see above) and ascends on the W. side of the valley. Pedestrians follow the shorter path on the right bank through the ravine of *Drög*, then ascend to the right, and join the road at the (50 min.) little church of *Crasta* (6390′). About 3 min. farther is the Goldene Sonne Inn (28 beds, pens. 5-7 fr.), which affords on fine evenings the best *View of the mountains encircling the head of the valley. The road crosses the stream, and reaches (¼ hr.) *Curtins*, with the *Pension-Restaurant Edelweisshalde*, 10 min. beyond which is the *Hôtel Fex* (6220′; R. from 3, pens. 12 fr.). We may proceed, crossing the (¼ hr.) brook, to the (25 min.) top of the *Mott Selvas*, an old moraine which affords a view of the lower end of the Fex Glacier.

A footpath ascends from the Hôt. Edelweiss to the (1-1¼ hr.) **Marmorè** (7225′), a rounded spur of the serrated *Furtschellas* (9267′; 9623′), which adjoin the Corvatsch. From the view-bench at the top a path (red marks) ascends to the (1¾ hr.) *Lej Sgrischus* (8695′; p. 493), and a good path to the right leads to the (¾-1 hr.) Edelweisshalde and the above-mentioned Fex Hotel. — A good path ascends from the Laret-Höhe (see above), passing near the view-point of Bellavista, to the (1½-1¾ hr.) top of the **Muott' Ota** (7650′), on the W. side of the Fex Valley. From this point we command a view of the snow-peaks to the E. of the Fex Valley and also of the bleak *Fedoz Valley*, with the crevassed Fedoz Glacier and the Monte Muretto, Piz Fedoz, and Piz della Margna to the W. We

may return by a new path to the Restaurant Edelweisshalde and Sils-Maria.

The ***Fuorcla Surlej** (9055′; 3½-4 hrs.; mule 12 fr.) is reached by a good bridle-path, which diverges to the left from the Marmorè path (p. 483) after 8 minutes. The path leads through wood and over grassy slopes to (1 hr.) the Third Bench, which affords a view of the Engadine from Celerina to Maloja. We join the footpath from Silvaplana about ¾ hr. farther on, then pass a small lake and the end of the path from the Hahnensee, and reach the *Fuorcla Surlej* (inn in summer; see p. 481).

Ascents & Passes (guides necessary, see p. 483). The ***Piz della Margna** (10,376′), ascended from (¾ hr.) Isola (see p. 485) viâ *Mortaraccio* and the *Margna Glacier* in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 20, with descent to Maloja 25 fr.), is not difficult and very interesting. Splendid view of the Upper Engadine with its lakes, the neighbouring Disgrazia group, the Valaisian, Bernese, and Grisons Alps. More difficult (for experts only) is the ascent from Maloja direct by the W. flank (guide 24 fr.). — The *Piz Led* (10,135′; 3½ hrs.; guide 18 fr.), **Piz Corvatsch* (11,345′; 5-5½ hrs., viâ Fuorcla Surlej; guide 22, with descent to Pontresina 30 fr.), *Chapütschin* (11,130′; 5 hrs.; 25, with descent to Pontresina 33 fr.), and *Piz Tremoggia* (11,322′; 5-6 hrs.; 30 fr.) may be ascended from Sils by adepts without difficulty. More toilsome are *Piz Fora* (11,053′; 6 hrs.; guide 35 fr.) and *Piz Glüschaint* (11,800′; 6-7 hrs.; 55 fr.). — To Pontresina over the *Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg* (9 hrs.; 24 fr.), the *Chapütschin Pass* (10-11 hrs.; 45 fr.), or the *Fuorcla Glüschaint* (11-12 hrs.; 45 fr.), see p. 493. — To Chiesa in Val Malenco over the **Tremoggia Pass** (9910′; 8 hrs.; 40 fr.), between the Chapütsch and Piz Tremoggia, or over the **Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen** (10,236′; 9-10 hrs.; 60 fr.), between Piz Tremoggia and Piz Glüschaint, both for experts only; descent over the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Val Entova* and *Chiesa* (p. 513).

Quitting Sils the road skirts the N. bank of the **Lake of Sils** (5900′), with a view of the peninsula of *Chasté* (p. 483) and then tf the hamlet of *Isola* on the S. bank (p. 485; pretty path over the hill from Sils-Maria, ¾ hr.), while above appears the Fedoz Glacier, between the Piz Led (l.) and the Piz della Margna (r.). About 1¾ M. from Sils, beyond the *Restaurant Gravasalvas* or *Plaun da Lej* (footpath to Gravasalvas and Muotta da Blaunca, see p. 486), the road skirts the *Crap da Chüern*, a rocky promontory which divides the lake into two basins. Farther on, at the chalets of *Capolago*, we cross the infant *Inn*, here called *Ova d'Oen*, which descends in cascades from the Piz Lunghino (p. 486).

11 M. **Maloja.** — **Hotels.** *Palace Hotel, or Kursaal, open June 10th-Sept. 30th, 300 beds, R. 5-12, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 6, pens. 14-20 fr., with lawn-tennis, golf, etc., and the dépendance Hôt. Château-Belvédère (see p. 485; pens. 13-18 fr.). — Hôtel Longhin, to the W. of the Kursaal, in summer only, 30 beds, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-8½ fr.; Hôt. Schweizerhaus (Osteria Vecchia), ¼ M. farther on, 35 beds at 2-3, pens. 7-9 fr., well spoken of; Post, 25 beds, D. 2½-3½, pens. 7½-8 fr.; Hôt. Maloja-Kulm, still farther on, a little below the pass, 30 beds, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr., very fair.

Carriages. To *Sils-Maria*, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 8, 3 pers. 10 fr., with two horses, 3-4 pers. 15, 5 pers. 17 fr.; to *Silvaplana* 10, 12, 18, or 20 fr.; to *St. Moritz* 12, 15, 24, or 28 fr.; to the *Cavloccio Lake*, one-horse carr. 8 or 10 fr.; to *Casaccia* (p. 514) 8, 11, 15, or 18 fr.; to *Vicosoprano* (p. 515), 14, 17, 27, or 32 fr.; to *Promontogno* (p. 515), 17, 21, 32, or 37 fr.; to *Chiavenna* (p. 542), with one horse 30 fr. — Boat (quay near the Kursaal) to Sils-Maria, 5 fr. — Guides. Eman. Milesi, A. Gianotta, Alb. Bellagio. — English Church, with services in the season.

The locality known as *Maloja* (5910-5940′), consisting of the hotels, several villas, and a few modest groups of houses, extends to the S.W. from the W. end of the Lake of Sils to the summit of the *Maloja* or *Maloggia* (see p. 514), the lowest pass between Switzerland and Italy, which descends suddenly on the S.W. side into the *Val Bregaglia*. The inhabitants speak Italian. Near the Palace Hot. stands a little *English Church* and to the S. are a small *Roman Catholic Church* and the hamlet of *Cresta*. The view from the Palace Hot. comprises, to the E., the Lake of Sils, Piz Mortèl, and Piz Lagrev; to the N., Piz Gravasalvas; to the N.W., Pizzo Lunghino; to the W., the mountains of the Septimer and the peaks of Piz Duan; to the S.W., Pizzo Grande, Pizzo Cacciahella, and Mte. di Zocca; to the S., between Pizzo Salecina and Piz della Margna, in the Val Cavloccio, the beautiful Monte Muretto. — Conspicuous on a wooded hill, to the W., is the *Château Belvédère* (6110′; now a dépendance of the Palace Hot., p. 484), built along with the Palace Hot. by Count Renesse of Belgium. The extensive grounds command splendid views of the Val Bregaglia on the S.W. (1½ hr's. walk from the Palace Hot. and back); rich Alpine flora; ten large glacier mills or giant cauldrons (the largest 20′ in diameter and 35′ deep) illustrate the action of the glacier that is supposed to have once covered the Upper Engadine. — The road diverging to the E. beside the Hôt. Schweizerhaus passes near the *Cemetery*, in which, opposite the entrance, is the grave of Giov. Segantini (1862-99; pp. 479, 491).

Walks. Paths provided with benches lead from Cresta (see above) along the banks of the Lake of Sils and over the wooded heights. On the narrow road leading to the E. is a grey block of granite bearing an inscription in memory of *Prof. T. H. Huxley* (1825-95), who was a frequent visitor at the Maloja Kursaal. A path close to the lake leads to the hamlet of (¾ hr.) **Isola** (*Restaurant Maurizio*, in a quaint 17th cent. house), situated in a green basin in front of the Fedoz Valley, halfway to Sils-Maria (p. 484). In the gorge behind Isola the Fedoz descends in pretty falls. — To the *Aira della Palza Alp*, ¾ hr. above Cresta, to the S. — To the (1¼ hr.) top of the *L'Ala* (7090′); following the Isola road for ½ M. from Cresta, we turn to the right and ascend through wood and over pastures towards the conical peak.

To the *Ordlegna Fall* and back, 1¼-1½ hr. From the pass (whence the crag opposite the Hôt. Maloja-Kulm affords a good view of the Val Bregaglia) we descend the windings of the Maloja road (p. 514) for 1 M., and follow the path to the left (finger-post) to a (2 min.) rocky plateau above the chief fall. — About ½ M. below the pass on the W. side a cart-road, diverging to the left from the Maloja road, crosses the *Ordlegna* near the lowest houses of *Orden*, and ascends on the left bank through meadows and wood to the (50 min.) dark-blue **Cavloccio Lake** (6265′; small restaurant), surrounded by lofty mountains, where the road ends. To the S. rises the finely shaped Monte del Forno (p. 486); to the left of it, the snowy Muretto Pass (p. 486). The path round the lake is pretty, but partially in bad repair. The large *Cavloccio Alp*, at the S. end of the lake, is occupied in spring and autumn only; in the height of summer the cattle are pastured higher up. From this point to the Forno Glacier and back, 2 hrs. (see p. 486). — Beyond the Ordlegna bridge (see above) a path (finger-post) leads to the left to the (40 min.) little *Lago di Bita-*

bergo (6110′), and to the (¾ hr.) *Motta Salecina* (7055′; fine view), at the foot of the *Pizzo Salecina* (8500′; ascended by experts from the Cavloccio Alp viâ the S. arête in 2 hrs.; guide 15 fr.).

The **Muotta da Blaunca** (6640′), 1¼ hr. to the N.E. of the Maloja, commands an extensive and picturesque prospect. From the Hôtel Longhin we follow the Lunghino bridle-path (see below) for ½ hr., then take the rough footpath to the right, and finally follow the way-marks across the pastures. Those coming from the E. take the footpath leading from the Restaurant Plaun da Lej (p. 484) to *Gravasalvas* and, at the fork, keep to the left.

Ascents and Passes. To the ***Forno Glacier** (3½ hrs.; guide to the Forno Hut 15 fr.). From the *Cavloccio Alp* (1 hr., p. 485) a good path ascends to the (20 min.) *Alp Piancanino* (6510′), at the confluence of the Forno and the Muretto. We then ascend to the right (before the bridge) for ¾ hr. over turf and moraine to the *Forno Glacier*, which we cross to (1½ hr.) the *Forno Hut* (8400′), on a projecting rock on the E. side of the glacier, at the foot of the Mte. del Forno. Imposing glacier-basin, commanded by the Pizzo Bacone, Cima di Cantone, Cima di Castello, Pizzo Torrone, Mte. Sissone, and Cima di Rosso. From the Forno Hut to the *Disgrazia View*, 1½ hr. there and back, with guide, attractive. — The *Monte del Forno* (10,545′; 2½ hrs.; 30 fr.), *Pizzo Bacone* (10,660′; 3 hrs.; 43 fr.), *Cima di Castello* (11,155′; 4 hrs.; 48 fr.), *Pizzo Torrone* (*Occidentale* 10,935′, 7 hrs., 70 fr.; *Centrale* 10,794′, *Orientale* 10,925′; each 5 hrs., 75 fr.; very difficult, many crevasses), *Monte Sissone* (10,890′; 3-3½ hrs.; 38 fr.), and *Cima di Rosso* (11,060′; 3½ brs.; 38 fr.) may be ascended from the Forno Hut (all for experts only).

The **Pizzo Lunghino** (9120′; 3 hrs.; guide 14 fr.) rewards the climber with a splendid view. From the Hôtel Longhin a bridle-path ascends to the left over pastures to the (2 hrs.) blue *Lunghino Lake* (8136′), from which the Inn emerges; footpath thence in a large bend towards the S.W. and S. over snow, rocks, and débris to the (1 hr.) top.

From the Maloja to Cresta in the Averser-Tal, 7-8 hrs., attractive (guide, 25 fr., advisable). From the (2 hrs.) Lunghino Lake (see above) a path leads to the W. to the (½ hr.) **Fuorcla di Lunghino** (8645′), whence we descend (no path) over débris, leaving the *Motta da Sett* to the left, to the (1 hr.) *Septimer Pass* (p. 471). A footpath ascends bence, at first bearing to the left and then following the side of the ravine (cairns), to the (1¼ hr.) **Forcellina** (8770′), where we obtain a view of the Averser-Tal. We descend to the right, at first gradually, then in zig-zags to (1½ hr.) *Juf* and (1 hr.) *Cresta-Avers* (p. 464).

From the Maloja by the Muretto Pass to Chiesa in the *Val Malenco* (8-9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), toilsome but repaying. To the (1⅓ hr.) *Alp Piancanino*, see above. We cross the Forno, and a steep and stony ascent, along the small *Muretto Glacier* and over snow, leads to the (1½ hr.) **Muretto Pass** (8390′), between *Mte. del Forno* (10,545′) and *Mte. Muretto* (10,197′), where we survey the superb Mte. Disgrazia (p. 513). Descent over snow, and stony and grassy slopes, on the left bank of the *Mallero*, to the *Chiareggio Alp* (5252′; quarters), and by a road passing numerous slate-quarries to (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* (p. 513).

From the Maloja to Promontogno by the Casnile and Cacciabella Passes (13-14 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), through the grand Bregaglia Mts., trying, but repaying, and for experts not difficult. To the (3½ hrs.) *Forno Hut* (8400′), where the night may be spent, see above; thence to the right over the glacier and steep rocky slopes to the (1½ hr.) **Passo di Casnile** (9744′; superb view). Descent across snow, through a couloir, and over rock, to the foot of the *Cantone Glacier;* then across two moraines to the (1½ hr.) *Albigna Glacier* (ca. 7220′). (Through the Val Albigna to Vicosoprano, see p. 515; guide 30 fr.) We ascend the steep, stony slope of *Cacciabella* ('belle chasse', a resort of chamois) to the (2 hrs.) **Passo di Cacciabella** (9444′), another grand point of view, and descend to the (2 hrs.) *Sciora Hut* of the S.A.C. (6785′) and through the wild *Val Bondasca* (p. 516) to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Promontogno* (p. 515).

103. Pontresina and Environs.

From Samaden to Pontresina, 3¼ M., Rhaetian Railway in 12 min. (fares 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 10, or 55 c.; there and back, 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 75, 95 c.). The line crosses the Inn and gradually ascends, skirting the road, to the station of (1¾ M.) *Muottas Murail* (5682'; cable tramway to the Muottas Murail, see p. 491). Farther on the line crosses the *Flatzbach*, and reaches its terminus on the left bank of the *Rosegbach* (p. 489).

From St. Moritz to Pontresina, 3¾ M., Bernina Railway (electric) in 16 min. (fares 2 fr. 40 or 1 fr. 20, there and back 3 fr. 85 or 1 fr. 95 c.); stations at (1¼ M.) *Celerina* (p. 494) and (2 M.) *Punt Murail* (p. 491). Comp. p. 494.

Hotels (often full from the middle of July to the end of August; rooms had better be secured in advance; most of the hotels are open in winter also). At *Lower Pontresina* and *Bellavita:* *Kronenhof & Bellavista, with beautiful view of the Roseg Valley, 330 beds, R. 3½-8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-16 fr.; *Hôtel Roseg, in an open situation below the village, also with a splendid view of the Roseg Valley, open in summer only, 260 beds, R. 4-15, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-20 fr.; these two patronized by the English; *Hôt. Pontresina, with view, 200 beds, R. 4-15, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-25 fr.; *Hôt. Saratz, with garden and view, 150 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 13-20 fr.; *Hôt. Enderlin, 200 beds, R. 5-12, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 14-22 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz & Parkhaus, 180 beds, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 11-17 fr.; *Hôt. Languard, 90 beds, R. 3½-8, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Schweizerhof, 120 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1½, L. 3½-4, D. 4½-5, pens. from 12 fr. — At *Upper Pontresina:* *Engadiner Hof, 75 beds, R. 2½-8, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 9-14 fr.; *Hôt. Bernina, 60 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 3, pens. 9-12 fr.; Hôt. Müller, 65 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Collina, 45 beds, pens. 9-15 fr. — At *Giarsun:* *Palace Hotel, 120 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; *Steinbock, 30 beds, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-13 fr. — Private apartments at the *Villa Bella Vita*, *Villa Caduff*, *Caflisch*, *Caprez*, *Chalet Bellevue*, *Gredig*, *Villa Ludwig*, *Frau Saratz's*, *Leupold*, *A Ma Campagne*, etc., all at Bellavita. The apartments in the old houses of Lower and Upper Pontresina are simpler. — *Visitors' Tax*, 10 c. daily.

Cafés-Restaurants at the *Hôt. Pontresina* and the *Hôt. Enderlin* (see above; Munich and Pilsen beer at both); *Café Casino*, at the beginning of Upper Pontresina, D. 2½-3 fr. (also rooms to let). In the more immediate neighbourhood: **Chalet Sanssouci*, p. 488; **Restaurant Belvoir* (6 beds), above the Samaden road, 1 M. to the S. of the Hôt. Roseg, with fine view. — **Confectioner.** *A Ma Campagne*, at Bellavita, L. 1 fr. 30 c.

Carriages. From and to the station, 1-2 persons 3, 3 pers. 4, 4 pers. 6 fr.; to the Punt Muraigl station 5, 6, and 10 fr. The following return-fares include waiting for 1 hr.; each hr. more 2 fr. for one-horse, 3 fr. for two-horse carriages on half-day drives; more ou longer excursions. To *Morteratsch*, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 7, 3 pers. 8 fr., with two horses, 13 fr.; *Roseg*, with one horse 9 or 11 fr.; *Bernina Houses*, one-horse 8 or 9, two-horse 14 fr.; *Val del Fain*, one-horse 13 or 17 fr.; *Bernina Hospice*, one-horse 16 or 19, two-horse 30 fr.; *Village of St. Moritz*, one-horse 7 or 9, two-horse 14 fr.; *Baths of St. Moritz*, one-horse 8 or 10, two-horse 15 fr.; *Maloja*, 19 and 24, or 35 fr. Fee for driver of one horse, half-day 50 c., whole day 1 fr.; for longer excursions 10 per cent of the fare. For each day of rest, 10 fr. per horse. Tariff for longer journeys at the hotels.

Post & Telegraph Office, at Bellavita, above the Hôtel Pontresina. — *Enquiry Office* opposite the Kronenhof.

Guides. Martin Schocher, Anton and Andreas Rauch, Josias, Peter, and Florian Grass, Hans Grass-Disch, Christian de Christian and Christian de Hans Grass, Ed. Kohler, G. Hosang, Chr. Mittner, Andr. Cadonau, L. Caflisch, Paul Müller, Martin Baumgärtner, Franz Faller, Dom. Gross, Joh. Gutscher, etc. The charges for the excursions are given in each

case. Shorter excursions, not in the tariff, 10 fr. daily. If more than three persons join in a short excursion, each pays 10 per cent extra.

English Church *(Holy Trinity)* at Bellavita. Service during the season. — *Presbyterian Services* in July and Aug. in the village church.

Pontresina (5915′; pop. 500), extending along the right bank of the *Bernina* or *Flatzbach*, on both sides of the Bernina road, for about 1 M., consists of *Lower Pontresina* (Rom. *Laret*), with the large church and most of the hotels, *Bellavita*, with the English Church and the post-office, *Upper Pontresina* (Rom. *Spiert*), and *Giarsun*. Above the last are the loftily situated little church of *St. Maria* (with a wooden roof dating from 1497) and the ruined tower of *La Spaniola*. Pontresina, a frequented summer and winter resort, owes its mountaineering importance to the proximity of the *Bernina Chain*, which separates the Upper Engadine and the Val Bregaglia from the Val Tellina and vies in the grandeur of its snow-peaks and glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*) with the Mte. Rosa group. Piz Bernina (p. 493), the highest peak, is not visible from Pontresina. From Lower Pontresina, however, a splendid view opens, between Piz Rosatsch and Piz Chalchagn, of the Roseg Valley, with the Roseg Glacier, and Piz Tschierva, Sella, Glüschaint, Mongia, and Chapütschin in the back-ground. From Upper Pontresina the top of Piz Palü is visible above the Morteratsch Valley, to the right of Munt Pers. Above the W. hills towers the rocky pyramid of Piz Ot.

*Wood Promenades, well provided with benches, skirt the slope of Piz Chalchagn on the left bank of the Bernina-Bach, and extend up the Roseg Valley. We descend past the Hôtel Saratz, and cross the *Punt Ota* ('high bridge'), on the Roseg Valley road, beyond which the *Schlucht Promenade* leads to the left through wood, along the gorge of the *Bernina-Bach* (into which experts may descend; 132 steps; defective iron railing), to the (1/4 hr.) *Chalet Sanssouci* (café; thence to the Morteratsch Glacier, see p. 489). Straight on are the *Tais Promenade*, which descends from the bridge at Giarsun (Hôt. Steinbock), and the *Russellas Promenade*, which ascends the Roseg Valley, joining the road (p. 489) 1 1/4 hr. farther on. The view of the Roseg Glacier is obstructed by trees except from a (12 min.) bench on the E. branch of the Russellas Promenade, which diverges to the left from the Roseg Valley road about 500 paces from the Punt Ota. — Another favourite walk is the *Forest Path to St. Moritz* (to the Meierei, 1 hr.; see p. 480), which diverges to the right from the Roseg Valley road beyond the Punt Nova (p. 489). At the edge of the wood this path commands a beautiful retrospect of Pontresina, with the Piz Languard in the background. After about 15 or 20 min. it is joined to the right by a path ascending from the foot-bridge at Lower Pontresina (Hôt. Roseg); comp. p. 480.

Finger-posts on the Tais Promenade, 10 min. from the Punt Ota and

behind the Chalet Sanssouci (p. 488), indicate paths to the (1¼ hr.) top of the **Muottas da Pontresina** (7360′; limited view). The paths ascend in curves with occasional long flights of steps.—A finger-post beyond the Punt Nova (see below) shows the path to the (1½ hr.) **Muottas da Celerina** (ca. 7550′), a N.E. spur of Piz Rosatsch (fine view; best from the second signal-pole). At the upper edge of the wood is a fine old stone-pine.

The ***Morteratsch Glacier** *(Vadret da Morteratsch)* is 3¾ M. to the S. of Pontresina (1½ hr. on foot; Bernina Railway, 4 M. in 16 min., fares 3 fr. 20 or 1 fr. 60, there and back 5 fr. 15 and 2 fr. 60 c.; carriage in ½ hr., see p. 487). WALKERS follow the Schlucht Promenade viâ the Chalet Sanssouci (p. 488), or diverge to the right from the Bernina road by the *Languard Fall*, which descends on the left ⅔ M. from Upper Pontresina, cross the Bernina-Bach, and proceed by the continuation of the Schlucht Promenade on the left bank to (1¼-1½ hr.) the hotel.—BERNINA RAILWAY, see p. 495.—CARRIAGES diverge to the right from the Bernina road at the (2½ M.) diligence station of *Morteratsch*, and cross the *Flatz-Bach* and then the *Morteratsch-Bach*. A longer, but highly remunerative route for walkers follows the carriage-road about ½ M. farther, to a point called *Montebello*, whence the view mentioned on p. 495 is enjoyed; then, beside the horse-trough at a sharp bend of the road, a footpath diverges to the right and descends past the pretty *Falls of the Bernina*. The *Hôtel-Restaurant Morteratsch* (6260′; 20 beds at 2-3, pens. 8-10 fr.), 10 min. from the end of the glacier, commands a view of Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crast' Agüzza, and Piz Bernina. Admission to the artificial ice-grotto 50 c.; for a walk on the glacier itself a guide is needed (5 fr.).—About 5 min. short of the hotel a path ascends to the right, at first through wood, to the (½ hr.) **Chünetta* (6876′; the path diverging to the right 2 min. beyond the hotel is steeper and less recommended), which commands the glacier and its grand environment (Munt Pers, Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Crast' Agüzza, Piz Bernina, Roseg, Morteratsch, Boval, Misaum).

A closer survey is obtained from the ***Boval Hut** (8070′), 1¾ hr. higher up, on the W. side of the glacier. The good path (guide 12 fr., unnecessary for experts) ascends along the slope below the Chünetta, finally mounting rocky steps to the old (8067′) and new club-hut (8136′; inn in summer).—It is interesting to cross the glacier to the ice-fall of the *Pers Glacier* (there and back 3½ hrs., with guide, 15 fr.; see p. 493).

The ***Roseg Glacier** *(Vadret da Roseg)* is about 6½ M. from Pontresina (road to the restaurant 4½ M., a drive of 1 hr.; see p. 487). About ¼ M. beyond the Punt Ota (p. 488) the road crosses the *Roseg-Bach* by the *Punt Nova* and ascends its left bank for about 2½ M., commanding a view of the glacier-background for part of the way. We then cross and (1½ M.) recross the stream. Walkers (1¾ hr.) follow the Russellas Promenade (p. 488; guide-posts), joining the road about ¼ hr. short of the restaurant. The *Hôtel Restaurant du Glacier* (6560′; bed 3-3½ fr., very fair) stands

abont 2 M. from the *Roseg Glacier,* whieh has receeded greatly of late, but eommands a good view of it, with its surrounding peaks (Piz Tschierva, Piz Roseg, Sella, Piz Glüsehaint, Mongia, and Piz Chapütschin). The glacier eonsists of two large ice-cataracts (E., the *Vadret da Roseg;* W., the *Vadret da Tschierva*), whieh unite below the isolated green hill of *Aguagliouls,* where sheep graze in summer. Through the telescope at the inn chamois may be seen on the slopes of Piz Misaum in the afternoon.

A more complete view is obtained from the ***Alp Ota** (7425′). The path from the Roseg Restaurant, level at first, leads along the left bank of the Roseg, then (20 min.) ascends past a jutting rock on the right to the (1/2 hr.) two chalets of the Alp. To the left of the chalets we reach the best point (on the Mortèl path) a little farther on; bere we also see the Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina, and Monte di Scerscen.—The path leads on farther along the slope to the (1¼ hr.) poor **Mortèl Hut** of the S.A.C. (7905′), grandly situated, the starting-point for Piz Roseg, the Sella Pass, etc. From the hut across the Roseg Glacier to the rock of *Aguaglioul*s (guide 18 fr.), see below.

A guide-post about 100 paces from the Roseg Hotel indicates the path to the (1¾ hr.; guide 12 fr., not indispensable) **Tschierva Club Hut** (8770′; plain inn in summer). Crossing the bridge to the left, the path (marshy in places) ascends to the *Alp Misaum,* then along the slope to the (1 hr.) cattle-shed of *Margum Misaum* (7395′); a rapid ascent in zigzags follows, after which the path ascends more gradually to the club-hut, which is situated on one of the ancient lateral moraines of the *Tschierva Glacier.* The hut is tbe starting-point for ascents of the Piz Tschierva, Morteratsch, Bernina, Piz Roseg, Monte di Scerscen, etc. The view of the séracs of the glacier, ¼ hr. (patb) above the hut, is especially imposing.—From the Margum Misaum we may cross the *Tschierva Glacier* (guide necessary, 18 fr.) to the (1½ hr.) rocky bill of **Aguaglioul**s (N. spur 7465′; middle peak 8780′; imposing view) and then cross the *Roseg Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Mortèl Hut* (see above), making a circular tour from the Roseg Restaurant of 6-7 hrs. in all.

The *Fuorcla Surlej* (pp. 481, 482; horse 8, from Pontresina 15 fr.) is reached in 2¼ hrs. from the Roseg Restaurant by a bridle-path leading along the slope to the N., rough at first but afterwards improving. Those who do not propose to go on to Sils or St. Moritz may content themselves with the view from the (¾ hr.) **Alp Surovèl** (7425′), which is little inferior to that from the pass itself.—Ascent of the *Piz Corvatsch* (guide 16 fr.), see p. 481.

The ***Schafberg** (*Munt della Bes-cha,* 8965′; 2½ hrs.; guide useless; donkey 10 fr.) is a splendid point, of easy aecess. An excellent bridle-path ascends to the left just above the church of Lower Pontresina and is joined by paths from Giarsun and the Hôtel Roseg (p. 487) in respeetively 15 and 20 minutes. Soon after quitting the woods we reach the (1 hr.) *Lower Schafberg Restaurant* (7315′; very fair), an admirable point. At our feet lie Pontresina and the snow-girt Roseg valley, bounded by Piz Rosatsch on the right and Piz Chalehagn on the left, with the glistening peaks of the Sella, Piz Glüschaint, the Mongia, and the Chapütsehin in the baekground; adjoining Piz Chalehagn on the right is Piz Tschierva, and on the left the Bellavista, Piz Palü, Piz Cambrena, Munt Pers, and Sassal Masone; then the Languard valley with the Paradis and Piz Albris; to the right, below, are the sombre little Lake of Statz and the blue

Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the mountains to the N. of the Inn, Piz Lunghino, Lagrev, Albana, Julier, Nair, Ot, and the serrated Crasta Mora near the Albula Pass.

The path to the Murail valley mentioned below diverges to the left above the restaurant, while to the right another path leads along the slope to (¾ hr.) the Alp Languard (p. 492). The Schafberg route leads straight on to the (1¼-1½ hr.) *Upper Schafberg Restaurant* (9067′; plain), on which is a tablet in memory of Segantini, the painter (pp. 479, 485), who died here in 1899. Splendid *View of the Bernina group Besides the peaks already mentioned we see, beginning at the Bellavista, the Piz Zupò, Argient, Crast' Agüzza, Piz Bernina, Piz Bianco, Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Morteratsch, Roseg, Corvatsch, and Surlej; then, to the right of the Albula Pass, Piz Uertsch, Piz Kesch, and the Engadine as far as Maloja.

The three abrupt peaks of **Las Sours** (or *Sruors*) rise to the S.E. of the Schafberg. The W. peak (9783′), easily ascended from the upper restaurant in ¾ hr., commands a grand view, extending to the Ortler. The two other peaks are difficult and for experts only (guide 20 fr.).

A path (guide necessary if there is snow) descends the N.E. side of the Schafberg in zigzags into the bleak *Murail Valley;* to the right rises *Piz Vadret* (10,400′). In ½ hr. we reach a wooden footbridge over the Murail, which we may cross in order to proceed to the Muottas Murail (see below). Or, without crossing the bridge, we may return by the path mentioned above to the left round the slope of the Schafberg (to the lower restaurant, 1 hr.).

Another delightful view is afforded by the ***Muottas Murail** (*Muottas da Samédan;* 8265′), 2½ hrs. to the S.E. of Pontresina, to which a CABLE TRAMWAY (opened in 1907) ascends from the rail. station of *Punt Murail* (p. 487) in 25 min. (fare 3 fr., there and back 4 fr.; combined ticket for railway, R., S., and B. at the hotel, 14 fr.). The line (1¼ M. long, with a gradient of 13-53 : 100) ascends on the left side of the Murail valley through low wood and over pastures to the *Upper Murail Alp* and to the terminus (7990′; Hôtel-Restaurant), 10 min. below the top (8265′). The survey of the Bernina group is not so comprehensive as that from the Schafberg, but we command a beautiful view of the Roseg Valley, with the Piz Morteratsch and the Piz Bernina, as well as a strikingly picturesque *View of the green Upper Engadine with its lakes and of the mountain-chain from the Piz Lunghino near the Maloja to the Piz Uertsch and Piz Kesch to the N. of the Albula Pass; to the E., the bleak Val Champagna and Piz Vadret.

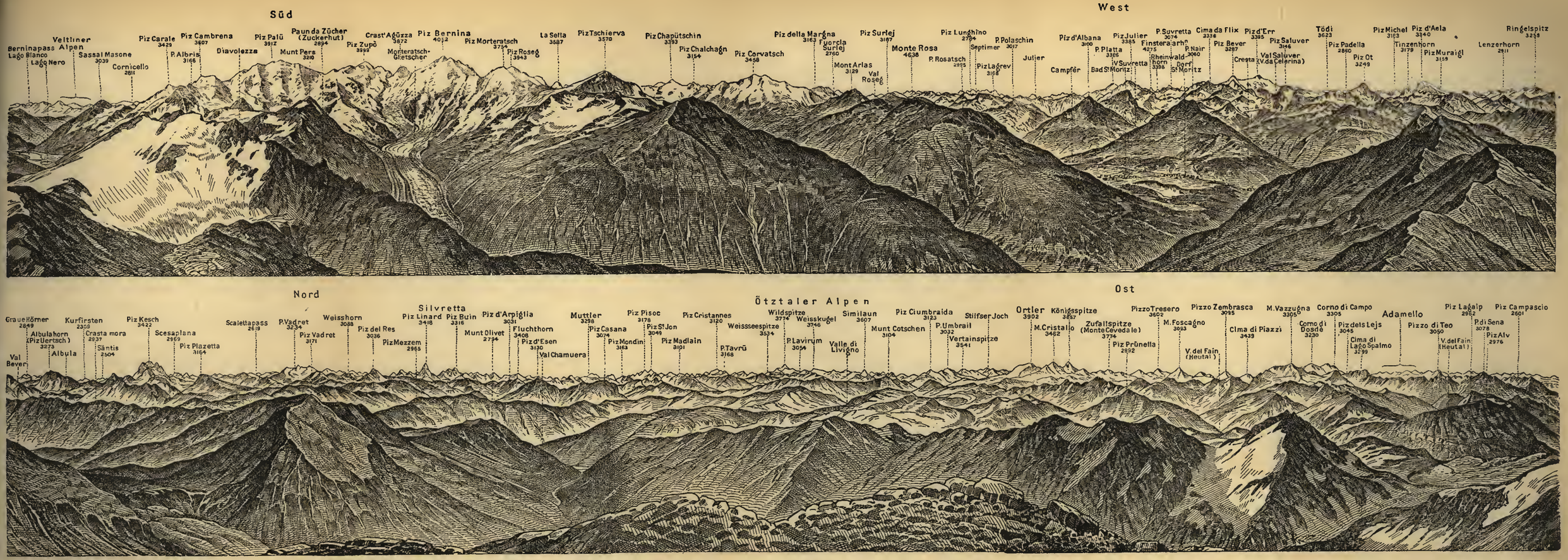
Pedestrians may follow the Schafberg path to the (1 hr.) lower restaurant, then skirt the steep slopes of the Schafberg to the Murail valley by the picturesque path mentioned above, and cross the Murail by the wooden foot-bridge (see above), which is ¾ hr. short of the restaurant. The more usual route ascends to the right above the dépendance of the Hôtel Roseg, turns to the left above the Swiss villa (guide-post; path to the right to the Schafberg), skirts the slopes of the Schafberg by a shady

path, crosses the (1 hr.) Murail brook, and ascends the right bank past the *Lower Murail Alp* (7216′) to a solitary chalet (35-40 min.) where we join the route first described (8-10 min. from the foot-bridge). The route then ascends to the left and reaches the (35 min.) *Upper Alp* (7990′) and the *Hôtel-Restaurant* (p. 491).

***Piz Languard** (10,715′; 3½-4 hrs.; path distinct; guide, 12 fr., advisable after fresh snow and in any case useful for novices for the final ascent; horse to the foot of the cone 9, donkey 8 fr.), deservedly a favourite point of view, though the ascent is somewhat fatiguing. Alpenstocks and shoes with nails will be found useful. We start early (about 5 a.m.), to avoid the later mists and to enjoy shade as far as the foot of the peak. At Bellavita the route is indicated by a notice opposite the post-office; from Giarsun we follow the path to the left near the Hôt. Steinbock. The paths unite below the small burial-chapel of St. Maria, whence we either ascend the stony slope in zigzags by the old path, or (preferable, but 10 min. longer) follow the shady new path to the right, to the (1-1¼ hr.) *Alp Languard* (7380′; rfmts.). We next ascend to the left, passing the end of the path from the Lower Schafberg restaurant (p. 490), and skirt the slope above the bleak Languard Valley to the (1¼ hr.) *Horse Station* (9090′), at the base of the Languard cone, where the bridle-path ends. A steep zigzag path leads hence to the (1½ hr.) summit (Chalet-Restaurant with a few beds 12 min. below the top). The view (comp. Panorama) extends S.W. to Mte. Rosa, S.E. to the Adamello, N.W. to the Tödi, N.E. to the Zugspitze. With the exception of St. Moritz, Cresta, and Campfèr, no inhabited spot is seen.

Mountaineers may descend across the *Languard Glacier*, and past the little *Pischa Lake* (9121′), which is sometimes frozen over in summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 495) and the (2½ hrs.) *Bernina Houses* (guide 18 fr.). It is better to keep several hundred paces to the right of the fall issuing from the lake, as the other descents are very steep and difficult. — From the Languard Alp we may ascend the **Paun da Zücher** (*pain de sucre;* 9495′; 2½ hrs.; guide 18 fr.) and **Piz Albris** (10,400′; 3 hrs.; guide 18, by the arête, including the Paun da Zücher, 4 hrs., 45 fr.); both fatiguing.

The ***Diavolezza Tour** (9-10 hrs.; guide, 18 fr., 28 with night at the inn, necessary; carr. or rail to the Bernina Houses, see pp. 487, 495; horse thence to near the lake 6 fr.) is one of the finest and easiest of glacier-excursions. The path diverges to the right from the Bernina road at the *Bernina Houses* (p. 495; 4½ M. from Pontresina) and ascends grassy and stony slopes to the (1½ hr.) picturesque little *Diavolezza Lake* (8460′; bridle-path to within 20 min. of this point); then to the right over débris and snow to the (1½ hr.) *Diavolezza Pass* (9767′), between (l.) the *Piz Trovat* (10,345′) and (r.) the *Munt Pers* ('lost mountain'; 10,535′). The little Inn on the pass (15 beds at 4-5, B. 2 fr.) is the starting-point for the ascents of the Piz Palü, Piz Bernina, etc. The pass suddenly discloses a *View of surpassing grandeur, especially in the rosy tints of dawn, of the near Bernina group: from left to right, Piz Cambrena, the three Palü peaks, Bellavista, Crast' Agüzza, Bernina,



PANORAMA VOM PIZ LANGUARD

Morteratsch, and Tschierva; below us lie the Pers and Morteratsch glaciers. Steep descent over débris to the moraine of the *Pers Glacier;* then across the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky *Isla Persa;* and finally down to the left, across the middle moraine, to the *Morteratsch Glacier* and the (3 hrs.) *Hôtel-Restaurant Morteratsch* (p. 489).

Those on their way from the Bernina Hospice to the Diavolezza diverge to the left from the road below *Lej Pitschen* (p. 495) and soon strike a narrow path, which ascends the *Val d'Artas* to the W. and joins the ordinary route near the Diavolezza Lake.

***Piz Morteratsch** (12,315′; 4-5 hrs. from the Tschierva Hut, guide 30 fr.; 4½-5 hrs. from Boval, guide 40 fr.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the higher peaks, but difficult when there is little snow. The view is most imposing and extensive. — **Piz Chapütschin** (11,133′), 7, or from the Mortèl Hut, 3½ hrs., toilsome; guide 28, with descent to Fex 35 fr. — **Piz Tschierva** (11,713′; 3-3½ hrs. from the Tschierva Hut; 30 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying. — **La Sella** (11,770′; 4½ hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; 35 fr.) and **Piz Glüschaint** (11,805′; 4½ hrs. from the same hut; 40 fr.) are not difficult, but need experience. — ***Piz Palü** (12,835′), conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow, from the Diavolezza Inn over the *Pers Glacier* in 6 hrs., or from the Capanna Marinelli (p. 494) 5 hrs., trying, and not advisable except when the snow is firm (guide 55, or for all three peaks, 65 fr.). From the first (E.) peak (12,755′) a narrow arête, descending sheer on the S. side (steady head necessary), leads to the forked second peak (12,835′) and the third peak (12,545′). Alternative descent by the *Bellavista Saddle* and the *Fortezza* to the *Pers Glacier* (to the Diavolezza Inn 4-5 hrs., guide 60 fr.). — ***Piz Zupò** ('hidden peak'; 13,120′), from the Boval Hut in 7½, or from the Capanna Marinelli by the *Crast' Agüzza Saddle* in 4-5 hrs., toilsome (guide 65 fr.); grand panorama. — **Crast' Agüzza** (12,705′; guide 95 fr.), a sharp crest between Piz Bernina and Piz Zupò, rising almost sheer from the glacier, 7½ hrs. from the Boval Hut, very difficult.

***Piz Bernina** (13,295′; 7½ hrs., halts not included, from the inn on the Diavolezza Pass; guide 80 fr.), the highest peak of the group, first ascended in 1850, is fit for powerful and experienced climbers only. The route descends over the moraine to the *Pers Glacier*, which it crosses in a curve towards the Piz Palü, and then ascends, to the left of the *Gemsfreiheit*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Fortezza* (11,040′). Surmounting this we next cross the snow-basin at the base of the Bellavista in the direction of the saddle on the Crast' Agüzza; then turn to the right and ascend by the arête from the E. side to the (4 hrs.) top. More difficult is the ascent from the *Tschierva Hut* (p. 490), by the *Fuorcla Prievlusa* (11,325′), the *Pizzo Bianco* (13,117′), and the *Bernina-Scharte* (whole ascent 8-10 hrs., halts not included; guide 140 fr.). From the *Rifugio Marinelli* (p. 494), on the S. side, the summit is reached by a difficult scramble over the *Crast' Agüzza Saddle* in 6-7 hrs. — More difficult are **Piz Roseg** (12,935′; 8 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 95 fr.) and **Monte di Scerscen** (13,015′; 7-8 hrs. from the Tschierva Hut; 6-7 hrs. from the Rifugio Marinelli; guide 150, with descent by the Piz Bernina to Boval 200 fr.). Between Monte di Scerscen and Piz Roseg lies the difficult **Porta Roseg** (*Fuorcla Tschierva-Scerscen* or *Güssfeldt-Sattel;* 11,573′; guide 170 fr.).

Passes. FROM PONTRESINA TO SILS, several routes. More laborious than the Fuorcla Surlej (see p. 481) but very interesting is the route over the **Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg** (10,110′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 24 fr.). From the (3½ hrs.) *Mortèl Hut* (p. 490) we ascend to the right over turf, débris, and snow to the (2 hrs.) pass (splendid view); then a steep, toilsome descent (guide necessary) to the *Lej Sgrischus*, abounding in trout, and to the right over grassy slopes and round the precipices of the *Crap da Chüern* to the *Fex Valley*, *Crasta* (p. 483), and (2½ hrs.) *Sils-Maria*

(p. 483). (The dangerous direct descent to the W. into the Fex Valley should be avoided.)—From Pontresina to Sils over the **Chapütschin Pass** (10,590′), between the Chapütschin and Mongia, or over the **Fuorcla Glüschaint** (about 11,000′), between the Mongia and Piz Glüschaint, both for experts only (10½ hrs.; guide 45 fr.).

Over the Sella Pass to the Val Malenco, grand and interesting, but trying (1½-2 days; guide to Poschiavo 75, to Chiesa 90 fr.). From the Mortèl Hut, passing the Aguagliouls rock, we ascend the *Roseg Glacier* and the crevassed *Sella Glacier* to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Sella Pass** (10,843′), lying to the S.W. of the huge rock and ice precipices of *Piz Roseg* (p. 493). Descent over the *Scerscen Glacier*, with splendid views of the S. side of the Bernina group and of Mte. Disgrazia to the right, to the (2½ hrs.) *Rifugio Marinelli* (9225′; inn in summer) and through *Val Lanterna* to *Lanzada* and (4-5 hrs.) *Chiesa* in the *Val Malenco* (p. 513).—Instead of going to Chiesa some prefer to complete the Circuit of Piz Bernina. In that case they spend the night in the above-mentioned *Rifugio Marinelli*. They then return direct to Pontresina over the **Fuorcla Bellavista** (12,080′), between the Bellavista and Piz Palü, and down by the *Fortezza* (p. 493) and the *Morteratsch Glacier* (laborious, 9-10 hrs.; guide 60 fr.).—To the Bernina Hospice over the Cambrena Pass, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but repaying (guide 60 fr.). From the Rifugio Marinelli we cross the *Fellaria Glacier* and a saddle of névé, to the S. of Piz Palü, to the *Palü Glacier*, skirt the slopes of Piz Palü and *Piz Cambrena* (11,835′), and reach the **Cambrena Pass** (11,250′), between Piz Cambrena and *Piz Carale*. Descent over the *Cambrena Glacier* to the *Lago Nero* (p. 495) and the *Bernina Hospice*. It is better to descend from the snow-saddle to the S. of Piz Palü (p. 493) direct to the *Palü Glacier*, avoiding the séracs by keeping to the left, and then over turf and rock, past the *Sassal Masonc*, to the *Bernina Hospice* (7-8 hrs.).

To Poschiavo from the *Fellaria Chalets* (7840′; 4-5 hrs. from the Sella Pass, by the Scerscen and Fellaria glaciers; poor accommodation), to the E. over the **Passo Rovano** or **Confinale** (8590′) and through the *Val d'Orse*, 4 hrs.; or across the **Canciano Pass** (8360′), farther to the S., also 4 hrs. To reach the latter from the Fellaria Chalets we descend the old moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and soon, to the left, ascend the *Val Poschiavina* to the (1½ hr.) pass. Fine view; immediately to the S. is the *Canciano Glacier*. Descent by *Alp d'Ur* (6350′) and *Val di Gole* to (2½ hrs.) *Poschiavo* (p. 497).

104. From St. Moritz to Tirano. Bernina Railway.

37 M. Bernina Railway (electric) from St. Moritz to the Alp Grüm, 16¾ M., in 1 hr. 24 min. (fares 10 fr. 80 and 5 fr. 40, there and back 17 fr. 30 and 8 fr. 65 c.), from Cavaglia to Poschiavo (6½ M., in 38 min.; 5 fr. 60 and 3 fr. 80 c.), and from Poschiavo to Tirano (10½ M. in 1 hr. 5 min.; 6 fr. 60 and 3 fr. 30 c.). Pending the opening of the railway from the Alp Grüm to Cavaglia in 1910, a Diligence plies twice daily from the Bernina Hospice to Poschiavo (11¼ M., in 1¾ hr.; fare 4 fr. 55, coupé 5 fr. 55 c.). One-horse carriage from Pontresina to Poschiavo 40, two-horse 70 fr.—From Pontresina or St. Moritz to the Bernina Hospice, including a visit to the Sassal Masonc Alp, or to the Alp Grüm, a very pleasant excursion.

St. Moritz, see p. 478; departure from the Rhaetian station. The electric Bernina line crosses the Inn and descends its left bank, threading a tunnel 650 yds. in length, through the gorge of *Charnadüra* to the (1¼ M.) station of **Celerina** (p. 476), ½ M. to the S. of the village (two approaches). It then proceeds by a

curve to the right to the (2 M.) station of *Punt Murail* (5708′), on the left bank of the *Flatzbach*, $^1/_4$ M. from the station of the Muottas Murail cable-tramway (p. 491; new bridge). Skirting the Rhaetian line we next reach ($3^1/_2$ M.) the station of **Pontresina** (5830′), on the left bank of the Flatzbach, below the influx of the Roseg torrent (10 min. by road from the village, p. 487).

The Bernina railway ascends the Roseg valley for a short time, crosses the torrent, and ascends in a long bend to the left through wood to the ($4^1/_2$ M.) station of *Sanssouci* (5987′; p. 488), whence it follows the left bank of the Flatzbach to the ($7^1/_2$ M.) station of **Morteratsch** (6230′), near the hotel (p. 489), with a surprising view of the Morteratsch Glacier. Crossing the Morteratsch torrent and the Flatz or Bernina-Bach below the falls (p. 489), we now ascend in a large bend, soon enjoying (at 'Montebello', p. 489) a splendid *View of the Morteratsch Glacier, imbedded between Piz Chalchagn and Munt Pers, with its huge medial moraine, dominated by the dazzling Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Argient, Crast' Agüzza, Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. The line now ascends the lonely Bernina Valley in easy gradients, with a view of the tall and slender Piz Ot in the rear, and, crossing the Bernina, reaches the station of —

10 M. **Bernina Houses** (6720′; plain *Inn*). Diavolezza Tour, see p. 492.

Above the Bernina Houses opens the **Val del Fain,** or *Heutal*, 6 M. long, interesting for its rich Alpine flora. A narrow road, diverging to the left about 500 yds. beyond the Bernina Houses, ascends the valley (carr., p. 487; horse from the Bernina Houses and back, with 1 hr's. stay, 6 fr.). — A bridle-path, forming the continuation of the road, and scarcely mistakable, ascends the *Alp La Stretta* to the **Passo Fieno** (8145′), between *Piz Stretta* (10,195′) and *Piz dels Lejs* (9990′), whence a steep and stony footpath descends into the *Spöl Valley* to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 507). — Ascent of *Piz Languard* by the *Pischa Lake*, see p. 492.

The railway passes the mouth of the Val del Fain, crosses the Bernina torrent, and ascends gradually, skirting the Bernina road. To the left rise *Piz Alv* and *Piz Lagalb*, to the right the stony slopes of the *Diavolezza* (p. 492). Trees disappear. The line passes the small *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Pitschen*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*), then the larger *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv;* 7316′), on the E. bank of which is the station of —

$14^1/_4$ M. **Bernina Hospice** (7400′), 5 min. below the *Hotel* of that name (7575′; 40 beds at 2-3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 5, pens. 6-8 fr., good). Splendid view of the *Cambrena Glacier*, commanded by *Piz Cambrena* (11,835′) and *Piz Carale* (11,250′); to the left, *Sassal Masone* (9970′); before us rises *Piz Campascio* (see below); to the left of it is the conical *Pizzo di Teo* (10,006′), to the right the *Pizzo di Sena* (10,100′). To the E. at the back of the hospice is the small *Lago della Crocetta*.

Excursions (guides and horses at the hospice). From the Hospice a very pleasant walk may be taken to the Sassal Masone Alp ($1^1/_4$ hr.;

guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 6 fr.). The bridle-path diverges to the right from the road about 100 paces to the S. of the hospice and skirts the E. bank of Lago Bianco. It crosses (25 min.) the brook issuing from the S. end of the lake, and follows the right slope of the valley, above the little *Lago della Scala*. A finger-post (1/4 hr.) indicates the path to the right to the (1/2 hr.) ***Sassal Masone Alp** (7800′; rfmts.), with its three curious round stone huts, splendidly situated at the foot of the *Sassal Masone* (9970′), immediately opposite the end of the Palü Glacier, commanded by the Pizzo di Verona. — The path straight on from the finger-post (see above) descends a little to the left after 8 min. and reaches the (1/2 hr.) Alp Grüm (see below)

Piz Campascio (8535′; 1 1/2 hr.; guide 6 fr.), to the S.E. of the hospice, rising sheer on the E. side, ascended by a good path, commands a very striking view. — **Piz Lagalb** (9718′), to the N. (see p. 495), also affords a fine view (2 hrs.; 6 fr.). — **Pizzo di Verona** (11,360′), ascended by the *Palü Glacier* in 5 1/2-6 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), is difficult but repaying.

Over the *Cambrena Pass* to the *Val Malenco*, see p. 494.

The BERNINA RAILWAY (to be opened as far as Poschiavo in 1910) skirts the *Lago della Scala*, crosses its effluent, the *Cavagliasco*, threads a short tunnel, and descends to the (16 M.) station of *Alp Grüm* (6856′), situated to the right about 5 min. below the ***Alp Grüm** (6980′; *Restaurant*), where a celebrated view is suddenly revealed of the superb Palü Glacier and the picturesque Poschiavo Valley, far below. — Beyond Alp Grüm, the railway descends the steep and rocky hillside in long windings to the (20 1/2 M.) station of *Cavaglia* (5555′), crosses the Cavagliasco, and, again describing long bends, proceeds viâ (23 1/2 M.) *Cadera* (4540′) to the (27 M.) station of *Poschiavo* (3325′), opposite the town to the W.

[The BERNINA ROAD about 1/4 M. to the E. of the hospice reaches the top of the **Bernina Pass** (7644′), passes through a tunnel and a gallery, and descends rapidly in windings (short-cuts for pedestrians), past *La Motta* (6510′), to —

3 M. **La Rösa** (6162′; *Post*, 30 R. at 2 1/2-3, B. 1 1/4, pens. 7-10 fr., very fair; *Old Hôtel La Rösa*, 20 beds, pens. 6-7 fr.).

To the N. of La Motta opens the *Val Lagone*, containing strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads over the **Forcola di Livigno** (7638′) to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 507).

THROUGH THE VAL VIOLA TO BORMIO (p. 510), 11 hrs., interesting; guide advisable (from Pontresina 80, from Poschiavo 45 fr.). Provisions should be taken. The bridle-path diverges from the Bernina road to the left at *La Rösa* or at *Sfazzù* (p. 497) and ascends the *Val di Campo*, past various groups of chalets, to (2 hrs.) *Longacqua* (6625′), the highest alp or 'malga'. To the N. lies the *Val Mera*, with the beautiful *Corno di Campo* (10,840′), whence a fatiguing route crosses the *Passo di Val Mera* (8776′) to Livigno (guide 28 fr.). From this point we ascend to the right through the *Val Viola Poschiavina*, traversing woods of stone-pines, interspersed with small blue lakes, to the poor chalets of the *Val Viola Alp* (7150′), and thence to the left to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Val Viola Pass** (8070′). Fine view behind us of the Bernina Mts.; to the S.E. the precipices of the *Corno di Dosdè* (10,595′) and the *Cima di Saoseo* (10,720′). Beyond the pass the path, again distinct, gradually descends to (1 1/4 hr.) the first chalet in the *Val Viola Bormina*, on the little *Val Viola Lake* (7480′). It then leads high on the N. slope of the valley, affording beautiful views of the *Val di Dosdè* to the right, with the *Pizzo di Dosdè* (10,760′) and the *Cima di Lago Spalmo* (10,820′), and then descends rapidly through wood to the

(1½ hr.) *Ponte Minestra* (6490′; below which is a waterfall) and the (¾ hr.) hamlet of *Campo*. Then across pastures and through wood, past several houses and barns, to (1¾ hr.) *San Carlo* (5185′), a village with a church. On the right rise the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280′), with the *Piazzi Glacier*, and the *Corno di San Colombano* (9915′). Descent to the *Val di Dentro* and *Semogo* (route to *Livigno* by *Foscagno*, see p. 507), and by *Isolaccia*, with the Italian custom-house (osteria by the bridge), to (2 hrs.) *Premadio*. We cross the Adda, and reach (1½ M.) *Bormio* by the road to the right, or the (¾ hr.) *New Baths* (p. 510) by that to the left.

From Bormio we may ascend the *Val di Dosdè*, finally across snow, to (7-8 hrs.) the **Capanna di Dosdè,** built by the I.A.C. on the *Passo di Dosdè* (9350′), the starting-point for the *Cima Saoseo* (10,715′; 3, with descent to Poschiavo 8 hrs.), *Cima Viola* (11,100′; 3 hrs.), and *Corno di Dosdè* (10,603′; 4 hrs.). Descent through *Val Vermolera* to the beautiful *Val Grosina* and (6 hrs.) *Grosio* (p. 509).—An easy and fine route leads through *Val Verva*, which diverges to the S. from Val Viola, and over the **Passo di Verva** (7590′), between the *Cima di Piazzi* and *Pizzo di Dosdè*, to *Eita* (5575′; chalet of the I.A.C.), and through the *Val Grosina* to (10 hrs.) *Grosio* (p. 509).

The road descends in windings (cut off by steep paths to the left) and passes over to the E. slope. Below (4¼ M.) *Sfazzù* (5465′; whence a bridle-path leads to the Val Viola, p. 496) we cross the brook of the *Valle di Campo,* pass *Pisciadello* (4910′) on the right, descend in a wide curve, and at (6 M.) *San Carlo* (3590′) reach the floor of the *Val di Poschiavo.*—9¼ M. *Poschiavo.*]

26¾ M. **Poschiāvo,** Ger. *Puschlav* (3315′; pop. 3102; *Hôt. Albricci & Posta,* R. 2-3, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. Croce Bianca,* kept by *Schmidt,* R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr., unpretending but good; *Hôt. Milano,* pens. 6-15 fr.; *Restaurant-Pens. Suisse,* pens. 4-6 fr., fair) is the thriving capital of the *Val di Poschiavo,* which is watered by the *Poschiavino.* The late-Gothic church of *St. Victor* dates from 1497-1503 (restored in 1904), but the tower is much older. High up to the right a glacier descends from the *Pizzo di Verona* (p. 496).

Excursions. ***Sassalbo** (9375′; 7-8 hrs., guide 25 fr.), laborious. From Poschiavo we ascend to the E. to the (3½ hrs.) *Alp Sassiglione* (6310′; spend night), and thence over the *Fuorcla di Sassiglione* (8330′) on the S. side to the (3½ hrs.) top. Grand panorama: W., the Bernina, E., the Ortler, S.E., the Adamello.—To *Val Malenco* over the *Canciano* or the *Confinale Pass* (guide 38 fr.), see pp. 494, 513. The ascent of the *Pizzo Canciano* (10,195′; 8 hrs.; see p. 512) or the *Pizzo Campascio* (*Corno delle Ruzze*, 9205′; 6 hrs.) may be combined with this route.

The Bernina Railway follows the right bank of the Poschiavino viâ (27½ M.) *Sant' Antonio* to—

29¼ M. **Le Prese** (3155′; *Kurhaus,* 100 beds at 5-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Lardi*), prettily situated at the N.W. end of the *Lago di Poschiavo,* well stocked with trout. The alkaline and sulphureous spring (46° Fahr.; baths heated by steam, 2 fr.) rises 100 paces from the bath-house.

The railway skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing old fortifications, destroyed in 1814. At the S. end is the (31 M.) village

of *Meschino* (Pens. Villa Erica, 5-7 fr., well spoken of), with a beautiful view of the lake and the snow-mountains beyond. We cross the Poschiavino and rapidly descend a narrow, rocky gorge, accompanied by waterfalls all the way to Madonna di Tirano.

33 M. **Brusio** (2560′; *Albergo Morosani*, moderate; *Pens. Centrale*, from 4 fr.), the last large Swiss village (pop. 1160; 1/3 Prot.), with a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, the latter built early in the 17th century.

We descend in a spiral bend through walnut and chestnut plantations (pretty fall of the *Sajento* on the right) to (34 1/2 M.) *Campascio* (2086′) and —

35 1/2 M. **Campo Cologno** (1814′; *Hôt. Zanolari*, pens. from 5 fr.), with large electricity works (18,000 HP) and the Swiss custom-house, where vineyards begin. The Italian custom-house is at —

36 1/2 M. **Madonna di Tirano** (1436′; pop. 1153; *Alb. San Michele*, R. 3, B. 1 fr.; *Albergo Ristorante Primavera*, well spoken of), a village with a large pilgrimage-church of the 16th cent. (elaborate organ-screen of the 18th cent.). We here reach the *Val Tellina*, Ger. *Veltlin*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, which belonged to the Grisons from 1512 to 1797. The floor of the valley is often ravaged by floods. The fertile slopes yield excellent red wine (p. 430).

37 M. **Tirano Station** (1405′; **Grand-Hôtel Tirano*, 80 beds at 2-5, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 5 fr.; *Albergo della Stazione*, R. 2 1/2-3 fr.), beyond which the Adda is crossed to **Tirano** (*Hôt. Posta*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Café Lorandi*), a small town (6000 inhab.) with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families.

Railway to *Colico*, see p. 512; high-road to *Bormio* and over the *Stelvio* to *Trafoi*, see p. 509.

105. From Samaden to Nauders and Landeck. Lower Engadine.

77 1/4 M. Diligence from Samaden to Schuls (33 1/2 M.) 4 times daily in 6-6 3/4 hrs. (13 fr. 80, coupé 16 fr. 45 c.); from Schuls to Nauders (16 M.) twice daily in 3 1/2 hrs. (6 fr. 45, coupé 7 fr. 75 c.); from Nauders to Landeck (27 3/4 M.) thrice daily in 5 hrs. (8 *K.*). The diligence connects with the Albula Railway at *Bevers* (p. 475); supplementary carriages meet travellers here if previous notice be given. The scenery is pretty at places, but is sufficiently seen from an open carriage. — Extra-Post and pair from Samaden to Schuls 67 fr. 30 c., from St. Moritz or Pontresina 76 fr. 90 c. — Carriage with one horse from Samaden to Tarasp-Schuls for 2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50, with two horses for 4, 5, or 6 pers. 70, 80, or 90 fr. (driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare); to Landeck, in two days, 150 fr. and 15 fr. fee.

Samaden and thence to (1 1/2 M.) *Bevers*, see p. 475. The road passes the (3/4 M.) *Agnas Inn*, and leads along the 'canalised' *Inn* to (1 3/4 M.) —

4 M. **Ponte** (5548′; *Hôtel Albula*, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Krone*, pens. 5 1/2-7 fr.; *Post*, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Steinbock*, a well-restored old Enga-

dine house, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 fr.), at the junction of the old *Albula Road* (p. 475). On the opposite bank lies *Campovasto* or *Camogasc*, at the entrance to the narrow *Val Chamuera*.

Excursions (guide, Chr. Zippert). ***Munt Müsella** (8632′), on the right bank of the Inn, to the S.E. of Ponte, is easily ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide 12 fr.); beautiful view.—**Piz Uertsch** (*Albulahorn;* 10,738′), from the Albula Pass (p. 475) in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), fatiguing, steady head required; splendid view.

From Ponte to *Livigno* (p. 507) over the *Fuorcla Lavirum* (9250′), 6 hrs. with guide (50 fr.), not very interesting.

The road follows the left bank of the Inn to (4¾ M.) **Madulein** (5515′; *Hôtel Piz Kesch; Restaurant Guardaval*), with the ruin of *Guardaval* on a steep rock to the left (5873′), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard of Coire to 'guard the valley'.

***Piz Kesch** (11,228′; 5-5½ hrs. from Madulein; guide 30, with descent to Bergün 40 fr.), not difficult for adepts. Cart-road to the (1 hr.) *Alp Eschia;* thence footpath to the (1½ hr.) *Raschèr Club Hut* on the *Muot Ot* (ca. 8530′; view), and over débris and the *Eschia* and *Porchabella Glaciers* to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. The W. and highest of the four peaks, denoted by a cairn and signal, is usually visited. Comp. pp. 444, 474, and below.

6½ M. **Zuoz** or *Zuz* (5615′; pop. 425; ****Hôt. Concordia,* open in winter, 95 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Schweizerbund; Pens. Poult,* in July and August only, 10 beds, 6 fr.), once the capital of the Upper Engadine, in a sheltered situation, is visited as a health-resort both in summer and winter. It contains churches dating from the 16th cent. and an ancient tower *(Tuor)* of a palace of the Planta family. Engiadina boarding-school, for delicate boys.

Excursions (guides, Flury Clavadetscher, Jacob Gyr). Pretty walks to the hill of *Crasta* (¼ hr.), and through meadows and wood to the (1 hr.) ruin of *Guardaval* (see above); to the *Schivera Gorge* (½ hr.); to the *Arpiglia Gorge* (½ hr.); *Alp Belvair* (7397′; 1½ hr.), with view.

Piz Griatschouls** (9755′; 3½ hrs., guide 15 fr.), not difficult; extensive view. Descent by *Val Sulsanna* to *Capella* (see below).—**Piz Mezaun** or *Mezzem* (9727′), 4 hrs., guide 15 fr., toilsome; fine view.—**Piz Casanella** (9615′), 4 hrs., guide 15 fr., easy and repaying.—**Piz d'Esen** (10,270′), difficult but interesting, from Scanfs in 6-7 hrs.; guide 35 fr.—Piz Kesch** (11,228′), 5-5½ hrs., with guide (30 fr.). Good path to the (2½ hrs.) *Raschèr Hut;* thence to (2½-3 hrs.) the top, see above.

Near (8 M.) **Scanfs** (5413′; ****Hôt. Scaletta,* R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 fr.; *Stern,* plain) a handsome bridge crosses the Inn, but the road follows the left bank.

To the right opens the **Val Casana,** whence an interesting route (guide desirable, 50 fr.) crosses the *Casana Pass* (8832′) to (7 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 507). Bridle-path to the *Alp Casana* (7310′); thence a steep ascent to the pass, which commands a splendid view. The view is more extensive from the *Punta Casana* (10,078′), which rises to the left and may be climbed by experts in 1½ hr. The descent to the *Val Federia* and Livigno is equally steep.

On the right rises *Piz d'Esen* (see above). Below (10 M.) *Capella,* a group of houses with a ruined church, the road crosses the *Sulsanna.* (Through Val Sulsanna, and over the Scaletta and Sertig passes to Davos, see p. 444.) We skirt a pine-clad gorge of the

Inn. Below (11 M.) *Cinuskel* (5300′; Post), near (12 M.) *Brail* (Weisses Kreuz), the *Punt Ota*, a bridge over the brook of the *Val Puntota*, separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. At the end of the gorge we have a fine view of the river and the covered bridge (4980′) which carries us to the right bank. *Munt Baseglia* and *Piz Nuna* (see below) come into view. To the N. appears the snow-streaked *Piz Linard* (see below).

17 M. **Zernetz** (4910′; pop. 600; *Bär und Post*, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Adler*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Filli*, pens. 4½-6½ fr.), at the influx of the dark *Spöl* into the Inn. *Ofenberg Road* to the Münster-Tal, see p. 507.

Munt della Baseglia (9780′; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), **Piz d'Arpiglia** (9945′; 5 hrs.; 12 fr.), and ***Piz Nuna** (10,260′; 6 hrs.; 20 fr.) are ascended from Zernetz (all rather trying; Piz Nuna best done from Ardetz viâ the *Val Sampuoir*).—**Piz Sarsura** (10,420′; 7-8 hrs.; 25 fr.), through the *Val Sarsura* and over the glacier of that name, fatiguing.

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn (behind rises the *Piz Quater-Vals*, p. 507) and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as Süs. In front towers the huge Piz Linard.

21 M. **Süs**, Rom. *Susch* (4689′; ***Schweizerhof**, R. 1½-3½, B. 1¼, L. 2½-3, D. 3-4½, pens. 5½-7½ fr.; *Rhaetia und Post*, R. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. Flüela*, plain; brewery by the bridge), at the end of the Flüela road (p. 440), overlooked by the ruins of a castle. To the E. rise *Piz Mezdi* and *Piz d'Arpiglia*. We cross the *Saglains* brook (p. 439).

23 M. **Lavin** (4690′; ***Hôt. Piz Linard und Post**, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 5-7½ fr.; *Steinbock*), at the mouth of *Val Lavinuoz*. To the S.W. is the large *Sarsura Glacier* (see above).

Excursions (guide, J. S. Bonifazi). *Muott' Auta* (8763′; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), easy and interesting.—Through *Val Lavinuoz* to the *Tiatscha Glacier*, 3 hrs., also attractive.—**Piz Mezdi** (9593′; guide 12 fr.) is ascended through *Val Zeznina* in 5 hrs., the last part rather steep. The Val Zeznina ends in the mountain-basin of *Macun* (8645′), with its small glaciers and six little lakes, environed by Piz d'Arpiglia, Munt della Baseglia, and Piz Macun.—***Piz Linard** (11,200′; 7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), the highest peak of the Silvretta group, affording a most superb panorama, is trying and fit for experts only. From Lavin or Süs through the *Val d'Glims* to the (3 hrs.) *Linard Club Hut* (7874′); thence to the (1 hr.) base of the peak and up a steep and fatiguing rocky couloir for ½ hr.; finally, turning to the right, by a not very difficult scramble to the (2½ hrs.) summit. Magnificent view. Steady-headed climbers may descend on the W. side to the (3 hrs.) *Vereina* or *Valtorta Pass* (p. 439) and the *Vereina Hut* (p. 439).—From Lavin to Klosters over the *Vernela Pass* or the *Verstankla-Tor* (both arduous, guide 22 fr.), see p. 439.

The road leads through a rock-gateway, and near (25 M.) *Giarsun* (4670′) crosses the mouth of the *Val Tuoi*.

A road to the left (diligence twice daily in 40 min., fare 30 c.) ascends to (1½ M.) **Guarda** (5423′; ***Hôt. Meisser**, open June-Sept., 40 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.), a prettily situated village and tourist-resort, affording a beautiful view of the entire chain from the Piz Vadret to the Piz Lat, near Martinsbruck. Guarda is reached (1 hr.) more pleasantly by the old road gradually ascending from Lavin. The neighbour-

Heidelberger Hᵉ
Ischgl
Finstermünz-P.
Reschen-Scheideck
Muttler
Nauders
Martinsbruck
Schleins
Strada
Piz Lad
Piz Arina
Remüs
Val Sinestra
Fil Spadla
Val Spadla
Val Urschai
P. Champatsch
Piz Minschun
Sent
Crusch
Sur En
Schuls
Fetan
Vulpera
Tarasp
Fontana
Val Tasna
Val Tuoi
Val Lavinuoz
Ardez
Guarda
Lavin
Süs (Susch)
Zernez
Val Flüela
P. Chaste
Piz Linard
Piz Buin
Silvretta
Dreiländersp.
Fluchthorn
Silvrettah.
Ochsenth.
Augst.-Bg.
Pillerhöhe
Grenzeck
Val Sampuoir
Val Plavna
Piz Pisoc
P. Nair
P. Sursass
P. Nuna
Piz Nuna
Munt de Baselgia
Val Nuna
P. Laschadurella
P. Plavna dadaint
Val d'Uina
Val Sesvenna
Piz Sesvenna
Val da Scarl
Scarl
Piz St. Jon
Piz Madlain
P. Cornet
Rasassp.
Schlinigthal
Mot del Gaier
Grionkopf
Schalambert
Piz Lischanna
P. Ayüz
Val d'Assa
E N G A D I N
U N T E R

Geograph. Anstalt von
Engl. Miles
1 : 250.000
Kilometres
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

hood is well wooded and has a fine Alpine flora (esp. the Val Tuoi). Pleasant walks may be taken to the (3/4 hr.) *Waldsee* ('Lai'), with benches; to (20 min.) *Boscha* (5478'; restaurant), a hamlet affording a fine view of the Lower Engadine; to the (1/2 hr.) *Mühle-Tal*, with its torrents; to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Alp Sura* (6988'), with a fine view of Piz Buin and the Vermunt, Sarsura, and Grialetsch glaciers; to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Alp Suot* (6646'), in the *Val Tuoi*, at the foot of the Great and the Small Piz Buin; to the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Muot del Hom* (7657'), a S.E. spur of the Piz Cotschen (*View). — Ascents (guide, B. Padrun of Guarda): **Piz Cotschen* (9955'; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), easy and highly attractive; *Piz Fliana* (10,775'; 6 hrs.; 25 fr.); **Piz Buin* (10,880'; 6 1/2 hrs.; 35 fr.), a magnificent point of view. — To *Klosters* over the *Silvretta Pass* (to the Silvretta Hut 6 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), see p. 439; to the *Montafon* over the *Vermunt Pass* (to the Wiesbadener Hütte 5 hrs.; 35 fr.), see p. 506. — From Guarda the road descends to *Boscha* and *Ardetz* (1 hr.). Walkers to Schuls had better follow the old road by Fetan (keep up to the left, at a point 1/4 hr. beyond Boscha), which turns into Val Tasna by the ruined houses of *Chanova*, and soon joins the new road from Ardetz. From Guarda to Fetan 2 1/2 hrs.

The road skirts a stony slope, high above the Inn, enters a pleasant larch-wood, and then traverses meadows and fields to —

28 M. **Ardetz** (4812'; pop. 612; *Hot. Aurora*, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpina*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Zur alten Post*, plain), picturesquely situated, and dominated by the ruin of *Steinsberg* (5000'), with its well-preserved tower.

A road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr., 75 c.), affording fine views, leads from Ardetz, across *Val Tasna*, and up the sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley, to (4 1/2 M.) **Fetan**, Rom. *Ftan* (5405'; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellavista*, R. 2-4, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Alte Post*, pens. 6 1/2-7 1/2 fr.; guides, Ulr. Pinösch, Joh. Florinett), a thriving village commanding a fine view of the mountains on the S. side of the Inn (best from the *Paradies* pavilion, near a grove 1/4 hr. to the W. of the village). — *Motta Naluns* and *Piz Clüna*, see p. 503. — From Fetan to Schuls, 3 M., carriage-road. A direct path to Tarasp diverges to the right from the road after the last wide curve, beyond the ravine.

The wild **Val Tasna** ascends between (l.) *Piz Cotschen* (9955') and (r.) *Piz Minschun* (10,080'; p. 504) for 3 hrs., and then divides into (l.) *Val Urezzas* and (r.) *Val Urschai*. From the latter a difficult route crosses the ice-clad *Futschöl Pass* (9095'), with fine views of the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,165'), to the Tyrolese *Jamtal* and (8-9 hrs., guide 35 fr.) *Galtür* in the *Patznaun* (p. 506).

Beyond Ardetz we traverse stony slopes and rock-hewn cuttings. Beyond a bend we get a view of Schloss Tarasp; to the right, on the S. bank of the Inn, rise Piz Plattas, Nair, Zuort, Pisóe, Lischanna, and Ayütz. The road then sweeps round into the deep *Val Tasna* (see above), and crosses it by a stone bridge. It runs high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn. To the right, a fine view of the pine-clad *Val Plavna*, with Piz Plavna Dadaint (p. 504) in the background; in the foreground, Schloss Tarasp. The road descends to the Inn, opposite the Bonifazius spring, and reaches —

32 1/4 M. **Bad Tarasp** (3945'; **Kurhaus*, open June 1st to mid-Sept., with lift, dépendance, and garden, 350 beds, R. from 4 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 5, S. 3, pens. from 13 1/2, visitors' tax 17, baths 2 1/2-4 fr.; Engl. Church, see p. 502), lying in a small expansion of the deep valley of the Inn. Its famous mineral springs resemble those

of Carlsbad. The *Lucius, Emerita,* and *Bonifazius* springs, containing salt and carbonate of soda, are those chiefly used for drinking. The baths are supplied with chalybeate water from the Carola-Quelle. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Kurhaus to the springs and the *Trinkhalle* on the right bank. Music at the Trinkhalle from 6.30 to 8 a.m., in the garden of the Kurhaus from 2.30 to 3.30 and from 8.30 to 10 p.m. Near the Kurhaus is the *English Church* (service at 11 a.m.). — A good road (post-omnibus seven times daily in 20 min., fare 40 c.) and several paths ascend thence in zigzags to the (1/2 M.) health-resort of **Vulpēra** (4160′), situated on a sunny plateau near the wood, and also frequented by patients (**Hôt. Waldhaus,* with dépendances, 400 beds, pens. 14-25 fr.; **Hôt. Schweizerhof,* with dépendances, 250 beds, pens. 13-24 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Villa Silvana,* 40 beds, pens. 8 1/2-14 fr.; **Pens. Villa Engiadina,* tastefully fitted up, 30 beds, R. 5-20, board 10 fr.; *Pens. Villa Maria,* pens. 8-12 fr.). Band several times daily.

Beyond the Kurhaus the road re-ascends to —

33 1/2 M. **Schuls.** — **Hotels** (open in summer only). *Hôt. Belvedere, with terrace, 100 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 11-20 fr., *Hôt.-Pens. du Parc, 80 beds, pens. 9-12 fr., *Hôt. Post, 75 beds, pens. 9-15 fr., all three belonging to the same company; *Engadiner Hof, 80 beds, R. 3-10, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2, pens. 10-17 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, 70 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1 1/2, pens. 10-17 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Quellenhof, 80 beds, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Hohenfels, in an open situation near the new Inn bridge, 45 beds, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, S. 2 1/2, pens. 8 1/2-12 1/2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Könz, R. 2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, S. 2 1/4, pens. 8-10 fr.; Krone, pens. 8-11 fr.; Helvetia, pens. from 7 1/2 fr.; Alpenrose, pens. 6-8 fr. At Lower Schuls, Hôtel Central, plain but good. — Private Lodgings at several villas (*Lorenz, Monreal, Stöckenius, Töndury,* etc.). — *Café-Restaurant Villa Lischana.* Confectioner, *Bigler* (American Bar).

Hotel-Omnibuses from Schuls to Tarasp every 10 min. between 6 and 8 a.m., every hour between 8 and 12; fare 50 c., monthly ticket 5 fr. — Extra-Post with two horses: to *Davos* 72 fr. 50 c.; to *Samaden* 71 fr. 80 c.; to *Pontresina* or *St. Moritz* 81 fr. 40 c.; to *Nauders* 37 fr. 20 c. — Carriage from Schuls to Tarasp Kurhaus and back, with stay of 1/2 hr., 3 fr., with two horses 5 fr.; to Vulpera and back (1/2 day) 7 or 12, to Scnt 7 or 12, to Fetan 9 or 16, Guarda 15 or 26, St. Moritz or Pontresina 38 or 70, Landeck 50 or 85 fr.

Visitors' Tax 17 fr., less for families; weekly tax for the 'Verschönerungsverein' 1 fr. — Enquiry Office of the *Engadiner Verkehrsverein* in the Trinkhalle.

Schuls (3980′; pop. 1117), Rom. *Scuol,* the capital of the Lower Engadine, picturesquely situated opposite a noble range of mountains extending from Piz Lat to Piz Nuna, consists of *Upper* and *Lower Schuls,* between which the highroad runs. Owing to the openness of its site many visitors prefer it to Tarasp, while its view is superior to that from Vulpera; but there are no walks nearer than the opposite slope of the valley. The *Badehalle Schuls* has chalybeate and fresh-water baths (2 1/2-3 fr.). The chief chalybeate spring is the *Vihquelle,* with an interesting hill of iron-ore, 1/2 M. to the N. — The direct path from Schuls to (1/2 hr.) Vulpera and

Tarasp diverges to the left from the road at the W. end of Schuls, crosses the Inn above the influx of the *Clemgia*, and then divides: the right branch follows the Inn and the Kur-Promenade to (1/2 hr.) Tarasp; the left branch ascends through wood to (1/2 hr.) Vulpera.

WALKS. — From Vulpera we ascend the road to the W.; after 1 1/2 M. a road diverges to *Florins* (4450′; restaurant), to which a wood-walk also leads from Tarasp; our road skirts the castle-hill of Tarasp and leads to (3/4 M.) the hamlet of **Fontana** (4640′; **Hôt.-Pens. Tarasp*, with restaurant on the lake, 26 R. at 2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Restaurant Belvoir-Fontana*). Before Fontana is reached, a road ascends to the left, passing above the little lake of Tarasp, to *Sparsels*, at the entrance to which we ascend to the left to the château. (Keys at the last house on the left.) The handsome, though partly decayed ***Schloss Tarasp** (4935′) was the seat of the Austrian governors down to 1803, and now belongs to Hr. Lingner of Dresden. Fine views from the windows. — We may return to (3/4 hr.) Vulpera by the old cart-track from Sparsels, passing the *Kreuzberg* (4845′), a splendid point of view, especially by evening light. — Pleasant walk from Fontana to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Alp Laisch* (5995′; milk), at the entrance to the picturesque *Val Plavna*.

Another pretty walk from Vulpera ascends to the S. to (3/4 hr.) the farm of **Avrona** (4790′; **Old Restaurant; New Restaurant*). Then by a path to the left, indicated by red marks, to (1/4 hr.) a bench (*'Richard-Bank'*) looking up the *Clemgia Gorge*, and to another bench with a view downwards. We may now descend to (1/4 hr.) a bridge across the Clemgia, ascend to the (25 min.) Scarl road (p. 504), and return by it to Vulpera in about 1 hr. — From Avrona we may go on to the little *Schwarze See* (*Lai Nair;* 5070′), 20 min. higher, where we obtain a fine view of Piz Linard. Thence back to Vulpera by Fontana, about 2 1/2 hrs. in all.

Val d'Uina. A path follows the right bank of the Inn, passing (1 1/2 M.) *Pradella* (3937′; Pens. Pradella, 6-8 fr.), to (3 M.) *Sur En* (3686′; Bär, with sign painted by Paul Meyerheim; Zur Uina-Schlucht, pens. 5 fr., well spoken of), at the mouth of the valley, opposite Crusch (p. 505). This point may be reached also by road viâ Crusch. A tolerable path ascends the richly-wooded valley, passing waterfalls and a wild rocky gorge, to the chalets of (1 1/2 hr.) *Uina Dadora* (4980′) and (1 hr.) *Uina Dadaint* (5845′). A difficult route (guide to Mals 30 fr.) ascends hence by a steep path to the pastures of the *Schlinigberg* (8070′), then viâ (2 hrs.) *Sur Sass* (7735′), the boundary of Tyrol, to the (4 hrs.) *Pforzheim Club Hut* (7380′; inn in summer), the starting-point for the ascents of *Piz Sesvenna* (10,580′; 3 1/2 hrs.), *Piz Lischama* (10,200′; 3 1/2 hrs.), *Piz Cristannes* (10,237′), *Piz Cornet* (9951′), etc. Thence to (3 hrs.) *Mals* (p. 508).

On the N. side of the valley may be noted the roads from Schuls to *Fetan* (4 M.; p. 501; which is also reached in 1 1/4 hr. by a path passing the Vihquelle and skirting the wood farther up) and to *Sent* (2 1/2 M.; diligence in summer twice daily in 3/4 hr., 40 c.; p. 504). — Fine walk from Sent by a new road (diligence from Schuls in summer twice daily in 2 hrs.) to the (1 hr.) *Kurhaus* in the wild *Val Sinestra* (p. 505), with arsenical springs, and to (1 hr.) *Zuort* (5590′; inn), with the Swiss custom-house, at the mouth of *Val Lavèr*, whence the *Piz Arina* (9290′), *Muttler* (10,863′), and *Stammerspitz* (*Piz Tschütta*, 10,690′) may be ascended (comp. p. 505). Over the *Fimber Pass* to *Patznaun*, see p. 505.

ASCENTS (guides, Joh. Bischoff, Jak. Brunett, Conr. Marugg, Jak. Neuhäusler, Jak. Pua, Lucius Valentin, Thomas Lanz, Jos. Roner). The grassy **Motta Naluns** (7015′) is easily ascended from (4 M.) *Fetan* (p. 501) in 2 hrs. (guide, not indispensable, 6 fr.). View better from the ***Piz Clüna** (9175′; from Fetan viâ *Alp Laret* 4 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). — More extensive panorama from **Piz Champatsch** (9596′; 5 hrs. from Schuls; guide 15 fr.), viâ *Alp Champatsch*, and thence round the peak, ascending finally on the N.E. side. The direct ascent from the S. is very steep and stony.

***Piz Lischanna** (10,200′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the finest peak near Schuls, presents no difficulties. From the Scarl road (see below), second bend, we diverge to the left by a good forest-path to *St. Jon* (4820′; Restaurant). Here, to the left, we round the base of *Piz St. Jon*, and ascend pastures and wood in the *Val Lischanna*, passing a shepherd's hut (6760′) and a (4 hrs.) deserted club-hut. Farther on we pass over débris and round two rocky knobs to the *Lischanna Glacier*, whence we ascend to the S.E. arête and the (3 hrs.) summit. The view is superb: in the foreground rise the bare and riven peaks of Piz St. Jon, Ayütz, and Pisoc; far below lies the green Lower Engadine from Lavin to Martinsbruck; S. are the Ortler, the Val Tellina Alps, and the Bernina; in the distance, W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer us Piz Linard and Piz Buin; N. the Augstenberg, Fluchthorn, and the distant Zugspitze; E., the Oetztal Alps with the Wildspitze and Weisskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Dolomites.—Adepts (guide 30 fr.) may descend the *Lischanna Glacier* to the *Val Sesvenna* and *Scarl* ($5^1/_2$-6 hrs. to Schuls). The ascent from Scarl takes $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.

**Piz Pisoc* (10,427′; 8 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), *Piz Plavna Dadaint* (10,413′; 8 hrs.; 40 fr.), *Piz Sesvenna* (10,580′; from Scarl in 5 hrs.; guide 20, with descent to Mals 40 fr.), and *Piz St. Jon* (10,000′; 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), all difficult, for experts only. *Piz Cotschen* (9955′; p. 501) and *Piz Minschun* (10,080′; from Fetan 5 hrs.; 15 fr.) are less difficult.

From Schuls to Santa Maria in the Münster-Tal, through the **Scarl-tal** (*Val S-charl*), 8 hrs., interesting (guide, 20 fr., needless). We ascend the road to the S. from the Inn bridge, soon enter a larch-wood, and reach the plateau on which St. Jon lies (see above), farther to the left. Opposite, high up on the left side of the *Clemgia Gorge*, lies the farm of *Avrona* (p. 503). The road gradually descends through sparse wood into the valley, enclosed by the furrowed slopes of *Piz Pisoc* (r.) and *Piz St. Jon* and *Piz Madlain* (l.), and follows the right bank of the Clemgia, passing a good spring at the mouth of the boulder-strewn *Val Trigl*. After 2 hrs. the lonely *Val Mingèr* diverges to the right, with *Piz Foraz* (10,150′) at its head. To the left, the *Val del Poch*. Passing a deserted foundry we reach (1 hr.) **Scarl** (5948′; *Hôt. Alpina*, well spoken of; *Edelweiss*, *Kreuz*, both plain), a hamlet at the mouth of the *Val Sesvenna*, whence *Piz Cornet* (9951′; 4 hrs.; 15 fr.), *Piz Cristannes* (10,237′; $5^1/_2$ hrs.; 15 fr.), and *Piz Sesvenna* (see above) may be ascended. To the left, $^1/_2$ hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path leads over the *Cruschetta Pass* (or *Scarljöchl*; 7600′), and down the pretty *Val Avigna*, in $3^1/_2$ hrs. to *Taufers* (p. 508). Beyond Scarl the road crosses the valley, which expands here (beautiful stone-pines); it passes the chalets of *Astras Dadora* ('outer') and *Dadaint* ('inner'), and, bearing to the left, leads between (r.) *Piz d'Astras* (9803′) and (l.) *Piz Murtèra* (9836′) to the **Scarl Pass** (*Costainas Pass*, 7385′), 2 hrs. from Scarl. We descend to the right, keeping on the right side of the brook and leaving the *Alp Champatsch* (7034′) on the left bank, and then descend either to the right to *Cierfs* (p. 508), or we cross a bridge to the left, and follow a good path through wood and pastures to *Lü* (p. 508).

The Ofenberg (*Livigno, Bernina Pass*) is reached from Schuls by the *Scarl Pass* and *Cierfs* in about 10 hrs. (see above). A shorter route ascends the wild *Val Plavna* from *Fontana* (p. 503), and crosses the *Fuorcla del Botsch* (8785′) to the *Val del Botsch*, which opens $^3/_4$ M. above the *Ofenberg Inn*, on the road described at p. 507 ($6^1/_2$ hrs.; guide necessary, 25 fr.). From the Ofenberg to Livigno (5-$5^1/_2$ hrs., without guide), see p. 507.

Beyond Schuls the road follows the slope above the Inn; while a somewhat longer road, ascending to the left $^1/_4$ M. from Schuls, passes *Sotsass*, with its effervescent spring, and makes a détour viâ ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Sent* (4724′; pop. 958; Helvetia, Rhætia), a large village, with the picturesque ruins of the Romanesque church of *St. Peter*

on a rocky height. The high road passes *Pradella* (p. 503), on the right bank of the Inn. Below (37¼ M.) *Crusch* (4075′; Kreuz) the Sent road (see p. 504) rejoins ours. A road descends, ⅓ M. farther on, to the right, to (1½ M.) *Sur En*, at the mouth of the *Val d'Uina* (p. 503). About 1½ M. from Crusch the road crosses the deep ravine of the *Val Sinestra*, beyond which lies (39 M.) *Remüs*, Rom. *Ramuosch* (4022′), with the ruin of *Tschanuf* (good inn on the road).

From Remüs a road ascends to the N.W. in long windings to the village of (1¼ hr.) **Manas**, Rom. *Vna* (5290′; *Restaurant & Pens. Arina*, 4-5 fr.), on the E. side of *Val Sinestra* (p. 503), whence **Piz Arina* (9290′) may be scaled in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 9 fr.; not difficult; fine view and rich flora). The *Muttler* (10,863′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 22 fr.) and *Stammerspitz* (E. summit or *Piz Tschütta*, 10,690′; guide 40 fr.) are both difficult (guide, Flor. Riatsch of Remüs). — Through the Val Sinestra an easy and attractive route leads over the **Fimber Pass** (8570′) to *Ischgl* in the Patznaun (10-11 hrs.; guide 22 fr.). Carriage-road viâ (1¼ hr.) *Manas* (see above) to (1 hr.) *Praschan* (6006′) and bridle-path thence past the Swiss custom-house of *Zuort* (p. 503), viâ *Griosch* (5964′) and through the *Val Chöglias* to the (2½-3 hrs.) pass. Superb view of the Fluchthorn. Descent to the *Heidelberg Hut* and through the *Fimber-Tal* to (5 hrs.) *Ischgl* (p. 506); see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The valley contracts; to the right are the ruin of *Serviezel* and a bridge over the Inn. On the right opens the narrow *Val d'Assa* (fine waterfall at the entrance), in which are the (2 hrs.) intermittent *Fontana Chistaina*, flowing once in 3 hrs. only, and an interesting stalactite cavern near it (guide 7 fr.). A view of the loftily situated *Schleins* is soon revealed; above it, to the left, rise the *Muttler* and the *Stammerspitz* (see above); to the right, *Piz Lad* (9190′).

Next (42½ M.) *Strada* (Löwe; Piz Lad, pens. from 5 fr., well spoken of) and (45 M.) **Martinsbruck** (3400′; *Hôt. Post*, R. 2, pens. 5-7 fr., unpretending). The scenery becomes grander. The Inn Bridge is the boundary between Switzerland and Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). The road winds up the wooded hill which separates the Inn Valley from that of the *Stille Bach*. At the top of the hill we enjoy an admirable view of the Lower Engadine; to the N. towers *Piz Mondin* (10,325′). Lastly, a slight descent to —

49½ M. **Nauders** (4470′; *Post; Adler; Löwe; Mondschein*). The old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district law-courts.

The road through the *Finstermünz Pass* runs high above the Inn, being hewn at places in the slate-rock. Two avalanche-galleries. At the entrance to the pass is a small fort, and beyond it a pretty waterfall. The finest point is —

53½ M. **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3630′), a group of houses (**Hotel*). Far below, on the Inn, is *Alt-Finstermünz* (3210′), with its old tower and a bridge. The road descends gradually, through three short tunnels, and crosses the Inn 1½ M. before reaching —

57½ M. **Pfunds** (3185′), which consists of two villages, *Pfunds*, on the right bank, and *Stuben* (Traube; Post), through which the road runs, on the left. We again cross the Inn near (63 M.) *Tösens*.

67 M. **Ried** (2875′; *Post*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*. The road crosses to the left bank at (69½ M.) *Prutz* (Rose), at the mouth of the *Kaunser-Tal*, and recrosses the Inn by the (2½ M.) *Pontlatz Bridge*, where the Bavarian invaders were signally defeated by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' in 1703 and 1809. The Inn dashes through a gorge and forms several cataracts.

77¼ M. **Landeck** (2550′; **Post*, R. 3-5 *K.; Schwarzer Adler; Goldner Adler*), picturesquely situated on the Inn, is a station on the *Austrian State Railway* (*Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), which runs E. to Innsbruck (45½ M., in 1½-2½ hrs.).

From Landeck to Bregenz, 91 M., railway in 3¼-5¼ hrs. (fares 12 *K.* 60, 7 *K.* 60, 4 *K.* 20 *h.*; by express, 17 *K.* 70, 11 *K.*, 5 *K.* 90 *h.*). The railway crosses the Inn and enters the picturesque valley of the *Sanna*. 5 M. *Pians*, at the entrance of the *Patznaun-Tal*, through which a diligence-road leads viâ (15½ M.) *Ischgl* to (21 M.) *Galtür* (over the Fimber Pass or the Futschöl Pass to the Lower Engadine, see pp. 505, 501). The railway ascends viâ *Flirsch* and *Pettneu* to (22½ M.) *St. Anton* (4272′; Post), threads the **Arlberg Tunnel**, nearly 6⅓ M. long, and descends through the *Klostertal* viâ *Dalaas* to (54½ M.) **Bludenz** (1875′; 5344 inhab.; *Bludenzer Hof*, *Kreuz*, etc.), in the broad *Illtal*. Hence the *Scesaplana* (9741′; 10-11 hrs., repaying) may be ascended: we follow the road to (3 hrs.) *Brand* (3360′; inns), then walk to the (3½ hrs.) *Douglass Hut* on the *Lüner-See* (6302′; inn), and reach the summit in 4 hrs. with a guide (descent to Seewis, see p. 437).

To the E. of Bludenz is the entrance to the **Montafon** (comp. Map, p. 436) with its capital (8 M., railway in 50 min.) *Schruns* (2260′; Taube, Löwe, and others), frequented as a summer-resort, whence the **Sulzfluh* (9265′) may be ascended in 7-8 hrs. with a guide (comp. p. 437). From Schruns carriage-road viâ (7 M.) *St. Gallenkirch* (hence over the *St. Antönier Joch* or the *Schlappina-Joch* into the Prätigau, see pp. 437, 439) and (10½ M.) *Gaschurn* (Post, Krone) to (13 M.) *Patenen* (3376′; Sonne). — From Patenen over the Vermunt Pass to Guarda (10 hrs.; guide), attractive. We ascend the *Gross-Vermunt-Tal* to the (3½ hrs.) *Madlener-Haus* on the *Bieler Höhe* (6200′). Thence to the (2½ hrs.) *Wiesbadener-Hütte* (8400′; inn in summer) and over the glacier to the (1 hr.) **Vermunt Pass** (9280′), to the E. of the *Gross-Buin* (10,880′; ascended by adepts without difficulty; 2½-3 hrs.; comp. p. 501). Descent to Val Tuoi and (2½ hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 500).

Beyond Bludenz the railway proceeds viâ *Frastanz* to (68 M.) **Feldkirch** (1512′; *Post; Vorarlberger Hof*), the junction of the railway to *Buchs* (p. 79; 11 M. in ¾ hr.; express from Innsbruck viâ Buchs and Sargans to Zürich in 7 hrs.). Thence we traverse the broad *Rhine Valley*, passing *Hohenems* and *Dornbirn*, to (91 M.) *Bregenz*. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

106. From the Engadine to Meran over the Stelvio Pass.

Besides the two following routes, that viâ *Nauders* and the *Reschen-Scheideck* (p. 512) to Mals-Prad-Trafoi (p. 511) offers an alternative to travellers bound from Schuls-Tarasp (p. 502) to the Stelvio Pass.

a. From Zernetz to Trafoi viâ the Ofen Pass, Santa Maria in the Münstertal, and the Umbrail Pass.

44 M. Diligence from Zernetz to Santa Maria, 22½ M., twice daily in summer in 5½ hrs. (8 fr. 95 c.; the diligence goes on to Münster in 20 min.,

see p. 508); from Santa Maria to the Stelvio Pass, 10½ M., twice daily in 4½ hrs. (4 fr. 30, coupé 5 fr. 20 c.); from the Stelvio to Trafoi, 11 M., Austrian diligence daily in 2½ hrs. (6 *K.* 40 *h.*, coupé 8 *K.*).

Zernetz (4910′), see p. 500. — The road ascends on the right bank of the *Spöl* through the wooded defile of *La Serra*, soon commanding a view, on the right, of the wild *Val Cluoza*, with the glacier of the *Piz Quater-Vals* (10,358′) in the background. On the left are the ravines of *Val da Barcli* and *Val Laschadura*. Beyond the wooded *Champ Sech* the *Piz del Diavel* (10,155′) appears on the right. The road now descends in zigzags and at a road-menders' house (R. 1½ fr.) crosses a bridge (5997′) over the *Ova d'Spin*, beyond which the shorter old bridle-path diverges to the left, leading viâ *Champ Löng* and the *Val Ftur* to the Ofenberg Inn (1 hr.). Our road, however, crosses the Ova d'Spin, then the Spöl and the *Ova del Fuorn*, and skirts the wooded hill of *Crastatscha*, beyond which it crosses (1 hr.) the *Punt della Drosa* (5610′) to the left bank of the Ova del Fuorn.

At the Punt della Drosa a finger-post indicates a bridle-path to the right 'to Livigno (4½-5 hrs.) and Bormio'. This ascends the ridge of *La Drosa* (6168′) through wood, where the path over the *La Schera Alp* to Bormio branches to the left (see below). We then descend into the **Spöl Valley** and reach the Italian frontier at the bridge over the *Acqua dell Gallo* (5675′). Beyond this point we ascend the valley, alternately on the right and left bank of the Spöl. — **Livigno** (5940′) is a scattered village in the broad green valley of the Spöl, with several churches; near the church of *Sant' Antonio* is the unpretending *Pens. Alpina* (R. 2 fr.). To the S. the valley is closed by the *Vedretta del Lago*. — From Livigno to the Bernina road by the *Forcola* (5 hrs.; narrow road, carr. with one horse 15-20 fr.) or the *Passo Fieno*, see pp. 496, 495; to Ponte by the *Lavirum Pass*, p. 499; to Scanfs by the *Casana Pass*, p. 499.

From Livigno to Bormio over the Foscagno Pass, 7 hrs., interesting (guide unnecessary). The bridle-path ascends to the E. over the hill of *Dheira* (7240′) to the (2 hrs.) hamlet of *Trepalle* (7150′; inn), in the *Val di Vallaccia*, and ascends again to the (1½ hr.) **Foscagno Pass** (7551′; *Cantoniera*, R. from 2 fr., plain but good) with its two little lakes; fine view of the Val Viola with the Corno di Dosdè etc., and of the S. Ortler Mts. The descent (road under construction) leads viâ (1½ hr.) *Semogo* (4672′; Martinelli), below the month of the *Val Viola* (p. 497), and through the *Val di Dentro* viâ *Isolaccia* to (2 hrs.) *Bormio* (p. 510).

From Zernetz to Bormio (9½-10 hrs., guide 25 fr.). Another route diverges to the left from the Livigno road (see above) 3 hrs. from Zernetz and ½ hr. short of the Ofenberg Inn, and leads by the *La Schera Alp* (6864′) through the *Valle del Gallo* and the *Valle Bruna* to (3½ hrs.) *San Giacomo di Fraele* (6378′; inn); thence through the *Val di Fraele* and over the *Scale di Fraele* (6368′) to (3 hrs.) Bormio. — Another route (not very attractive) leads from the Ofen Pass over the *Buffalora Pass* (*Giufplan*, 7718′) and through the *Val Mora* to (3 hrs.) San Giacomo di Fraele.

From the Punt della Drosa the road gradually ascends, recrosses to the right bank, and reaches (½ hr.) —

9¼ M. **Hôtel-Pension Ofenberg** or **Fuorn** (5919′; R. 2-3½, D. 3-3½, pens. 6-7½ fr., very fair), a diligence-station in a lonely upland valley, named after a former iron-foundry. Ascending once more we pass the mouths of the *Val del Botsch* (p. 504), the *Val del Stavelchod* (at the foot of the *Piz Nair*, 9872′), and the *Val*

Nüglia (with the *Piz Tavrü*, 10,394′, at its head), and in view of the *Monte da Buffalora* (8626′), to the right, traverse the marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (2 hrs.) **Ofen Pass** (7070′), where a splendid view of the Ortler group is disclosed. Beyond the pass the road descends in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers). To the S. rises the *Piz d'Aint* (9748′; ascended in 4 hrs. from Cierfs; fine view of the Ortler group, to the S.E., and of the Bernina group, to the S.W.). Then through stone-pines viâ *Aint a som Cierfs* (5692′; Alpenrose, plain) to —

17¼ M. **Cierfs** (5460′), the highest village in the *Münstertal* (Rom. *Val Müstair*), which is watered by the *Rombach*. The road crosses the Rombach and a few minutes later reaches the *Hôt.-Pens. Alpina* (pens. from 5 fr.).

At the N. entrance to Cierfs a finger-post indicates the road to *Lü* and through the *Val da Scarl* to *Schuls* (comp. p. 504). — **Lü** (6283′; *Casper's Inn*), in a sunny situation, sheltered from the N. wind, affords a fine view of the mountains to the S. of the Münstertal and of the Ortler. The *Urtiolaspitze* (*Piz Terza*, 9551′) may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. (see p. 509). — From Lü a road leads to the S.E. viâ *Lüssai* (5725′) and across the Rombach to the Münstertal road, between Fuldera and Valcava (see below; ½ hr.).

The road skirts the wooded S. slope practically at the same level. On the left lies the marshy *Palus dels Lais*, rich in fish. 19½ M. *Fuldera* (5384′; Post). On a height to the left lies Lüssai (see above) and *Valpaschun*. Then we descend more rapidly to (21 M.) *Valcava* (4625′; Post), where cherry and apple trees begin to flourish.

22½ M. **Santa Maria.** — **Hotels.** *Schweizerhof, at the lower end of the village, with an open view down the valley, open June 1st-Oct. 1st, 50 beds, R. 2½-5, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. Stelvio, at the upper entrance, 50 beds, pens. 6-7 fr., clean and good; Hôt. Piz Umbrail, Weisses Kreuz, both in the village, plain. — Carriage with two horses to IV. Cantoniera 25, to Ferdinandshöhe 30, to Trafoi 50, to Sulden viâ Stelvio 80, viâ Prad 60, to Zernetz 50, to Süs 60 fr., and 10% fee.

Santa Maria (4555′; 400 inhab.) is the capital of the Münstertal, which turns to the N.E. at this point. The church dates from 1491; on the wall of the churchyard are old tombstones with coats of arms. Looking down the valley we see the castles of Taufers and the Oetztal Alps with the snow-topped Weisskugel.

Travellers not bound for the Stelvio Pass follow the diligence-road (comp. p. 506) down the Münstertal, passing *Sielva* and crossing the Romhach (view on the right of the *Aua da Pisch* waterfall). 2½ M. **Münster**, Rom. *Müstair* (4094′; *Hôt.-Pens. Münsterhof; Hôt. Piz Ciavalatsch; Hirsch*), the last village in the Grisons, has 600 Rom. Cath. inhab. and a large Benedictine convent said to have been founded by Charlemagne, now a school. Hence an Austrian diligence runs twice daily in 2 hrs. to Mals (p. 512), once to Schlanders viâ Spondinig. — About 10 min. beyond Münster we cross the Austrian frontier, and 10 min. later we reach the village of (3¾ M.) **Taufers** (4042′; *Post*), with its three churches, commanded by three ruined castles (viâ *La Cruschetta* to Scarl, see p. 504); to the E. lie the houses of *Rifair*. In ¾ hr. the road crosses to the right bank of the Romhach and divides: to the left viâ *Laatsch* (5 M.) *Mals* (p. 512), the terminus of the Vinschgau railway (to Meran, 37 M., in 2¼ hrs.), to

the right to *Glurns* (4½ M. from Taufers) and Schluderns (p. 512).—In 1499, in the gorge known as the *Calven*, the Swiss defeated an imperial army of 12,000 men, which had entrenched itself here; Benedict Fontana, leader of the League of the House of God, fell in the battle (see p. 430).

From Santa Maria (guide, Dom. Solinger) we may ascend the *Val Vau* to the S.W. to the (3½ hrs.) *Rimser See* (7843′), whence in 2½ hrs. we ascend the *Piz Umbrail* (p. 510; guide 15 fr.).—The *Urtiolaspitze* (*Piz Terza*, 9551′; 4½ hrs., guide 8 fr.), the *Piz Ciavalatsch* (9172′; 4 hrs.; 10 fr.), and the *Piz Minschuns* (9640′; 4½-5 hrs.; 10 fr.) may be ascended without difficulty from Santa Maria.

The UMBRAIL ROAD (diligence to the Stelvio Pass in summer twice daily in 4½ hrs., see p. 507; almost as quick on foot), constructed in 1898-1900, diverges to the right from the Münstertal road at Santa Maria, and ascends in many windings through wood (short-cuts for walkers). At the (3¼ M.) diligence-station of *Plan Teal* (6426′) we enjoy a magnificent retrospect of the Münstertal, as far as Taufers on the N.E. and the Ofen Pass on the N.W. Beyond the tablet commemorating the construction of the road, at a road-menders' hut (Magazin, 5872′), a finger-post points to the left to Prà sura (Val Costainas, Furkel Pass, Trafoi, ca. 5 hrs.). The road enters the *Val Muranza* at the (5¾ M.) *Alp Muranza* (7145′; restaurant), crosses the stream about 1½ M. farther on by a lofty bridge, and winds upwards through a desolate Alpine valley, with the Piz Umbrail (p. 510) in view on the right. We return to the left bank after 1¾ M. more, and again ascend in numerous windings to the (3 M.) **Umbrail Pass**, or *Wormser Joch* (8220′). As we mount the grand series of glaciers on the ridge of the Monte Cristallo, with the Geisterspitze, gradually comes into view.—A few minutes beyond the pass we reach—

8¼ M. *Santa Maria*, the *Fourth Cantoniera*, see p. 510.

b. From Pontresina to Trafoi and Meran viâ Tirano and Bormio.

122 M. BERNINA RAILWAY to the Bernina Hospice, 14¼ M., in 49 min. (8 fr. 40, 4 fr. 20 c.); DILIGENCE from the Bernina Hospice to Poschiavo (9¼ M.), twice daily in 1¾ hr. (4 fr. 55 c.); BERNINA RAILWAY from Poschiavo to Tirano (10½ M.) in 1¼ hr. (6 fr. 60 or 3 fr. 30 c.); MOTOR OMNIBUS from Tirano to Bormio Baths (25½ M.) 4 times daily in 2-3 hrs. (8 fr., descent 6 fr.); AUSTRIAN DILIGENCE from Bormio Baths over the Stelvio to Trafoi (18½ M.) in summer daily in 8½ hrs. (11 *K.* 40 *h.*, open landaus); from Trafoi to Spondinig (10 M.) omnibus several times daily in 1½ hr. (one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 24 *K.*); railway from Spondinig to Meran (31½ M.) in 2 hrs.—EXTRA-POST and pair from Tirano to Bormio Baths 50 fr.; from Bormio Baths to Trafoi (6½ hrs.), 60-65 fr. Carriage and pair from Pontresina to Bormio 120 fr., spending the night at Le Prese (to Le Prese 5¾ hrs., thence to Bormio 8 hrs.).

From Pontresina to (31 M.) *Tirano* (1405′), see p. 498. The road ascends vine-clad hills to the district of *Sernio* (2080′). At (6 M.) *Mazzo* it crosses the Adda, and above *Grosotto* the *Roasco*, the torrent of *Val Grosina* (to the Capanna Dosdè, 7-8 hrs., see p. 497). On the left are the well-preserved ruins of the castle *Visconti-Venosta*. We cross the Adda again beyond *Grosio*.

12 M. **Bolladore** (2840′; *Posta*, R. 2, B. 1, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*). On the N. slope is the pretty church of *Sondalo;* above it, embosomed in wood, the large Sanatorium of Dr. Zubiani, for consumptives. The valley contracts; vegetation becomes poorer. 13½ M. *Mondadizza;* 15 M. *Le Prese*. We again cross the Adda. The defile *La Serra di Morignone*, 3¾ M. long, separates the Val Tellina from the region of Bormio. At its exit lies the hamlet of *Morignone* and a little farther on is *Sant' Antonio*. Beyond (18½ M.) *Cepina* (3740′; Hôt.-Pens. Cepina) opens the broad green valley *(Piano)* of Bormio. We cross the *Frodolfo* at *Santa Lucia*, where it joins the Adda.

23½ M. **Bormio**, Ger. *Worms* (4020′; *Posta* or *Leon d'Oro*, 80 beds, pens. 8½-10 fr.; *Alb. della Torre*, 40 beds, 6-8 fr.; *Alb. Pola*), a quaint little town (2000 inhab.), with dilapidated towers, at the mouth of the *Val Furva*.

Through the *Val Viola* to the *Bernina Pass*, see p. 497; over the *Foscagno Pass* to *Livigno* or viâ *San Giacomo di Fraele* to the *Ofen Pass*, see p. 507.

At Bormio the windings of the Stelvio road begin (the Austrian diligence starts from the New Baths).

25½ M. The **New Baths of Bormio** (*Bagni Nuovi*, 4380′; 180 beds, R. 4-7, B. 1½, D. 5, S. 4, pens. 10-16 fr.), on a terrace, command a fine view of the Bormio Valley and the surrounding mountains. The water (92-100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs at the *Old Baths* (see below), on the rocks above (¾ M.).

The Stelvio road, constructed in 1820-25, ascends in a long curve, affording superb views. We cross an iron bridge, and pass through a short tunnel, beyond which the *Old Baths* (*Bagni Vecchi;* 4760′; good hotel, pens. 6-8 fr.) lie below us, on the left. Beyond the deep gorge of the Adda rises the abrupt *Mte. delle Scale* (8210′).

To the left, farther on, the *Adda* emerges from the wild *Val Fraele* (p. 507). A series of galleries, for protection against avalanches and torrents, carries the road through a defile *(Il Dirocca-mento)* past two refuges. On the W. side of the valley rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio* (9775′). The road crosses the brook of *Val Vitelli* and ascends in windings (short-cuts). In a gorge to the left are the **Falls of the Braulio*. We next pass the road-menders' hut of *Spondalunga* (7100′) and the *Third Cantoniera* (7588′; inn), with a chapel.

32½ M. **Santa Maria** (8160′; tolerable *Inn*), the *Fourth Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house, in a bleak Alpine valley, is the junction of the Umbrail route (p. 509).

***Piz Umbrail** (9945′), 1¾-2 hrs., not difficult and highly attractive (guide 5-6 fr., not needed in clear weather). We diverge to the left from the Umbrail route about 150 paces from the Dogana, and follow the broad footpath for 175 paces, then ascend the grassy slope to the right, past a small lake where a path from the Third Cantoniera joins our route. We now ascend the ridge by a stony zigzag path between rocks (red way-

Lusen
Rollhübl
Fluchthorn
Stammerspitz
Mutler
Tödret
Monstein
Finsterminzspitz
Rockwang
Kistenstein
Gr. Litzner
Silvrettahorn
Arrina
Schlinig
Straßla
Sarapland
Remüs
Champatsch
Munschun
Fettan
Schuls
Pradella
Tarasp
Vulpera
Tschanüff
Ardetz
Guarda
Ftan
Scuol
Sur En
Lischana
Piz Lischana
Piz Linard
Piz Buin
Schwarzhorn
Weisshorn
Thürerhorn
Bocksteinhorn
Piz Vadred
Piz Forun
Piz Kesch
Piz Grialetsch
Piz Uertsch
Piz Aela
Piz Scalotta
Piz Scarl
Piz Terza
Piz Murter
Piz Quater Vals
Piz Beverin
Piz Curvèr
Piz Casanna
Piz Vaneglia
Piz Arblatsch
Piz Err
Piz Forbisch
Piz Platta
Piz Mezdi
Piz del Ras
Piz Nuna
Piz Nuor
Piz Madlein
Piz Seesvenna
Piz Foraz
Piz d'Astas
Piz Murtera
Piz Starlex
Piz Daint
Piz Lat
Piz Champatsch
Piz Minschuns
Piz Cornet
Piz Cumbrodia
Piz Platter
Piz Bacce
Piz Bruschin
Piz Scalotta
Piz Terza
Piz Tschera
Piz Tschera
Piz Tschera

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Engl. Miles 1:500.000 0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometer

marks); below us, to the right, is the Umbrail Glacier. The summit commands a superb view of the Ortler group, etc. (panorama in the Cantoniera). Descent to the *Rimser See* and to *Santa Maria* in the *Münstertal*, see p. 509.

From this point to the Stelvio Pass is a walk of nearly an hour. The road is seldom quite free from snow except in warm summers; even in June deep snow often lies on both sides of the road. We have a view of the *Eben Glacier*, on the right. On the —

35 M. **Stelvio Pass** (*Stilfser Joch*, 9050′) is the **Hôtel Ferdinandshöhe* (R. 2-5, D. 5 *K.*). A column marks the boundary between Italy and Tyrol, and an obelisk commemorates the jubilee of the Emp. Francis Joseph (1898). Numerous carriages are met here about midday, and a return-carriage to Trafoi may usually be obtained.

A path ascends to the left in 1/4 hr. to the **Dreisprachenspitze* (9325′; good hotel), a rocky height affording an admirable view, especially of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises immediately opposite, of the Oetztal Alps, and the Bernina group. The frontiers of Switzerland, Italy, and Austria meet here, as well as the boundaries of the districts in which Romanic, Italian, and German are respectively spoken.

The road descends the talc-slate slopes in long windings. To the right rise the Geisterspitze (11,405′) and Tuckettspitze (11,385′), and straight in front appears the huge *Ortler* (12,800′), the summit of which vanishes again beyond Franzenshöhe. The short-cuts, though considerably shorter, command inferior views.

39 1/2 M. **Franzenshöhe** (7180′; *Post-Alpen-Hotel*, R. 1 1/2-2, D. 4 *K.*, good), with the Austrian custom-house. The finest point of view is the **Weisse Knott* (6110′; rfmts.), a small platform, 2 1/2 M. farther on, with an obelisk commemorating the first ascent of the Ortler in 1804: before us, the sombre Madatschspitz; to the right, the Madatsch Glacier; to the left, the Trafoi Glacier, and above it, the Pleisshorn and Ortler; far below are the Three Holy Springs; in the distance, to the N., rises the snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel.

44 1/2 M. **Trafoi.** — **Hotels.** *Trafoi Hotel, a large first-class establishment, in an open situation on a branch of the road, 175 R. at 3-9, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5 *K.*; *Neue Post, 20 min. farther on, R. 2-3 *K.*; Alte Post, Schöne Aussicht, Edelweiss, all well spoken of.

The houses of *Trafoi* stretch along the road for over 1/2 M. The pretty new church (5056′) stands on a green hill to the right. Looking up the valley we have a fine view of the Ortler group; looking down we see the Oetztal Alps with the Weisskugel.

Pleasant excursion (1 1/4 hr.) from the Trafoi Hotel through wood, across streams by foot-bridges, and past the Waldheim Inn to the **Three Holy Springs** (5240′; inn), returning thence to the right beyond the chapel, across the stream and along the slope covered with débris past the waterfalls. — The best view of the Ortler is obtained from the **Klein-boden* (6890′; 1 1/2 hr.), reached by a path branching off below the Alte Post Hotel.

48 1/2 M. *Gomagoi* (4175′), at the mouth of the Suldental.

52½ M. *Prad* (2950′), at the end of the Trafoi valley. Thence the road crosses the marshy bottom of the *Vinschgau* to —

54½ M. *Spondinig* (2900′; Hirsch), a station of the *Vinschgau Railway*, which leads to the left to (5½ M.) *Mals* (thence viâ *Schluderns* and the *Reschen-Scheideck*, with a celebrated view of the Ortler, to *Nauders*, p. 505, diligence thrice daily in 3½ hrs.); to the right, descending the Vinschgau valley, viâ *Eyrs*, *Schlanders*, and *Naturns* to —

31½ M. (in 2 hrs.) *Meran* (1050′; hotels for passing tourists: Hahnburger Hof, Kaiserhof, at the station; Graf von Meran, Hôt. Victoria, Hôt. Europa, etc.); see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

107. From Pontresina to Colico viâ Tirano and the Valtellina.

72½ M. Bernina Railway and Diligence to Poschiavo, 23¼ M., in 2¾ hrs.; Railway thence to Tirano station, 10¼ M., in 1¼ hr., see R. 104; Railway from Tirano to Colico (41½ M.) in 3-3½ hrs. (7 fr. 75, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 50 c.). — This is the most convenient route from the Engadine to the Italian Lakes, but is not equal to the Val Bregaglia (p. 514).

From Pontresina to (31 M.) *Tirano*, see R. 104. The Valtellina railway crosses the Poschiavino and follows the right bank of the impetuous Adda. 2½ M. *Villa;* 3¾ M. *Bianzone*. Beyond (5½ M.) *Tresenda* (1235′) on a hill to the right rises the old watch-tower of *Teglio*, which gives its name to the valley *(Val Teglino)*. 10 M. *Chiuro;* 11 M. *Ponte*, two large villages to the N. of the railway.

About 7 hrs. from Ponte, in the *Val Forame*, which opens here on the N., is the **Rifugio Antonio Cederna** of the I.A.C. (ca. 8200′), whence the *Pizzo Canciano* (10,195′; 2 hrs.) and the **Pizzo Scalino* (10,935′; 3 hrs.; fine view) may be conveniently ascended, with guide. Easy passes lead hence to the E. over the *Passo delle Saline* (8500′) or the *Passo di Gardè* (ca. 8530′) to the Poschiavo Valley, and to the W. over the *Passo del Forame* (9360′) to the Val di Togno and Val Malenco.

16 M. **Sondrio** (1017′; pop. 4897; **Hôt. de la Poste*, with restaurant and garden, 60 beds at 2½-4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.), the capital of the Val Tellina, grows excellent wine and is frequented in spring and autumn owing to its mild climate. The wild *Mallero*, descending from the Val Malenco (p. 513), which has frequently endangered the town, is now confined to a broad artificial channel. The old castle is used as a barrack.

Conspicuous on a hill to the N.W. (1½ M. from Sondrio) is the former nunnery of **San Lorenzo**, now a school for girls, commanding a fine view of Sondrio, the Val Tellina, and to the E., in the distance, the Adamello. — About 2 M. to the N. of Sondrio is the rocky gorge of **Arquino**, with the picturesque falls of the Mallero and (to the right, ¼ hr. farther on) the *Antognasco Fall*, which deserves a visit (carr. there and back 5 fr. for each pers.). — The ruins of the castle of **Grumello**, 3 M. to the N.E., afford a fine view (carr. there and back 5 fr.). Excellent wine (Grumello and Inferno) is produced in the vicinity.

The ***Corno Stella** (8595′; very attractive, not difficult; with guide) is ascended in 6½-7 hrs. from Sondrio. We follow the road across the Adda to (2½ M.) *Albosaggia* (1575′), and then ascend by a bridle-path viâ *San Salvatore* (4295′; inn), with the oldest church (5th cent.) in the Val Tellina, and (2½ hrs.) the *Alp Publino* (6700′; night-quarters), with its picturesque little lakes, to the (1½ hr.) summit, which commands a magnificent view (panorama by Bossoli).

In the ***Val Malenco** a good road on the right bank of the Mallero (diligence in 2¾ hrs., down in 1½ hr.) ascends by the *Ponte Nuovo* and *Torre* to (9½ M.) **Chiesa** (3155′; **Grand-Hôtel Malenco*, open June to Sept., 150 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt. Olivo*), the chief village in the valley, beautifully situated (guides, Enr., Mich., and Silvio Schenatti, G. Olivo, Cas. Albareda). Interesting asbestos-mines near. Pleasant walks from Chiesa: to the charming *Palù Lake* (6315′), finely situated at the foot of *Mte. Nero* (9554′); by *Lanzada* and *Tornadri* (reached by a road) to the waterfall at the head of *Val Lanterna;* to the *Pirola Lake* (7490′), etc.—From Chiesa over the *Muretto Pass* (8390′) to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), see p. 486; over the *Tremoggia* or the *Scerscen Pass* to *Sils* (9-10 hrs.), p. 484; over the *Sella Pass*, the *Bellavista Saddle*, or the *Cambrena Pass* to *Pontresina* (16-17 hrs.), p. 494; over the *Canciano* or *Confinale Pass* to *Poschiavo* (8-9 hrs.), p. 494. The *Fellaria Chalets* (p. 494) may be reached from Chiesa in 4½ hrs., through the *Val Lanterna* (guide advisable); the *Rifugio Marinelli* (p. 494) in 6½-7 hrs., with guide.—**Monte della Disgrazia** (12,065′), 11 hrs., with guide, toilsome, but safe for adepts. From Chiesa we ascend viâ the (7 hrs.) *Passo di Cornarossa* (9314′; dilapidated hut) to the (½ hr.) *Capanna Cecilia* of the I.A.C. (8438′), and thence to the (4-5 hrs.) top (*Pizzo Bello*), which commands a splendid view. A shorter ascent leads from Val Masino (see below): from *Cataeggio* (1½ hr. from the Bagni del Masino) we ascend the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* and cross the *Preda Rossa Alp* to the (5 hrs.) Capanna Cecilia. Descent by the *Bocchetta di Remolussa* and through the *Valle di Mello* to the Bagni del Masino (about 7 hrs.), repaying, and not difficult.

Beyond Sondrio we cross the *Mallero* (see p. 512). To the right, on a vine-clad rock, rises the church of *Sassella.* 20 M. *Castione;* 23 M. *San Pietro-Berbenno.*—27½ M. *Ardenno-Masino,* at the mouth of the *Val Masino.*

Val Másino. The road (Kurhaus carr. at the station; each pers. 7, back 5 fr.) leads viâ *Masino, Pioda,* and *Cataeggio,* at the mouth of the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (see above), to (7 M.) *San Martino* (3724′), where the valley divides: to the right, the *Valle di Mello* (see above), to the left, the *Valle dei Bagni.* In the latter lie the (1¼ M.) **Bagni del Masino,** with a good *Kurhaus* (3830′). The valley, called *Val Porcellizza* above this point, turns to the N.; at its head towers the fine *Badile* group. The E. peak (*Piz Cengalo;* 11,070′) is fatiguing, but safe for experts with good guides; the night is spent in the (4 hrs.) *Badile Hut* of the I.A.C. (8275′), whence the top is reached in 3 hrs. The central *Piz Badile* (10,860′) is very difficult (guide 25 fr.). Easier ascents are those of the **Piz Porcellizzo* (10,000′; 1½ hr. from the Badile Hut, viâ the *Alp Porcellizzo*), the *Monte Spluga* (9335′; 7 hrs. from the Baths, viâ the *Alp* and the *Bocchetta di Merdarola*), and the *Cavalcorto* (9065′; 4 hrs., viâ *Alp Scione*).—*Monte Disgrazia,* see above.—Over the *Bondo Pass* (10,200′) to *Val Bondasca* (trying, for experts only), see p. 516.—Guides: Ant. Baroni, Giul., Giov., and Pietro Fiorelli of San Martino, Pietro Scetti of Cataeggio.

The train crosses the Adda, the right bank of which is here abrupt, and threads a tunnel. To the right, in Val Masino, appears the *Mte. Disgrazia* (see above). 30½ M. *Talamona.* 32 M. *Morbegno* (835′; Alb. Centrale), a thriving town at the mouth of the

Val del Bitto, noted for its silk-culture; 34 M. *Cosio-Traona.* Beyond (37½ M.) *Delebio*, on the *Lesina* (p. 545), which descends from Mte. Legnone, the railway joins the line from Chiavenna to Colico (p. 543). On a rocky hill to the right is the ruin of *Fuentes.*

41½ M. *Colico*, see p. 543.

108. From the Maloja to Chiavenna. Val Bregaglia.

21 M. DILIGENCE from Samaden to (35½ M.) Chiavenna over the Maloja, twice daily in 7 hrs. (from St. Moritz 5½, Silvaplana 5, Maloja Kursaal 4 hrs.); fares 13 fr. 75, coupé or banquette 16 fr. 50 c.—CARRIAGE from St. Moritz 45, with two horses 75-90 fr.—EXTRA-POST and pair from Samaden 69 fr. 20 c.—Finest route from the Upper Engadine to the Italian lakes. Change in vegetation very striking.

From *Maloja Palace Hotel* we ascend to the (¾ M.) *Maloja Kulm* (5940′; see p. 485). Thence the road descends the abrupt slope of the Maloja in 12 bends, which walkers cut off. (From the sixth bend a path leads to the left to the *Ordlegna Waterfall*, see p. 485.) The pines and other conifers just below the pass are very luxuriant. We reach the floor of the valley opposite the chalets of *Cavrile* (5115′), which appear on the left bank of the *Ordlegna.*

The ***Val Bregaglia**, Ger. *Bergell*, descends to Chiavenna in six successive sections, of which the four uppermost belong to Switzerland. The inhabitants speak Italian, but more than three-fourths of them are Protestants. The Reformation was introduced here in 1549.—The road approaches the Ordlegna, and descending past the ruined church of *San Gaudenzio*, where we have a last retrospect of the Maloja, enters the second section of the valley.

4 M. **Casaccia** (4790′; *Hôt.-Pens. Stampa*, pens. 7-8 fr., good; *Pens. Maurizio, Giovanini, Torriani; Restaurant Septimer*), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia, is commanded by the scanty ruin of *Turratsch.* The path over the Septimer (p. 471) diverges here to the right.

A delightful excursion may be made to the W. through the *Val Marozzo* to the botanically interesting **Valle Campo**, with its charming Alpine lake (7840′), at the foot of the Piz Duan (p. 515). The descent may be made by *Alp Zocchetta* to *Vicosoprano* (4½ hrs.), or viâ *Mojamo* and *Pralongo* to *Soglio* (5 hrs.).

The *Maira* or *Mera*, issuing from the Val Marozzo, is the chief stream of the Val Bregaglia. The road descends the left bank and crosses the Ordlegna before its junction with the Maira, affording a continuous *View of the rugged, snow-covered Albigna group. Beyond the hamlets of *Lobbia* (4720′), *Zocca*, and *Asarina*, the road descends in windings to the third section of the valley. Walkers follow the shorter old bridle-path to the right, parts of which still retain the Roman and mediæval pavement. We command a

view of the *Val Albigna*, with the Albigna Glacier above, and of the jagged Caeciabella chain. At the *Grotta Albigna*, shortly before Vicosoprano, wine and beer may be obtained.

$8^1/_4$ M. **Vicosoprano** (3512′; pop. 339; **Hôtel Helvetia*, 80 beds, R. $2^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or S. 3-$3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. $8^1/_2$-12 fr.; *Corona*, clean), an ancient village. On the right bank of the Maira is the Prot. church of *San Cassiano* (3656′).

The **Val Albigna** is repaying (guide to the shepherd's hut 13 fr.). Above Vicosoprano ($^3/_4$ M.) we diverge to the right by a narrow road, and ascend through wood to the (3 hrs.) *Cascata dell' Albigna*, a fine fall in a wild ravine, near the foot of the *Albigna Glacier*. The adjoining shepherd's hut (6773′) is not always occupied. Thence over the *Cacciabella Pass* to *Bondo* (guide 28 fr.) and over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja* (guide 26 fr.), see p. 486.—A trying route (guide 48 fr.) leads to the S. across the *Albigna Glacier* and the **Passo di Zocca** (*Passo di San Martino*, 9000′), between the *Cima di Castello* (11,155′; ascended from the pass in 2 hrs., guide 48 fr.) and *Monte di Zocca* (10,465′), to the *Val di Mello* and *San Martino* (p. 513). About $^1/_2$ hr. beyond the pass to the S. in the Val di Zocca is the *Capanna Allievi* of the I.A.C. (ascent of 6 hrs. from San Martino).

Piz Duan (*Pizzo dello Duana*, 10,300′; 6-7 hrs., guide 28, with descent to Cresta 40 fr.), easy for adepts. From the church of San Cassiano (see above) we ascend through wood in numerous windings by *Alp Zocchetta* (6535′) and *Pianlò* (7380′), to the small (4 hrs.) *Lago di Val Campo* (p. 514), and up the arête from the E. side to the ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) top. We may descend by *Alp Pianaccio* to Soglio (p. 516).

At the lower end of Vicosoprano we cross the Albigna. Next come *Borgonovo* (3440′; Alb. Belvedere) and (10 M.) **Stampa** (*Hôt. Piz Duan*, R. from 2, B. 1, pens. $6^1/_2$-8 fr.).—On a hill on the right bank of the Maira, which is crossed here by a handsome new bridge, lies *Coltura*, with a château of Baron Castelmur and the white church of *San Pietro*.

For good walkers an interesting path leads from Coltura viâ *Caccior* and *Plotta* in 1 hr. to *Soglio* (see p. 516).—About $^1/_2$ M. below Stampa, between telegraph-posts 24 and 23, to the right of the road, are distinctly visible the traces of three ancient roads, one beside the other. At telegraph-post 22 are traces of an old bridge, still popularly known as *Punt Alt*, and at the foot of the hill of San Pietro (see above) are remains of the old Roman road.

In front of us now appear the tower of Castelmur and the church of Promontogno. The road passes through *La Porta*, a rocky gateway forming the boundary between the upper and lower Val Bregaglia, and skirts the hill (crossed by a footpath) on which lies the ruin of *Castelmur* (3025′). Beyond a tunnel we reach—

12 M. **Promontogno** (2685′; *Pens. Scartazzini*, from $5^1/_2$ fr., very fair), picturesquely dominated by the church of *Nossa Donna* and the ruin of *Castelmur*, whence ancient walls stretch down to the valley. Walnuts, chestnuts, and other fruit-trees now appear, and the full luxuriance of S. Alpine vegetation is diversified by only a few specimens of a more northern flora.—At the lower end of the village, to the left, on an open mountain-terrace above the mouth of the *Val Bondasca*, is the **Hôt. Bregaglia* (open May 1st-

Oct. 15th, 60 beds at 2½-6, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 9-15 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.). High up in the valley appears the Bondasca Glacier.

At the entrance to the Val Bondasca, ¼ M. from Promontogno (carriage-road), lies the large village of **Bondo,** with a château of the Salis family, built in 1770. A pleasant excursion (guide desirable, Andrea Picenoni; to the Sciora Hut 12 fr.) may be made thence to the Val Bondasca, viâ the *Lombardoi*, *Laretto*, and *Naravedro Alps* to (3 hrs.) the *Sciora Hut* of the S.A.C. (6890′), grandly situated: to the E. rise Piz Cacciahella (9745′) and the Pizzi di Sciora; to the S. are the Bondasca Glacier and the bold Badile group (p. 513). — Over the crevassed *Bondasca Glacier* and the *Passo di Bondo* (10,200′) to the *Val Porcellizzo* and the *Bagni del Masino* (p. 513; hazardous; 10 hrs. from Bondo, guide 50 fr.). — Over the *Cacciabella* and *Casnile Passes* to the *Maloja* (13 hrs. from Promontogno; guide to the Forno Hut 45 fr.), see p. 486.

From Promontogno a road (diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr., 80 c.) ascends viâ *Spino* (see below; ⅓ M. from the Hôtel Bregaglia) to Soglio, at first skirting the slope and then, beyond the (25 min.) hamlet of *Piazza*, ascending in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers). — 2½ M. **Soglio** (3570′; *Hôt.-Pens. Willy*, in an old château of the Salis family, R. from 2, D. 3, pens. 7 fr.) commands a good view of the Val Bregaglia and of the Bondasca Glacier. We may return viâ *Stampa* (p. 515) or take the path diverging from the road below Piazza and proceed past the waterfall of the *Caroggia* and through chestnut-woods to (¾ hr.) *Castasegna*.

***Piz Gallegione** (10,285′), 5 hrs. from Soglio, with guide (30 fr.), not difficult. From Soglio 3½ hrs. to the saddle (*Forcella;* 8924′), between the Gallegione and the *Cima di Cavio;* then to the left in 1½ hr. to the top (splendid view). — Over the *Duana Pass* to the Averser-Tal (guide 40 fr.), see p. 465.

The road crosses the Maira, here joined by the wild *Bondasca*, and descends past the houses of *Spino* (2630′) to —

14 M. **Castasegna** (2235′; *Hôt. Schumacher*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. 6-8 fr., *Hôt. Gianotti-Scartazzini*, pens. 6-7 fr., both very fair; *Alb. Svizzero*), the last Swiss village (240 inhab.). — Just below Castasegna, beyond the *Lovero*, which descends from the right, is the Italian dogana or custom-house.

15½ M. **Villa di Chiavenna** *(Belvedere Restaurant)*, a large village, with a pilgrimage-church. About 1¼ M. farther, on the left bank of the Maira, once stood the thriving town of *Plurs* (Ital. *Piuro*), which was destroyed by a landslip from *Mte. Conto* in 1618. We next pass the villages of *San Michele* and *Prosto*, to the right of which, at *Sant' Abbondio*, is the fine double fall of the *Acqua Fraggia*. Then across the Maira to —

21 M. *Chiavenna* (p. 542). The railway-station is at the lower end of the town, ½ M. from the Maira bridge.

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113. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano 540
From Ponte Tresa to Lugano by road. Lanzo d'Intelvi, 541. — Grotto of Osteno, 542.

114. From Chiavenna to Colico. Lake of Como . . . 542
Monte Legnone, 544. — Monte Grigna, 545. — Monte Crocione. Monte Galbiga. Monte San Primo, 547. — Monte Bisbino, 548. — Excursions from Como, 550.

115 From Como to Milan 550

109. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como *(Milan)*.

Railway (comp. p. 134) from Bellinzona to *Lugano*, 18½ M., in ¾-1¼ hr. (4 fr. 35, 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 15 c.); from Lugano to *Como*, 19½ M., in 1-1½ hr. (3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c.); from Lugano to *Milan*, 48½ M., in 1¾-3½ hrs. (8 fr. 60, 6 fr. 55, 4 fr. 30 c.).

The first station of importance on the St. Gotthard railway (p. 134) to the S. of the Alps is *Bellinzona*, the junction for Locarno (p. 525) and Luino (p. 529). All the express trains stop here.

Bellinzona. — **Hotels.** Hôt. Suisse et Poste, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, L. 2½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Flora, near the station, R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr., good; Cervo, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt. International, opposite the station, 70 beds at 1½-2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Railway Hotel, R. 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. from 6 fr., plain but good; Pens. St. Gotthard. — **Railway Restaurant* (D. incl. wine 2½ fr.).

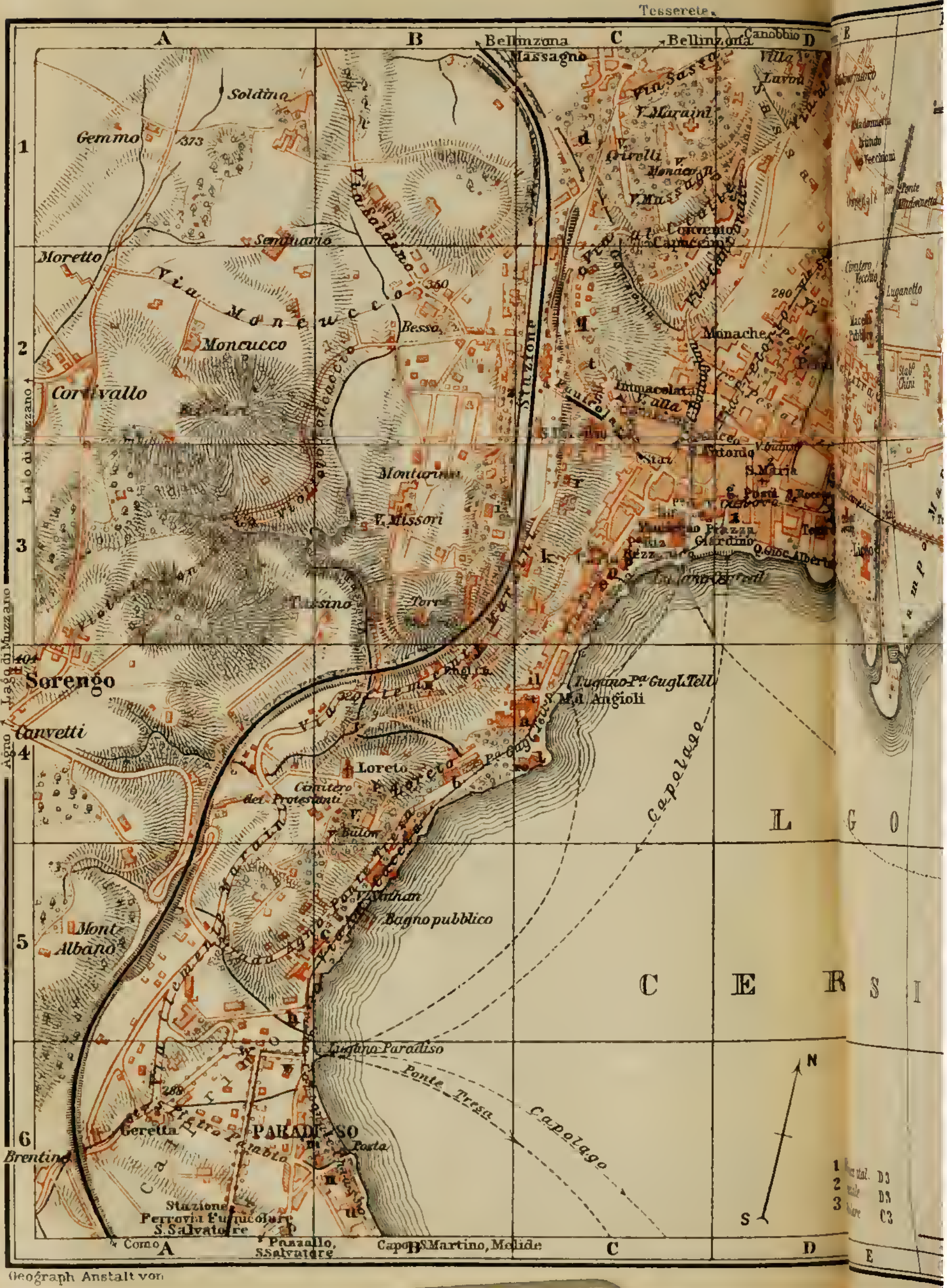
Bellinzona (760′), a picturesque town (6500 inhab.), quite Italian in character in its older parts, with a fine *Abbey Church* of 1546, is the capital of *Canton Ticino*. A monument, by Albisetti, in memory of the formation of the canton in 1803 (p. 144), was erected in the Piazza San Rocco in 1903. Picturesquely dominated by ancient walls and castles, Bellinzona was regarded from very early times as the key to the St. Gotthard and San Bernardino Passes. The fortifications, built by the Dukes of Milan in the 13-15th cent., and frequently restored (finally in 1853) by the Swiss, in whose possession the town has remained since 1503, have now lost their importance owing to the modern defensive works erected near the St. Gotthard. On an isolated hill to the W. of the town rises the *Castello San Michele* or *Castello Grande* (now an arsenal), formerly held by the canton of Uri. On the mountain-slope to the E. are the *Castello Montebello* (1050′; held by Schwyz) and, higher up, the *Castello Corbario* or *Unterwalden* (1520′). The ruins of the last command a fine view; they may be reached from the station by the road through the town in ¾ hr., or by a footpath viâ *Daro* and the church of *Artore* in ½ hr. (donkey from the station, 1 fr.).

Ascent of *Monte Camoghè* (7323′; from Bellinzona 8-9 hrs., with guide), see p. 523. — By the *Passo di San Jorio* to the *Lake of Como*, see p. 545.

A tunnel carries us under the Castello Montebello (see above). At (2½ M.) *Giubiasco* (765′; Pens. Camoghè, pens. 5 fr.) the line to *Lago Maggiore* (p. 529) diverges to the right. — Beyond *Camorino* the Lugano line ascends the *Monte Ceneri*, through walnut and chestnut trees. 5½ M. *Cadenazzo* (p. 525). Three tunnels. Fine view of the influx of the Ticino into Lago Maggiore, Locarno, and the Val Maggia Mts. We pass under the ridge of *Monte Ceneri* (1805′) by a tunnel, 1830 yds. long (windows should be shut), and reach —

9 M. *Rivera-Bironico* (1560′; Hôt. Monte Ceneri; Alb.-Ristorante Club Alpino), in the bleak dale of the *Leguana*. We follow the stream, which soon joins the *Vedeggio*, descending from Mte. Camoghè; the river is now called *Agno*. Beyond a short tunnel is (15 M.) **Taverne** (1105′; *Inn*). At *Lamone* (1043′) the train leaves the Vedeggio valley, and ascends past *Cadempino* and *Vezia* to the *Massagno Tunnel* (1135′; 1016 yds. long).

18½ M. **Lugano.** — The Railway Station (1110′; Pl. C, 2; restaurant; view) lies high above the town, to which we descend by road, path, or Cable Tramway (*Funicolare;* Pl. C, 2, 3; in 4 min.; fare 10 c.). — The Steamboats (p. 540) have five piers: two at *Lugano-Centrale* (Pl. C, D, 3), by the Piazza Giardino; *Lugano-Piazza Guglielmo Tell* (Pl. C, 4), near the Grand Hôtel; *Lugano Paradiso* (Pl. B, 6), for Paradiso and Mte. Salvatore; and *Lugano-Castagnola* (p. 521).



Geograph. Anstalt von

LUGANO
1:16700
0 50 100 200 300 400 Metri
E
F
G
H
1
2
3
4
5
Canobbio
Molino nuovo
Madonnetta
Istituto dei Vecchioni
Ospedale
287
Ponte Madonnetta
Viganello
Pazzalino
Pregassona
307
Bottogno
Cimitero Vecchio
Luganetto
Macello Pubblico
Stab° Chini
Molinazzo
465
Albonago
Campo Marzio
Liceo
CASSARATE
Suvigliana
Aldesago
Monte Brè
278
Ruvigliana
474
G O
E S I O
Lugano-Castagnola
Pens. du Midi
Castagnola
Villa Lepori
Alla Chiesa
Villa Favorita
Cortivo
Porlezza
Funicolare
Gandria
Brè
D 3
D 3
C 3
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Hotels. The chief hotels send omnibuses to meet the trains and steamers. *On the Lake:* *Grand Hôtel and Lugano Palace (Pl. a; B, C, 4), with garden (band thrice a day), 200 beds, R. 5-8, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12, omnibus 1½ fr.; *Hôt. du Parc (Pl. b, B, 4), on the lake, with garden, 120 beds, R. from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Splendide (Pl. c; B, 5), Via Caccia, closed in Dec. and Jan., 120 beds, R. 5-12, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-18 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue au Lac (Pl. h; A, 5), on the Paradiso road, 110 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; Hôt. Regina and Villa Ceresio (Pl. r e; C, 4), with garden, 60 beds, R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-14 fr. — *Hôt. International au Lac (Pl. i 1; C, 4), Piazza Guglielmo Tell, 130 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere (Pl. l; C, 4), Piazza Guglielmo Tell, 32 beds, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *Lloyd-Hot. au Lac (Pl. ll; C, 3), on the quay, 80 beds, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 4, pens. 7½-10 fr.; Hôtel Garni Walter (Pl. p, C, 3), 200 beds, R. 2½-4, L. 2 fr.; *Hôt. Lugano (Pl. e; C, 3), with a small garden, 80 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. Americana, Piazza Giardino, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 7½ fr.; Hôt. Beausite et de la Fontaine, R. from 2, pens. 6-8 fr. — *In the Town:* Hôt. Suisse (Pl. g; D, 3), 60 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6½-10 fr.; Hôt. Central & Poste, 60 beds at 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Pens. Zweifel, Via Cattedrale, pens. 6-7 fr.

Near the Station: *Hôt. Métropole & Monopole (Pl. x; B, 4), with garden, in summer only, 100 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-20 fr.; *Hôt. Bristol (Pl. y; B, 4), 100 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-18 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Regard et Continental (Pl. i; B, 3), 100 beds, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôt. St. Gotthard-Terminus (Pl. k; C, 3), 120 beds at 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-14 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Berna & Bellavista (Pl. r; C, 3), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. Jura, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Germania (Pl. z; B, 2), R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Seeger (Pl. o; C, 2), Via al Colle, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6½-10 fr.; *Pens. Villa Minerva, pens. 6-10 fr.; Pens. des Palmiers, with gardeu, from 6 fr.; to the N., *Hôt. Washington & Villa Eden (Pl. d; C, 1), 45 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. Weisses Kreuz, R. 1½-2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Oberland, R. 2-4, pens. 6-9 fr.; Pens. Villa Stauffer, Via Castausio, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Erica (Pl. q; C, 2), 50 beds, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt. de la Ville et Pens. Bon-Air (Pl. s; C, 2), R. 2-5, L. 2½, D. 3-4, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt. Milan et Trois Suisses (Pl. t; C, 2), 50 beds, pens. 6-10 fr.; Pens. Induni, Via al Colle 8, pens. 5-7 fr., very fair. — At *Loreto* (Pl. B, 4): Pens. Loreto.

At *Paradiso* (p. 521): *Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. v; A, 6), 150 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-18, omn. 1½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Reichmann (Pl. n; B, 6), closed Dec.-Feb., 130 beds, R. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 4½, S. 3½, pens. 10-15 fr., *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Rivage (Pl. m; A, B, 6), 70 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr., both with gardeu and terrace on the lake; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, 80 heds, R. 2½-5, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôt. de la Paix, (closed in June, 1909), 80 beds, R. 4-8, pens. 9-15 fr.; Hôt. des Anglais, 40 beds, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 5, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Carmen (Pl. u; B, 6), R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Sommer (Pl. w; A, 6), with garden, 80 beds, pens. 9-16 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Zürcherhof, R. 2½-5, D. 3, pens. 6½-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Paradiso (Pl. p; A, 6), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Pens. Villa Daheim, 6-9 fr.; Pens. Liebert, 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac, 56 beds, R. 2½-4, D. 3½, pens. 6½-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Baer, pens. 6½-8½ fr.; Pens. Violetta, 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Meister, 120 beds, pens. 6½-10 fr.; Pens. Federico, 6½-8 fr., well spoken of; Pens. Villa Flora, 5-6 fr.; Pens. Gerber, with garden, 4½-6 fr.

At *Cassarate* (p. 521), 1 M. to the E. of Lugano, sheltered, with S. aspect: *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Castagnola (Pl. f; G. 3), with garden, 80 beds,

R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-14 fr.; Hôt. Funiculaire Mt. Brè (Pl. br; G, 2), pens. 5-8 fr.; Pens. Villa du Midi (Pl. G, 5), ¼ M. farther on, pens. 5-5½ fr. — At *Castagnola* (p. 521): *Schloss Hôtel Riviera, 30 beds, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Pens. Villa Moritz (Pl. m o; H, 6), with restaurant, 50 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Müller (Villa Graziosa), 5-7 fr.; Pens. Quisisana (Pl. li; H, 6), pens. 6-8 fr.; Villa Helvetia, (Pl. he; H, 5), pens. 5-7 fr. — At *Suvigliana* (p. 522): Hôt.-Pens. Casa Rossa (Pl. cr; H, 3), R. 2-3, pens. 7-10 fr., with garden-restaurant and view.

Restaurants (besides the hotels): *Trattoria Biaggi*, near the Funicolare; *Café du Lac*, *Café Violetta*, in the hotels mentioned on p. 519. — Beer: *Lloyd-Hôt.* (p. 519), *Walter* (p. 519), both on the quay; *M. Saal*, Piazza della Riforma; *Theatre Restaurant* (see p. 521). — Cafés. *Caffè Riviera (Huguenin)*, on the quay; *Café Jacchini*, *Café Centrale*, Piazza Giardino. — Confectioners: *Huguenin* (see above); *Forster*, Via Canova.

Lake Baths (Pl. B, 5) on the Paradiso road (20 c., towels 20 c., private cabinet 60 c.). Warm Baths at *E. Gerber-Wälti's*, at Paradiso.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Via Canova, near Hôt. Suisse; branch-offices at the station, in Paradiso (Pl. B, 6), Molino Nuovo, Cassarate, and Castagnola.

Electric Tramway every 15-20 min. from Piazza Giardino to Paradiso (Salvatore station; with branch to the Pens. Carmen), to Castagnola, on the E., and to Molino Nuovo and the new cemetery to the N. (10 c.).

Carriage to or from the St. Gotthard Station, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fr.; two horses, 1-2 pers. 2 fr. 75 c., each person more 75 c.; same fares from the station or the town to *Paradiso* and the *Salvatore* station and to *Cassarate*. From the town or the St. Gotthard station to *Castagnola* one-horse carriage 3 or 4, two-horse 6 fr.; to *Trevano*, *Agno*, *Melide* 6, 7, and 10; to *Capolago* 8, 10, and 12; *Luino* 12, 14, and 25; *Varese* 16, 18, and 30 fr.; fee 10 per cent of the fare. — Motor Omnibus from Piazza Giardino to *Sorengo* (p. 521) and *Ponte Tresa* (p. 541).

Steam Launches from *Lugano-Giardino* viâ *Paradiso*, *Cavallino*, *Caprino*, and *Castagnola* back to Lugano-Giardino and Paradiso in 55 min. (fares 10-20 c., to Caprino and back 30 c.). — **Boats** for 1-2 pers. 75 c. per hr., more than 2 pers. 1 fr., each addit. ½ hr. 25 or 50 c.; with 1 rower for 1-2 pers. 1¾, more than 2 pers. 2 fr., each addit. ½ hr. 50 or 75 c.; with 2 rowers 3 fr. for the first hour, each addit. ½ hr. 1 fr.; fee 10% of the fare. Sailing-boats 3½ fr. for the first hour, each ½ hr. more 1½ fr. — *Motor Launches* for 1-2 pers. 4 fr. per hour, each addit. pers. 50 c.

Bookseller (photographs, etc.): *Arnold*, Piazza Giardino. — *Enquiry Office* on the quay, opposite the Grand Hôtel.

English Church (Pl. B, 4; *St. Edward's*), Via Clemente; chaplain, *Rev. V.T.T. Orgill, M.A.* — **British Vice-Consul**, *R. H. Hamilton.*

Lugano (905′; pop. 13,000), the largest town in Canton Ticino, charmingly situated on the *Lake of Lugano*, is an admirable place for some stay. The scenery is Italian in character; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the banks of the lake; the lower hills are clad with vineyards and gardens, which contrast beautifully with the dark-green chestnuts and walnuts above them. To the S. rises *Monte San Salvatore*, wooded to its top; to the E., beyond the lake, is the *Monte Caprino*, with *Monte Generoso* to its right. To the N.E., *Monte Brè* and *Monte Boglia*. On the N. opens the broad valley of the *Cassarate*, backed by an Alpine amphitheatre, in which the serrated *Monte Camoghè* is conspicuous.

The *Piazza Giardino* (Pl. C, D, 3), prettily laid out, lies near the Lugano-Centrale landing-stage. On the W. side rises the hand-

Bellinzona
Scareglia
M.Gradicioli
Mezzovico
Sigirino
M.Brena
M.Bigorio
Insone
Bidogno
Osignano
Taverne
Torricella
Pizzo
Ferraro
Sala
Ponte Capriasca
Tesserete
Lugaggia
Sonvico
Villa
Cadro
Origlio
Carnago
Mugena
Arosio
Vezio
Lamone
Cureglia
Comano
Davesco
Fescoggia
Breno
Canobbio
Porza
Bosco
Vezia
Savosa
Pregassona
Cademario
Montaccio
Aranno
Bioggio
Breganzona
Cima Bedeglia
Biogno
Cimo
Curio
Agno
Muzzano
Sorengo
LUGANO
Castagnola
Gandria
Vernate
Paradiso
Puria
Neggio
Magliaso
Caslano
Ponte Tresa
Lavena
Carabbia
Agra
Grancia
Campione
Melide
Carona
Barbengo
Arogno
Bissone
Maroggia
Brusino Arsizio
Morcote
Melano
Riva S.Vitale
Capolago
Ardenno
Brusimpiano
Cuasso al Monte
Cuasso al Piano
Porto Ceresio
Monte Caprino
Colmo di Creccio
Lanzo d'Intelvi
Sasso Grande
Albogasio
Bre
Caprino
Fornace
Lenaccio
Roncapiano
Muggiasca
Muggio
Cabbio
Varese, Milano
Como, Milano
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

some *Municipio* (Town Hall), built in 1844, with a fine colonnaded court. Beyond it, to the N.E., lies the *Piazza della Riforma*. — The broad *Quay Vincenzo Vela*, the favourite evening-promenade, extends along the lake. Near its E. end is the *Theatre*, and at its S. end, in the Piazza Guglielmo Tell (Pl. C, 4), rises a small *Fountain Statue of Tell*, by Vela (1852). — The rood-loft of *Santa Maria degli Angioli* (Pl. C, 4; begun in 1499), adjoining the Grand Hôtel, bears a fresco of the *Passion by *Bernardino Luini*, with numerous figures (1529). On the wall to the left is the Last Supper, and in the first chapel on the right is a fine Madonna (1530; curtained), both by Luini.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also quite Italian. *San Lorenzo* (Pl. C, 2), the principal church, on the hill below the station, probably erected by Tommaso Rodari at the end of the 15th cent., has a marble façade in the early-Renaissance style (1517). — The terrace of the railway-station commands a beautiful view of town and lake.

Walks (numerous benches and finger-posts). To the S.: by the high-road through the *Paradiso* suburb (Pl. A, B, 6; tramway, see p. 520), and at the foot of Mte. San Salvatore, to the (1¼ M.) cape of *San Martino*. To Melide, 1½ M. farther on, see p. 523. Near San Martino, ½ M. from the tramway terminus, a path to the right leads to the (5 min.) *Belvedere di Guidino* (1082′), with view of lake and town. — To the W.: by the winding Ponte Tresa road (Pl. A, B, 4, 5; short-cuts; motor-omnibus see p. 541), uphill to the (30-40 min.) top of the *Collina d'Oro*, with the favourite Pens.-Restaurant du Jardin (pens. 4 fr.) and the Pens. de la Colline d'Or; the village of *Sorengo* lies ¼ M. to the right (1325′; fine view from the church); to the W. is the Lake of Muzzano. From the Restaurant du Jardin a road leads to the left, by *Gentilino* (1280′), to (¾ M.) the conspicuous church of *Sant' Abbondio* (1345′), adjoining which are several monuments by Vela, and thence viâ *Certenago* to (1¼ M.) *Montagnola* (1550′; Hôt. Bellevue, pens. 4½ fr., very fair), whence we may return by *Noranco* and *Pambio*. — To the E.: from the Piazza dell' Indipendenza (Pl. D, 3), where No. 78, on the right, is the entrance to the shady park of the *Villa Ciani* (Pl. D, E, 3; with a marble figure of 'La Desolazione' by Vinc. Vela; fee ½-1 fr.), the Via Carlo Cattaneo crosses the (¼ M.) *Cassarate*, and leads to (½ M.) *Cassarate* (Pl. G, 3; tramway, see p. 520), whence we follow the sunny road at the foot of Mte. Brè to the left to (½ M.) *Castagnola* (1080′; restaurant at the Villa Moritz, p. 520; Café zur Schwytzeri). Thence an undulating road runs along the lake to (¾ hr.) *Gandria* (p. 541).

The finest excursion is to ***Monte San Salvatore*** (3000′), by Cable Railway (1 M. long) from Paradiso in ½ hr. (fare 3, down 2, there and back 3 fr. 20 c., on Sun. and holidays 2 fr.; return-ticket, including R., S., & B., 10 fr.). The lower station (Pl. A, 6; 1245′; restaurant, L. 3, D. 4 fr.) lies ¼ M. from the *Lugano-Paradiso* pier. The line, with an initial gradient of 17 : 100, crosses the St. Gotthard Railway, traverses a viaduct (112 yds. long; 38 : 100), and reaches (½ M.) the halfway station *Pazzallo* (1630′; with engine-house for dynamos, etc.), where carriages are changed. The line ascends over granite rock, at an increasing gradient (at last 60 : 100), to the terminus (2900′; Hôt. Kulm). Thence on foot to the (7 min.) summit *(Vetta)*, on which there is a pilgrimage-chapel. The *View embraces the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, and the beautiful villas and gardens above Lugano: to the E., above Porlezza,

is Monte Legnone (p. 544); to the N., above Lugano, rises the serrated Monte Camoghè; to the left of this are the distant Rheinwald Mts.; W. is the Monte Rosa chain, with the Matterhorn and other Valaisian Alps to the right. (Panorama by Imfeld. Morning-light best.) — Walkers follow the road passing under the St. Gotthard Railway and leading viâ *Calprino* to (1½ M.) the village of *Pazzallo*, which is crossed by one of the lanes marked 'al Monte'. Thence crossing the cable-tramway, a stony footpath, commanding fine views, leads to the summit in 1½ hr.

The ***Monte Brè** (3050′) is another beautiful point. Tramway to *Cassarate* (p. 521), whence a cable-tramway (Pl. G, 3; fare 35, descent 25, there and back 50, Sun. 35 c.) ascends in 3 min. to *Suvigliana* (1290′; Hôt. Casa Rossa, p. 520). Carriage-road thence to the right (short-cut for walkers) viâ *Ruvigliana* (1415′) to (40 min.) *Aldesago* (1950′), the highest village seen from Lugano. Above it the path divides: both branches round the hill to the (½ hr.) village of *Brè* (2590′; restaurant), at the back of the hill. By the church a narrow path ascends to the W., which again forks after ¼ hr.; the left branch leads first to a (¼ hr.) spur towards Lugano (2910′), and then ascends on the S. side to the top (10 min.), whereas the right branch, following the ridge, leads direct to the (¼ hr.) top. Beautiful view of the Lake of Lugano and of the mountains around.

Opposite Lugano, to the S.E., are the **Cantine** or rock-cellars on *Monte Caprino*, which are much visited on Sundays and holidays (in winter Mon. & Frid.; closed in the evening). Good 'Asti' of icy coolness is sold here. Another favourite resort is the open-air restaurant at *Cavallino* or *Molino*, to the S. of the Cantine, with a fine waterfall near. Steam-launches see p. 520; rowing-boat there and back in 2½ hrs., incl. 1 hr.'s stay, with one rower 4 fr. 25 c., with two rowers 6 fr.; steamer on Sundays and holidays.

To San Bernardo and Bigorio (to stat. Taverne, 3½-4 hrs.). A cart-track on the fertile slopes to the N. of Lugano leads by *Massagno*, *Savosa*, *Porza*, and *Comano* to the (1½ hr.) church of **San Bernardo** (2310′), on a rocky plateau, with a picturesque view. Thence (at first following the hill-top, to the N.; no path) to *Sala* and the (1¼ hr.) monastery of **Bigorio** (2360′), charmingly situated. The top of *Monte Bigorio* (3810′) may be reached hence by an attractive path through chestnut-woods and fields. From the convent we may proceed viâ (1 M.) *Ponte Capriasca* (1425′), with a church containing a good old copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper (best light 11-1), to the (1½ M.) rail. stat. *Taverne* (p. 518), whence we may return to Lugano by rail. in 14 min., or on foot in 1½ hr.

***Monte Boglia** (4960′; 4-4½ hrs. guide desirable). Ascent by *Soragno* and *Alp Bolla*, or by adepts from *Brè* (see above) in 2½ hrs. View less extensive but more picturesque than from Mte. Generoso. Descent on the E. side through the *Val Solda* to *Castello* and *San Mamette* (p. 542) or *Orio* (p. 542).

To the **Val Cassarate**, several roads (electr. tramway to Tesserete under construction). The diligence road, diverging to the right from the Bellinzona road at *Massagno* (Pl. C, D, 1), unites after ¼ M. with a short road (Via Castausio) coming from Molino Nuovo (tramway, see p. 520). The old road (Via Trevano) leads past the château of **Trévano**, belonging to Mr. Louis Lombard of New York, one of the most sumptuous private residences in Switzerland, with a fine atrium in the classical style and a well-appointed theatre. The park, nearly 80 acres in extent, is beautifully wooded. Visitors admitted to the park and hot-houses on presenting their cards. — From (3 M.) *Canobbio* (1290′), where the two roads unite, the high-road goes on viâ (6 M.) *Tesserete* (1745′; Hôt.-Rest. de la Gare; Restaurants Antonini, Banfi, etc., pens. 4½-7 fr.) to (1¾ M.) *Bigorio* (see above). Another road, diverging from the Via Trevano short of Trevano, leads viâ (3 M.) *Davesco* (Hôt.-Pens. Château de Davesco, April-Oct., with a large park, 30 beds at 3-6, pens. 8-15 fr.) and *Cadro* (1560′) to (5½ M.) *Sonvico* (1970′; Hôt. de la Poste, pens. 4 fr.), a finely situated village, with view of Lugano and the lake. — From Tesserete a road to the N.E.

ascends the upper valley of the Cassarate, or *Val di Colla*, viâ *Bidogno* to (10½ M.) *Scareglia* or *Maglio di Colla* (2885′; Restaurant Ceresa, pens. 4-7 fr.; diligence from Lugano twice daily in 3½ hrs.), which may be reached also from Sonvico viâ *Monte Petrole* and *Piandera* in 1½ hr.

The **Monte Camoghè** (7323′), affording a grand Alpine panorama from Monte Rosa to the Ortler, may be ascended from Scareglia in 4½ hrs., with guide, viâ *Colla* and *Alp Pietrarossa* (5100′), leaving *Mte. Garzirola* (see below) to the right, to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Serteno* (5922′) and the (1½ hr.) top. Optional descent to the N., by the *Rivolte* and *Leveno* alps, to *Val Morobbia*, *Giubiasco*, and (5 hrs.) *Bellinzona* (p. 518; ascent of Mte. Camoghè thence, 8-9 hrs.). — *Monte Garzirola* (6925′), 3 hrs. from Colla, viâ Alp Pietrarossa, also repaying. — From the Val di Colla the pass of *San Lucio* (5032′) leads to Porlezza, and the *Cima di Foiorina* (5928′) to *Val Solda* (p. 542), another path to which passes the curious dolomitic *Denti della Vecchia*.

Monte Támaro (6433′; 5 hrs.; guide), from *Rivera-Bironico* (p. 518) viâ *Alp Foppa* (4630′), not difficult. Splendid view, with Lago Maggiore in the distance.

Pleasant drive in a light car (16-17 fr.) by *Bioggio* (1053′) to (2 hrs.) *Cademario* (2407′), whence the trap is sent to Agno. Then walk up to (20 min.) the chapel of *San Bernardo* (2955′; view of Lago Maggiore, etc.), descend (on the W.) to the Aranno-Iseo road, and follow it to the left to *Iseo* (2254′; passing near the chapel of *Santa Maria*, 2560′), *Cimo*, *Vernate* and (1½ hr.) *Agno* (p. 541). — Farther to the W. (8 M. from Lugano; diligence thrice daily in 2½ hrs.) in the valley of the *Magliasina* (the so-called *Malcantone*) is **Novaggio** (2296′; **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Pens. Novaggio; Hôt. Lema*), a health-resort in picturesque mountainous environs, commanding a view of Lago Maggiore. The *Monte Lema* (5320′) may be ascended hence in 2½ hrs. viâ *Astano* (Posta, pens. 4 fr.), with guide (beautiful view).

To the **Belvedere di Lanzo* and the *Grotto of Osteno*, see p. 542.

Railway from Lugano to Como (Milan). The train crosses the *Tassino Valley* by means of a viaduct, 130′ high (view to the left), skirts the Monte Salvatore and passes under its N.E. spur. It then skirts the W. bank of the lake to (23 M.) *Melide* (905′), with the Restaurant & Pension Demicheli (pens. from 5 fr.), the Café-Restaurant du Lac, and the Grotto Civelli (wine and cold viands). Train and road cross the lake to *Bissone* by the *Ponte Diga*, a stone viaduct ½ M. long, with an arch at each end for the passage of boats. Fine views on both sides. — Two tunnels. 25 M. *Maroggia* (Hôtel-Pens. Val Mara, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-6 fr.), at the W. base of *Mte. Generoso* (p. 524).

Diligence thrice daily in 1 hr. to (2½ M.) **Arogno** (1995′; *Hôt. Belvedere*, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. Arogno*, pens. 6-8 fr.), a straggling village picturesquely situated in the *Val Mara*, at the foot of the *Colmo di Creccio* (4327′). Fine view from the chapel of *San Vitale* (2250′), ½ M. to the N.W. Thence the road ascends the right bank of the Mara and crosses (2 M.) the Italian frontier to (2¼ M.) *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (p. 541).

From Maroggia to *Rovio*, see p. 524.

27½ M. **Capolago** (*Hôt. du Lac*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. Suisse*, well spoken of; *Italia*), at the end of the S.E. bay of the lake, station for the *Generoso Railway* (p. 524; steamboat from Lugano four times daily in 1¼ hr.).

30 M. **Mendrisio** (1180′; pop. 3800; *Hôt. Mendrisio & Pens. Suisse*, pens. 4 fr.; *Leone*, a good Italian house) lies ½ M. from

the station, at the foot of Monte Generoso. At *Ligornetto,* $1^1/_2$ M. to the W., is the *Museo Vela,* containing models and sculptures by Vincenzo Vela (1822-91), who was born here. — 33 M. *Balerna.*

35 M. **Chiasso** (765′; **Rail. Restaurant; *Hôt. de la Gare; Croce*), the last Swiss village (custom-house; long halt). The line threads the *Sasso Cavallasca* by a tunnel 3170 yds. long and passes *Borgo Vico,* a suburb of Como, on the left.

38 M. **Como** (p. 549); thence to (67 M.) *Milan,* see R. 115.

From Capolago to the top of Monte Generoso.

Rack & Pinion Railway 4-5 times daily in summer (April 1st-Oct. 31st) in $1^1/_3$ hr., return-fare 10 fr. (Sun. $8^3/_4$ fr.), from Lugano 11 fr. 75 c.; return-ticket, including R., S., & B. in the Hôtel Kulm, 18 fr.

The trains start from the pier and halt at the St. Gotthard Railway Station (p. 523). The line ascends, skirting the abrupt cliffs, at a gradient of 20-22 : 100, and traverses five tunnels. — $1^3/_4$ M. *San Nicolao* (2300′), in the wooded *Val di Solarino.* Farther up we obtain a view of the plain as far as Milan; to the right is the Monte Bisbino (p. 548). — 4 M. *Bellavista* (4010′; Hôt. des Alpes, R. $2^1/_2$-3, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.). About 8 min. to the S. of the station is the **Perron,* a mountain-spur commanding an admirable view (finest in the morning) of Lake Lugano and of the snow-peaks from the Gran Paradiso to the St. Gotthard. To the E. of the station ($^1/_2$ M.; tramway; hotel-porter meets trains) is the **Hôtel Monte Generoso* (3960′; May-Oct., 160 beds, R. 4-5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), on a terrace commanding the plain of Lombardy as far as Monte Viso (bridle-path thence to the top, $1^1/_4$ hr.). The railway ends at ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Vetta* (5295′; **Hôt. Kulm,* 100 beds, R. $3^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv., with the *Restaurant Kulm; Hôt.-Restaurant Clericetti,* R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.). A path leads hence in $^1/_4$ hr. to the top of **Monte Generoso** (5590′), with a belvedere (mountain indicator). The *View (see the annexed Panorama) embraces the entire Alpine chain from Monte Viso to the Corno dei Tre Signori, and, to the S., the plain of Lombardy, backed by the Apennines, with the towns of Milan, Lodi, Crema, and Cremona. The Monte Rosa group affords a magnificent sight, especially by morning-light.

Monte Generoso may also be ascended from *Rovio* (1665′; *Hôt.-Pens. Mte. Generoso, R. $1^1/_2$-2, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 5-6 fr.), 3 M. from Maroggia station (p. 523; footpath in 35-40 min.), by a marked path in $3^1/_2$-4 hrs.; from *Mendrisio* (p. 523), viâ *San Nicolao* in $3^1/_2$-4 hrs., or viâ *Muggio:* carriage-road (diligence daily in $2^1/_4$ hrs.) in the *Val di Muggio* viâ *Castel San Pietro, Monte,* and *Casima* to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Muggio* (2185′; several inns), whence a bridle-path leads to the (3 hrs.) top. From *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (bridle-path, $3^1/_2$ hrs.), see p. 542 (better for descent; guide advisable for novices). — On the S. side of Mte. Generoso, 3 M. from Bellavista station and 6 M. from Mendrisio, is the **Pens. Bernasconi* on the *Dosso Bello,* with splendid view (pens. 7 fr.).

Monte Rosa
Mischabel
Fletschhorn
M.Viso
Rognosa
Roche Melon
Levanna
Gr.Spierre
Tersiva
M.Mucrone
M.Marcio
Gr.Paradiso
Grivola
M.Rosso
Corno Bianco
Grauhaupt
Taglaferro
Dufoursprtze
Signalkuppe
Vincentpyram.
Zumstn
Strahlhn
Matterhorn
Nordende
Weisshorn
M.Moro
Rimpfhn
Alphubel
Allalinhorn
Stellhn
Täschhorn
Dom
Pigottarello
Weissmies
Portjengrat
Rossbodenhn
Laquinhn
Rauthorn
M.Leone
Wasenhorn
Bietschhorn
Helsenhorn
Nesthorn
Aletschhorn
Distelhn
Jungfrau
Gr.Wannenhn
Gr.Grünhn
Finsteraarhn
Schreckhorn
Wetterhn
Basodino
M.Ghiridone
M.Lemo
M.Breno
M.Gradiccioli
M.Tamaro
Galenstock
Dammastock
P.Orgnano
M.Caprino
M.Zucchero
Cima di Redorta
Campo Tencia
P.del Mezzogiorno
P.di Vogorno
P. Forno
M.Bigorio
Puntone d'Arzo
Lago Maggiore
Luino
Luogo maggiore
Valle della Maggiasina
Valle del Ticino
S.Bernardo
M.Castello
Cadenazzo
Lago di Lugano
Lago di Lugano
Mte S.Giorgio
Morcote
Melide
Mte S.Salvatore
S.Martino
Lugano
P.di Vogorno
C.Lunga
P.di Piota
C.dell'Uomo
P.Medel
Todi
Gaggio
Gallinario
M.Boglia
M.del Simano
Sasso Grande
Rheinwaldhn
Lentahn
Vogelberg
P.di Termine
Camoghe
Garzirola
M.Stabiello
P.di Groven
P.Tambo
P.del Quadro
M.Albano
P.Menone
P.Agnone
C.Groppera
P.Stella
P.Galleggione
C.di Largo
C.di Cavi
P.di Prata
M.Piantaggio
M.Droso
M.Grona
P.Trubinasca
C.a Ligoncio
C.di Largo
M.Galbiga
P.Bernina
M.della Disgrazia
P.Zupò
M.Legnone
M.Costone
P.Scalino
P.Alto
P.o Stavallo
M.Melase
P.o dei Tre Signori
P.del Diavolo
C.Pelaggia
M.Grigna
P.o d'Arera
M.Campione
M.Albeno
M.S.Primo
M.Resegone
Val Solda
Val Cavergna
Val Sanagra
Valtellina
Val di Varrone
V.Sassina
V.di Pelaggia
V.Nera
L.di Como
L.di Lugano
Val di ponna
Val Intelvi
PANORAMA DEL MONTE GENEROSO.
Cima Settentrionale del Generoso
Porlezza
S.Fedele
Bellagio
M.Rado

110. From Bellinzona to Locarno. Val Maggia.

St. Gotthard Railway to Locarno, 13 M., in 40 min. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.). — From Locarno to *Bignasco*, 16$^3/_4$ M., Electric Tramway in 1$^1/_3$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 80 c. or 2 fr., return-ticket 4 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 15 c.). From Bignasco to *Fusio*, 10$^1/_2$ M., diligence in summer twice daily in 3$^1/_2$ hrs. (1 fr. 75 c.); carriage and pair there and back 35 fr.

To (5$^1/_2$ M.) *Cadenazzo*, see p. 518. The line crosses the *Ticino* near (8 M.) *Reazzino*. — 10 M. *Gordola*, at the mouth of *Val Verzasca*.

Val Verzasca. A road (diligence Locarno-Sonogno twice daily, 5$^1/_2$ hrs.) ascends the picturesque valley, watered by the green *Verzasca* with its countless falls and delicious rocky pools, in which trout abound. The road leads by *Gordemo*, *Vogorno*, and *Corippo* to (10 M.) *Lavertezzo* (1748′; Osteria della Posta) and (14 M.) **Brione** (2497′; *Inn*), the chief village, at the mouth of the *Val d'Osola*, through which an uninteresting path (with guide) leads over the *Forcarella Cocco* (7010′) to *Val Cocco* and (8 hrs.) *Bignasco* (p. 527). Ascending towards the N. our road leads to *Gerra*, *Frasco*, and (18 M.) **Sonogno** (2980′; *Inn*), the last village, where the valley again divides. Thence to the W. over the *Passo di Redorta* (7140′), between the Corona di Redorta and Mte. Zucchero, to *Val Pertusio* and (8 hrs.; guide) *Prato* (p. 528), interesting. Another fine route leads to the N. by *Cabione* and *Alp Bedeglia* to the *Bocchetta di Cima Bianca* (6920′), to the W. of the Cima Bianca; it descends to the *Alp del Lago* (6045′), with its little lake ('laghetto'), and through the *Val Chironico* to (8 hrs.) *Giornico* (p. 144).

We cross the wild *Verzasca* and skirt *Lago Maggiore*.

13 M. **Locarno.** — **Hotels.** At *Muralto* (all with gardens): *Grand-Hôtel Locarno (Pl. a), with English Chapel, 200 beds, R. from 4$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 3$^1/_2$, D. 5, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Reber, on the lake, $^1/_2$ M. to the E. of the steamboat-station, 100 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Parc (Pl. b), with garden and view, 100 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 3$^1/_2$, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beaurivage et d'Angleterre, with garden on the lake, 45 beds, R. 2$^1/_2$-4, B. 1$^1/_2$, D. 3$^1/_2$, S. 2$^1/_2$, pens. 6-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Zürcherhof au Lac, R. 2-3, B. 1$^1/_4$, D. 3, S. 2$^1/_2$, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere, 45 beds, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Capt, pens. 7-10 fr.; Alb. della Stazione, unpretending; Hôt. Milan, at the station, pens. 6-8 fr., well spoken of. — At *Locarno:* *Hôt. Métropole (Pl. d), 75 beds, R. 2$^1/_2$-3$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. Suisse & Italie (Pl. f), 35 beds at 2-3, B. 1$^1/_4$, D. 3$^1/_2$, pens. 7-9 fr., good; *Hôt. du Lac (Pl. e), near the rail. station, opposite the pier, 40 beds, R. 2$^1/_2$-4, B. 1$^1/_4$, D. 3$^1/_2$, pens. 6$^1/_2$-8 fr.; Albergo Bertini (Pl. g), with restaurant, well spoken of. — **Pensions.** *Villa Eden & Schweizerheim*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Villa Erica*, pens. 5$^1/_2$-10 fr.; *Pens. Germania*, from 6$^1/_2$ fr.; *Pens. Primavera*, 6-7$^1/_2$ fr.; *Villa Muralto*, 5-8 fr.; *Villa Quisisana*, 5$^1/_2$-7$^1/_2$ fr.; *Helvetia*, 5-6$^1/_2$ fr.; *Villa Libertà*, 6$^1/_2$-8 fr.; *Villa Camelia*, 6-7$^1/_2$ fr.; *Villa Myosotis*, 5-6 fr.; *Villa Noris*, 5$^1/_2$-7 fr.; *Villa Rossa*, 6-7 fr., *Pens. Graf*, *Villa Belforte*, 5-6 fr., the last three at Minusio. — At Locarno-Monti near the upper terminus of the cable tramway (p. 526): *Restaurant-Hôt. al Sasso*, pens. from 6 fr.; $^1/_4$ M. to the E. the unpretending *Kurhaus Orselina* (pens. 6-7 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Siebenmann*, from 7 fr.; *Pens. Miraflori*, with coffee-garden; $^1/_2$ M. to the W. *Sanatorium Locarno Monti & Pens. Wartburg*, pens. from 6$^1/_2$ fr.; *Villa Mon-Désir*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Villa Frida* (temperance; 35 fr. per week).

Cafés: *Café Locarno; Café Svizzero; Caffè-Ristorante del Giardino.* — Beer at the *Railway Restaurant; Hôt. du Lac; Albergo Bertini; Restaurant-Hôt. al Sasso* (see above).

CABLE RAILWAY to the Madonna del Sasso, starting at the Grand-Hôtel, with halt at the church ('Santuario'), every 1/4 hr., to the upper terminus in 10 min. (fares 90 or 60 c., there and back 1 fr. or 70 c.). — TRAMWAY from *Minusio* (see below) to the St. Gotthard and Bignasco stations.

STEAMBOAT on *Lago Maggiore*, see p. 529. — ELECTRIC LAUNCHES from Locarno to Magadino viâ Gera in the season 2-3 times daily (there and back 60-80 c.), at other times on Mon., Tues., and Sat., in 1 hr. For excursions (accommodation for 25 persons) 5-6 fr. per hour, each hour of waiting 1-2, 1/2 day 25-30, whole day 40-50 fr. — ROWING BOATS for 1/2 hr. 1 fr., 1 hr. 1 1/2 fr., each additional hr. 1 fr. — *Golf Course.*

Locarno (680′; pop. 4500, Rom. Cath.), a quiet little town, lies beautifully on the Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the *Maggia.* Since 1513 it has belonged to Switzerland, but the character of the architecture, scenery, and population is Italian. Its mild climate makes it a favourite transition and winter resort. The long *Piazza Grande,* to the W. of the harbour, is bounded on the N. side by old buildings with arcades on the ground-floor, on the S. by the new theatre, the post-office, etc. At the S.W. end of the town rises the old castle of the Visconti, partly in ruins since 1518, now a court of justice and prison. — The strangers' quarter in the proper sense is the adjoining community of *Muralto,* with 1500 inhab., extending on the hillside to the E. of the Ramogna torrent.

The finest point in the environs is the pilgrimage-church of the **Madonna del Sasso* (1165′), on a wooded rock high above the town, which may be reached on foot in 1/2 hr., or by cable railway (see above) in about 1/4 hr. The church, founded in 1569, contains a Flight into Egypt by Bramantino and an Entombment by Ciseri. Near the railway terminus (1250′) are the small Café-Restaurant Funicolare and the *Restaurant-Hôtel al Sasso* (p. 525), with a terrace and splendid view. — Easy roads descend to the W. past the chapel of *SS. Trinità dei Monti* to Locarno; to the E., diverging to the right from the Orselina road (see below), to Muralto.

Walks, to the E. from Muralto along the lake to *Rivapiana* (25 min.); to the W., by *Solduno,* on the left bank of the Maggia, to the (3 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (see p. 527); from Solduno to the S.W., across the Maggia, to (1 M.) *Losone,* with cool wine-cellars ('Grotti'; wine good and cheap), or to (2 1/2 M.) *Ascona* (p. 529), and thence along Lago Maggiore to *Ronco* and (5 M.) *Brissago* (p. 529); still finer is the walk 'over the hill' from Losone to Ronco. Also to the E. to (1 1/2 M.) *Minusio,* and the (3/4 M.) *Navegna Gorge,* with a chalybeate spring; to the N. from the upper terminus of the cable-railway viâ *Orselina* (1495′) to (1 1/2 M.) *Brione* (1420′), with pretty view, and thence (diligence twice daily) viâ (3 1/2 M.) *Contra* to (6 1/2 M.) *Vergoscia* in the Val Verzasca (p. 525). From Orselina a good path leads to (1 hr.) the village of *San Bernardo* (3320′; Pens. Alpenheim, 6-7 fr., plain but good); about 20 min. higher up is the chapel of *San Bernardo* (3595′), with charming view of the lake. The *Monte Cimetta* (6070′) may be ascended hence in 2 1/2 hrs.; splendid view.

FROM LOCARNO TO DOMODOSSOLA, 12 hrs., through the **Val Centovalli** and **Val di Vigezzo,** repaying (railway in contemplation). Road (diligence twice daily in 1 1/4 hr. to Intragna) viâ *Solduno, Ponte Brolla* (p. 527), and *Losone* to (6 M.) *Intragna* (1210′; Alb. Gottardo), at the confluence of the *Melezza* and *Onsernone.* Then on the left bank of the Melezza viâ *Corcapolo* and *Borgnone* (r.) and (6 1/2 M.) an *Osteria* (on a hill to the left), to (1 M.) *Camedo,* the last Swiss village. Farther on the road, crossing

Signasco
Mergoscia
Costa
Maggia
Riei
Croppo
Zuccherò
Scalate
Verscio
Comari
Tegna
Cavigliano
Pedemonte
Melezza
Monteggia
1676
Alpe Cardada
Riel Corte
Valle dei Croadi
Calmanicchio
Vallone
Cortaccio
Brè
1105
Ponte Brolla
Vatagnere
220
Roncaccio
Monti della Trinità
Piano Arbigo
Ruino
S. Giorgio
drote
Losone
S. Rocco
S. Lorenzo
Arcegno
Valle
Zotta
Novella
Scelasco
Val Brima
Bulladrume
486
Gierbi
Calzo
Cruminaga
Lavorcio
Cascina Orelli
Ascona
S. Michele
Saleggi
Prati Rusca
Molino
M. Fontana
Vr. S. Materno
Stand
Pescliera e Bagni
LOCARNO
221
Solduno
Ist. Fr.
Ist. del Sasso
Muralto
Minusio
Tavapiana
Hôt. Reber
Hôt. Beaurivage
Orselina
Brione
Muraldo
S. Bernardo
1096
Mte Cordonico
Cortascio
Schivasco
Sira
Viona
Orech
Contra
Fontai
Lego
Resa
Val Resa
Verzasco
Mte di Motti
Navegna
Mira-bella
Gordola
Tenero
Magadino
Donodossola
Centovalli
Ronco
Ruffo
Riva
Martina
Brissago
L A G O M A G G I O R E
194
1 : 75.000
Mad. del Sasso
Funic. a Cremagliera
Cim. Evang.
Muralto
S. Vittore
Stazione
Corso di Muralto
S. Eugenio
Via Cappuccini
Lago Maggiore
Torrente Bamogna
Munic.
S. Antonio
S. M. Assunta
Piazza Grande
Posta
Teatro
Osp.
Cast.
S. Francesco
Museo
Quartiere Nuovo
LOCARNO
1:25.000
Metri

the Italian frontier, leads to (7½ M.) *Rè* (2330′; several inns), a resort of pilgrims, with a large hospital. Thence by (3 M.) *Malesco* (2496′; Alb. Belvedere & Svizzero, pens. 6-7 fr.), where the road from Val Cannobina joins ours on the left (p. 530), to (1½ M.) **Santa Maria Maggiore** (2676′; **Hôt. des Alpes*, 75 beds, pens. 7-9 fr.; **Posta*, 75 beds, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Hôt. Vigezzo*, pens. 7-9 fr.), a summer-resort, in the populous *Val di Vigezzo*, and by *Druogno* and *Riva* to (9½ M.) *Domodossola* (p. 376).

Val Onsernone. Road (diligence from Locarno to Spruga twice daily in 5 hrs.) over the *Ponte Brolla* (see below) to (4½ M.) *Cavigliano*, where a road to *Intragna* (p. 526) diverges to the left. We then ascend, to the N.W., the picturesque *Val Onsernone*, in windings, to *Loco* (inn) and (12 M.) *Russo* (2638′; Hôt. Ponte Oscuro, pens. 6-8 fr.; Alb. Centrale), where the valley divides. The road turns into the W. branch of the valley, and at the *Ponte Oscuro* (2450′), where the Vergeletto road diverges to the right, it turns back and ascends the S. branch past *Crana* to (16½ M.) *Comologno* (3540′; no good inn). From (17½ M.) *Spruga*, where the road ends, a bridle-path crosses the Italian frontier to the (¾ hr.) rustic sulphur-baths of *Craveggia*. Thence across the *Bocchetta di Sant' Antonio* to *Santa Maria Maggiore* (see above; 5 hrs.; guide to the pass advisable), repaying. — In the N. branch of the valley, 3 M. from Russo, lies *Vergeletto* (2980′; *Hôt. des Neiges, pens. 6-8 fr.). Thence to Cimalmotto (see below) over the *Passo di Porcareccio* (6420′), or to Cevio by the *Lago d'Alzasca* (6095′), interesting (with guide).

The ***V l Maggia,** 25 M. long, with its bold rock-scenery, rich vegetation, pretty villages, and fine waterfalls, deserves a visit. The electric railway (p. 525) ascends the left bank of the *Maggia*, viâ *Solduno*, and crosses and recrosses the impetuous river near (2 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (840′; to the Val Onsernone, see above). It then proceeds viâ (4 M.) *Avegno*, beyond which we obtain a passing view of Mt. Basodino, to the left, (5¼ M.) *Gordevio*, and (7 M.) *Aurigeno* to (7½ M.) the village of *Maggia* (1082′; Albergo della Posta). To the right is the fine *Cascata della Pozzaccia*. Then viâ (9 M.) *Lodano*, (10 M.) *Coglio-Giumaglio*, (11¼ M.) *Someo*, and (13¼ M.) *Riveo* (with the picturesque *Soladino Fall*, 330′ high, on the left), finally crossing the Maggia to (15¼ M.) **Cevio** (1370′; pop. 514; *Ristorante del Basodino*, with a few rooms; *Ristor. della Posta*), the capital of the valley, with an old church, at the mouth of the *Valle di Campo*.

Through the **Valle di Campo** a winding road (diligence to Collinasca daily in 1½ hr.; shorter footpath) ascends to (4 M.) *Collinasca* (2640′). Here we cross the brook descending on the right from the *Val di Bosco* (see below) and ascend to (1½ M.) *Cerentino* (rustic inn), where the road to *Bosco* (see below) diverges to the right. Thence our road leads through wood, high up on the N. side of the valley, to *Piano*, (4½ M.) *Campo* (4430′; inn), and (1 M.) *Cimalmotto* (4620′; inn). Noteworthy frescoes in the porch of the church. Thence over the *Porcareccio Pass* to *Vergeletto*, see above; over the *Passo di Bosa* (7425′) to (6 hrs.) *Crevola* (p. 388), easy; over the *Passo di Groppa* (8310′) to *Passo*, or over the *Passo della Fria* (3038′) and *Passo della Forcoletta* (7664′) to *Crodo* in the *Val Antigorio* (p. 388), both easy (guide). — In the *Val di Bosco*, 7 M. from Cerentino, lies *Bosco* (4940′; Bronz's inn, well spoken of), *Crin*, or *Gurin*, the only German village in Canton Ticino. Thence over the *Criner Furka* to *Val Formazza*, see p. 388.

16¾ M. **Bignasco** (1400′; pop. 202; *Hôt. du Glacier*, March-Oct., 40 beds, R. 2-3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7½-10 fr.;

Alb. della Posta), at the mouth of the *Val Bavona*, is a good centre for excursions. Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. The fine *Waterfall of Bignasco* is $^1/_2$ M. to the S.E.

Excursions (guide, Achille Delponte). Pleasant walk to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Madonna dei Monti* (2360′), a fine point of view; we cross the Maggia below the hotel, and ascend to the left.—By the Fusio road (guide-post) to the ($^3/_4$ M.) *Pontelotto*, cross the Maggia, and return on the left bank.—Walks to *Brontallo* and (3 M.) *Menzonio* (2380′; fine view); to (3 hrs.) *San Carlo*, ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Fusio*, etc. (see below).

From Bignasco to the (10 hrs.) Tosa Falls, or to (11 hrs.) Airolo. A good road ascends the ***Val Bavona**, among walnut and chestnut trees, to *Cavergno*, *Fontana*, *Foroglio* (with a cascade), *Fontanellate*, *Sonlerto*, and (3 hrs.) *San Carlo* (3150′; Restaurant Delponte, R. 3 fr., plain but good), whence the *Basòdino* (10,745′) may be ascended with guide (G. Padovani; 5-6 hrs., laborious; descent to the Tosa Falls, 3 hrs., p. 387). From San Carlo the fatiguing passes of *Halbihoren* (8720′), *Tainier* (9250′), and *Antabbia* (9495′) lead to the *Val Formazza* (p. 388).—From San Carlo a steep ascent, with guide, viâ *Campo*, past the beautiful *Lielpe Fall*, to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Alp Robiei* (6566′), and to the W. through *Val Fiorina* to the (2-$2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Bocchetta di Val Maggia** (8710′), and down to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Auf der Frut* (p. 387).—Travellers to Airolo, instead of crossing the bridge to Alp Robiei, follow the left bank (with guide) and ascend viâ *Alp Lielpe* and *Pioda*, past the little *Lago Sciundrau* (7720′), to the (5 hrs.) **Forcola di Cristallina** (8474′), to the W. of the *Cristallina* (9547′); then descend over a patch of snow into the *Val Torta*, and through the *Val Cristallina* to (3 hrs.) *Ossasco* (p. 382) and ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Airolo* (p. 141).

The road in the Val Maggia, called *Val Broglio* above Bignasco, next leads viâ *Cavergno*, *Brontallo*, *Menzonio*, and *Broglio* to (5 M.) **Prato** (2460′; *Inn*, rustic), at the mouth of *Val Prato*.

The **Campo Tencia** (N. peak, 10,088′), a splendid point of view, is trying; 8-9 hrs. from Prato, with guide (Angelo Tonini). Up the Val Prato to the highest chalets of the *Corte di Campo Tencia* (7250′) 5 hrs.; then, on the E. side, over the crest of the *Crozlina Glacier* to the (3-4 hrs.) top. Experts may descend the glacier to the E. to *Alp Crozlina*, and by *Dalpe* (carriage-road) to *Faido* (p. 143).—Over the *Redorta Pass* to the *Val Verzasca*, see p. 525.

At (6 M.) *Peccia* (2785′; rustic inn) the *Val Peccia* opens on the left, with the *Poncione di Braga* (9405′) at its head. The upper Val Maggia is named the *Val Lavizzara* from the 'lavezzo' (soapstone) found there. The road ascends in windings, crosses the gorge of the Maggia by the (9 M.) *Ponte della Gola*, and leads past ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Mogno* to (11 M.) **Fusio** (4200′; *Hôt. Fusio*, pens. 6-7 fr.), the last village in the Val Maggia, picturesquely situated.

A pleasant wood-walk leads from Fusio to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the hamlet of *Sambucco* (4485′), with a waterfall.—Passes from Fusio (with guide, Ant. Guglielmoni): to the N. by *Corte* and the **Sassello Pass** (7697′) to ($5^1/_2$ hrs.) *Airolo;* to the W. over the **Passo di Naret** (8015′), and past the little lake of that name, to (7 hrs.) *Ossasco;* to the N.E., by *Colla* and *Alp Pianascio*, to the ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) **Campolungo Pass** (7595′; ascent of the *Poncione Tremorgio*, 8780′, a splendid point, $1^1/_4$ hr.); descent either to the right by *Alp Cadonigo* and *Dalpe* to (3 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 143), or (very steep) to the left to the little *Lago Tremorgio* (5997′) and (2 hrs.) *Rodi-Fiesso* (p. 143).

111. Lago Maggiore.

Railway from Bellinzona by Luino to Novara, 67 M., in 4-5 hrs. (12 fr., 8 fr. 45 c., 6 fr.); to Luino in $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr. (4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 10 c.). Stations: $2^1/_2$ M. *Giubiasco;* $5^1/_2$ M. *Cadenazzo;* $10^1/_2$ M. *Magadino;* $12^1/_2$ M. *San Nazzaro;* $14^1/_2$ M. *Ranzo-Gerra;* 17 M. *Pino*, the first Italian station; 21 M. *Maccagno;* 25 M. *Luino*, with the Italian and the Swiss custom-house; 29 M. *Porto Valtravaglia;* 34 M. *Laveno;* $36^1/_2$ M. *Leggiuno-Monvalle;* $40^1/_2$ M. *Ispra;* $43^1/_2$ M. *Taino-Angera;* 47 M. *Sesto-Calende* (p. 536). — From Bellinzona to *Locarno*, see p. 525. — Simplon Railway from *Domodossola* to *Arona* (Milan), see p. 536.

Steamboat 3-4 times daily in summer from Locarno to Arona, 5-6 times daily from Locarno to Stresa, and 9 times from Laveno to Stresa. From Locarno to Arona $5^1/_2$-$6^1/_4$ hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ (from Laveno 1-$1^1/_4$) hrs.; from Isola Bella to Arona $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr. (fare from Locarno to Arona 6 fr. 5 or 3 fr. 45 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 3 fr. 35 c. or 2 fr., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 95 c. or 1 fr. 20 c., *landing and embarking included*). Ticket for the whole lake (biglietto di libera percorrenza), valid for 3 days, 9 fr. 50 or 5 fr. 50 c., valid for 15 days, 15 fr. 60 or 10 fr. 60 c.; Sunday ticket (biglietto festivo), for certain steamers only, $1^1/_2$ or 1 fr. Tickets taken on board cost 10 c. extra. The ordinary return-tickets are valid for 2 days, Sun. tickets for 3 days. — The steamers are sometimes very unpunctual. Some of them are saloon-steamers, and all have restaurants on board (L. 3, D. $4^1/_2$ fr.). — The names of the steamboat-stations are printed below in heavy type; those always touched at are *Locarno*, *Brissago*, *Cannobio*, *Luino*, *Laveno*, *Intra*, *Pallanza*, *Baveno*, *Isola Bella*, *Stresa*, *Belgirate*, *Lesa*, *Meina*, *Arona*. — Return-tickets from the chief stations on the lake to Milan (steamer to *Laveno*, railway thence by *Varese*), valid for 8 days; fares 13 fr., 9 fr. 40, 5 fr. 60 c. (Sunday tickets, 8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 20, 3 fr. 90 c.).

The ***Lago Maggiore** (636′; greatest depth 1220′), the Roman *Lacus Verbanus*, is about 37 M. long, and $1^1/_2$-3 M. in width. The N. end belongs to Canton Ticino. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from the *Dirinella* belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are the *Ticino* and the *Maggia* on the N., and the *Tosa* (*Toce*, see p. 533), on the W. The efflux at the S. end retains the name of *Ticino*. At the upper end the lake is enclosed by lofty mountains, mostly wooded, while the E. bank towards the foot slopes gradually down to the plains of Lombardy. The water is green in its N. arm, and blue at the S. end.

Locarno, see p. 525. Opposite, in the N.E. angle of the lake, at the influx of the *Ticino*, lies **Magadino** (rail. stat.; *Pens. Viviani*, $4^1/_2$-5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Ruffoni*, at the station, with café-restaurant on the lake), at the foot of Mte. Tamaro (p. 523).

To the S. of Locarno, where the deposits of the Maggia have formed a large delta, opens the *Val Maggia* (p. 527). The W. bank farther on is dotted with villages and country-houses. In an angle lies **Ascona** *(Hôt.-Pens. Quattrini)*, with a ruined castle, the Sanatorium 'Monte Verità', and several villas; then *Ronco*, higher up on the hillside. Passing the two small *Isole de Brissago*, we touch at *Gera* and **Ranzo** (rail. stat.) on the E. bank; then, on the W. bank, at **Brissago** (**Grand-Hôtel Brissago*, 100 beds, R. 4-10, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-20, in winter 8-15 fr., Engl.

Ch. Serv.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Myrtes*, pens. 5-6 fr.), the last Swiss village, with pretty houses and luxuriant gardens, and a fine **group** of cypress-trees near the church. The slopes are clad with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates, and even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. Pleasant walk to the *Madonna del Monte*, with its chalybeate spring. — To the S. is a large tobacco-manufactory. Italian custom-house examination on board the steamer.

Opposite, on the E. bank, lies the Italian *Pino* (rail. stat.).

On the W. bank, also in Italian territory, lie *Sant' Agata* and **Cannobio** (**Hôt. Cannobio & Savoia*, on the lake, 58 beds at 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Alb. delle Alpi*, moderate; **Pens. Villa Badia*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the S., 260′ above the lake, pens. 6-8 fr.). Cannobio, at the entrance of the *Val Cannobina*, is a thriving little town of 2500 inhab., with a domed church *(Santuario della Santissima Pietà)* in the style of Bramante, containing a *Bearing of the Cross by Gaudenzio Ferrari.

Pleasant walk (also omnibus) up the **Val Cannobina** to ($1^1/_4$ M.) the *Bains Hôtel Casino* (hydropathic), and viâ *Traffiume* to the (20 min.) *Orrido*, a grand rocky gorge with a waterfall (reached by boat from Traffiume, $^1/_2$-1 fr.).—The road up the valley, frequently crossing the river, leads past the villages of *Spoccia*, *Orasso*, *Cursolo*, and *Gurro*, on the heights on each side, and across a low saddle to *Finero* (inn) and *Malesco*, in the *Val Vigezzo*, and descends to (19 M.) *Santa Maria Maggiore* (p. 527). Carriage from Cannobio to Santa Maria in 5 hrs., 15 fr., with two horses 30 fr.

The steamer steers to the E. bank and touches at **Maccagno** (rail. stat.; *Alb. della Torre*), with a pictnresque church and old tower. Farther on we see the viaducts and tunnels of the Bellinzona-Novara line skirting the lake. Then *Colmegna*, in a wooded ravine.

Luino (rail. stat.). — The PIER adjoins the waiting-room (L. $2^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$ fr., incl. wine) of the steam-tramway to Ponte Tresa (Lugano; see p. 540). To the left, passing a statue of Garibaldi, and following the broad 'Via Principe di Napoli', we reach the (12 min.) STAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE, of the Bellinzona-Genoa line, where the Italian and Swiss custom-house examinations take place (*Restaurant, L. 2-$2^1/_2$, D. incl. wine 3-4 fr.). Omnibus 40 c., hand-luggage 25, trunk 50 c.

Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL SIMPLON ET TERMINUS, on the lake, with garden, 80 beds at 3-5, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; EDEN KURSAAL HÔTEL, with restaurant on the lake; HÔTEL POSTE ET SUISSE, with baths, R. 2-3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 7-9 fr.; VITTORIA, R. 2-$2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 7-8 fr.; ANCORA ET BELLEVUE, R. $1^1/_2$-3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr., these three near the pier; HÔT. MÉTROPOLE, R. from $1^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; ALB. FALCONE, moderate.—Near the Stazione Internazionale: MILANO, R. 2, L. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, incl. wine, pens. 6-7 fr.— *Café Clerici.*

Luino (690′), a busy town with 8000 inhab., lies a little to the N. of the junction of the *Margorabbia* with the *Tresa* (p. 540). Near the pier is a *Statue of Garibaldi*. The church of *San Pietro* is adorned with frescoes by *Bernardino Luini*, perhaps a native of the place (ca. 1470-ca. 1532). About $^1/_2$ M. to the S. lies *Germignaga*, with cotton-mills and silk-spinning factories.

Near the W. bank, on rocks in the lake, rise the two *Castelli*

di Cannero, half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers Mazzarda, who were notorious robbers. — **Cannero** (**Albergo d'Italia*, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Nizza, Alb. Reale, Alb. Liguria,* all on the lake; *Alb. San Remo)* lies beautifully amidst vineyards and orchards. We next pass *Barbè,* with its graceful spire, **Oggebbio** (*Albergo della Posta,* pens. 6-8 fr.), built in terraces on the slope, on the W. bank, and **Porto Valtravaglia** (rail. stat.), on the E. bank. In a wooded bay beyond the last lies *Caldè,* with its old castle on a hill. — Near **Ghiffa** (*Hôt. Ghiffa,* pens. 6-7 fr., good; *Alb. Centrale*), on the W. bank, the green *Sasso di Ferro* (see below) rises conspicuously to the S.; farther on, to the W., the Monte Rosa and Simplon groups are visible.

Laveno (rail. stat.; *Posta,* at the E. end of the town, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, L. 2, D. 3 fr., *Moro,* both Italian but good) is beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio.* The pier adjoins the *North Station* (Varese and Milan line, see below); the *State Station* (Bellinzona-Genoa, p. 529) is ½ M. farther on (omnibus 30 c.). Near the quay is a monument to the Garibaldians killed in 1859. To the N.W. is a large pottery; above it, the *Villa Pullè,* with a tower (fine view) containing memorials of 1859.

The **Sasso di Ferro** (3485′; 2½-3 hrs.), easily ascended from Laveno (red way-marks), affords a noble survey of the lake, the plain as far as Milan, and the huge snow-peaks of the Monte Rosa chain to the N. — Behind the Sasso di Ferro, 6 M. to the N.E. of Laveno, lies the hamlet of *Vararo* (2380′), whence ***Monte Nudo** (4050′) is easily ascended in 1½ hr.: grand view of Lago Maggiore, the lakes of Lugano and Varese, and the Valaisian High Alps. — Pleasant excursion from Laveno (carriage 5 fr.), by *Cerro* (road diverging to the right beyond the Boesio bridge, a few min. short of the St. Gotthard station), or by boat (3 fr.), to the (1¼ hr.) monastery of **Santa Caterina del Sasso,** situated on the slope high above the lake. Imbedded in the roof of the church is a boulder of rock which fell upon it in the 17th century. Charming view of the Borromean Islands, etc.

From Laveno to the Borromean Islands and Pallanza (p. 532), boat, with 3 rowers, 10-12 fr. (to Isola Bella 1½ hr., thence to Isola Madre 20 min., Pallanza 20 min.).

From Laveno viâ Varese to Como (32 M.; railway in 2¼ hrs.) or Milan (45½ M.; railway in 2¼-3 hrs.). The line leads past the S. base of the Sasso di Ferro through *Val Cuvio,* watered by the Boesio, viâ *Cittiglio, Gemonio, Cocquio, Gavirate, Barasso,* and *Casbeno,* to (14 M.) **Varese** (1250′; pop. 7700; **Gr.-Hôtel Excelsior,* 1 M. to the W., near Casbeno, closed in Dec.-Feb., 200 beds, R. from 5, L. 4½, D. 5½, pens. 10-16 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv.; *Italia; Europa; Centrale*), charmingly situated near the lake of that name, with numerous villas. Splendid view from the *Madonna del Monte* (2885′), 2½ hrs. to the N.W. (electric tramway from the rail. stat. in 25 min. to the *Prima Cappella,* 2132′; Hôt. Riposo, 7-8 fr.), whence a path, with Stations of the Cross, leads to the (1 hr.) pilgrimage-church on the top (adjacent the Alb. Camponovo). — Electric line to *Induno* and (9½ M., in ½ hr.) *Porto Ceresio,* on Lake Lugano (p. 541). — 16½ M. *Malnate,* junction of the lines to Milan by *Saronno,* and to Como viâ *Solbiate, Olgiate, Lurate-Caccivio, Civello, Grandate,* and *Camerlata* (p. 550).

From Laveno to Milan viâ Gallarate, 45 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 2½ M. *Sangiano.* The line diverges to the left from that to Sesto and

passes through a tunnel. 5 M. *Besozzo.* 10 M. *Ternate-Varano*, on the lovely Lago di Comabbio. Tunnel. 13½ M. *Crugnola-Cimbro;* 16½ M. *Besnate.* — 20 M. *Gallarate.* Thence to (45½ M.) Milan, see p. 536.

As the steamer returns to the W. bank, we obtain a glimpse at the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischâbel and the Simplon group.

Intra (**Hôt. Leon d'Oro & Ville,* R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. Intra; Agnello),* a thriving town of 6900 inhab., lies on alluvial soil between the mouths of the *San Giovanni* and *San Bernardino* torrents, which supply the numerous factories of the town with water-power. On the quay is a marble statue of *Garibaldi,* and in the Piazza del Teatro rises a bronze statue of *Victor Emmanuel II.,* by Barsaglia. — On the lake, ½ M. to the N., is Count Barbò's *Villa Franzosini* (adm. on week-days; fee) and ¾ M. beyond it is Sign. Ceriani's *Villa Ada,* both noteworthy for their luxuriant vegetation.

Pleasant walk from Intra, to the N., by a good road viâ *Arizzano* (shady short-cuts; carr. 16, with two or three horses 25 fr.), to (3½ M.) **Bee** (1950′; **Alb. Bee,* pens. 6-7 fr.; *Restaurant Anglo-Bar,* very fair), with a fine view of Lago Maggiore, and (2¾ M.) **Premeno** (2650′; **Hôt.-Pens. Premeno,* pens. 8 fr.; *Alb. Vittoria,* pens. from 7½ fr.; *Restaurant Tornico,* with beds), a summer resort. Above it (10 min.) is the *Tornico,* a platform laid out in honour of Garibaldi, with a good spring; and ½ hr. higher is the *Pian Quagè* (3116′; Alb. Monte Zeda, pens. from 6½ fr.), commanding the Monte Rosa, the lake, and (W.) the fertile Val Intragna.

To the S. of Intra the *Punta Castagnola,* clothed with luxuriant vegetation, juts into the lake. When we have rounded the headland and entered the wide W. bay of the lake, the Borromean Islands are disclosed to view: near the S. bank, Isola Bella; W. of it, the Isola dei Pescatori; in the foreground, Isola Madre; lastly the little *Isola San Giovanni,* near Pallanza, with its chapel, house, and gardens. Beyond the Isola dei Pescatori rises the blunt pyramid of Mte. Mottarone; farther to the W. are the white quarries near Baveno; in the background, the snow-mountains between the Simplon and Monte Rosa.

Pallanza. — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel Pallanza, on the road to the Punta Castagnola, 10 min. from the pier, with tourist-office, grounds, and several dépendances, 250 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 5, lake-bath 1, pens. 8½-12½, omn. 1-1¼ fr.; *Grand-Hôtel Eden, 3 min. farther on, on the Punta Castagnola (see above), with garden (fine view), 114 beds, R. 4-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr. — *Hôt. Métropole, 70 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. St. Gotthard et Pens. Suisse, 60 beds, R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue, 65 beds, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; Schweizerhof, R. 2-4, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr.; these four at the pier; *Pens. Villa Castagnola, with garden, pens. 6½-9 fr.; Alb. Villa Maggiore, pens. 5½-7½ fr. — *Café Bolongaro,* near the pier, Munich beer.

Motor Omnibus to *Pallanza-Fondo Toce* 4 times daily in ¼ hr. (2 fr.), see p. 537.

Boats. With one rower to Isola Madre and back 2½, with two 4 fr.; to Isola Bella and back 3½ or 6 fr.; to both islands and back 4 or 7 fr.; to Laveno or to Santa Caterina del Sasso and back 5 or 9 fr.

English Church Service in the Grand-Hôtel Pallanza at 10.45 a.m. & 5 p.m.; chaplain, *Rev. R. B. Miller, M. A.*

Pallanza (660′; pop. 4640), beautifully situated opposite the Borromean Islands, commands a fine view of the lake and the snow-clad Alps (Portjengrat, Weissmies). Opposite the pier is the market-place (Piazza Garibaldi), with the town-hall *(Municipio)*, a monument to the statesman *Carlo Cadorna* (1895), and the church of *San Leonardo* (16th cent.). The street to the right leads past the villas *Melzi d'Eril* and *Biffi* and the nursery-garden of *Rovelli* (worth visiting; left) to the *Punta Castagnola* (p. 532), whence it proceeds past the villas *Messtorff*, *L'Eremitaggio*, and *San Remigio* (above, the old church of San Remigio) to (2 M.) Intra. — By the Via Cavour, leading to the N. from the market-place, and then straight on, by the broad 'Viale Principe Umberto', we reach (¼ hr.) the domed church of *Madonna di Campagna*, with frescoes by Gaud. Ferrari (dome) and the Procaccini (choir and side-chapels), at the base of *Mte. Rosso* (2273′), which we may ascend in 1¼ hr. by a winding road (beautiful view; small restaurant at the top).

Walk round Monte Rosso (3½-4 hrs.). From Madonna di Campagna we go straight on to the (¼ hr.) *Osteria del Plusc*, where we cross the *San Bernardino* (p. 532; footpath up the left bank); 20 min., road from Intra. In (6 min.) the village of *Trobaso* we turn to the left; 12 min., the road forks: to the right to Unchio (see below); to the left (yellow marks) we recross the San Bernardino by a handsome bridge, and reach (¼ hr.) *Santino*. Then by a steep and stony path to (½ hr.) *Bieno* and (½ hr.) *Cavandone*, passing the pilgrimage-church below the village; a view of the lake is soon revealed; 1½ hr. *Suna* (see below). — At Trobaso the road to the right (black marks) leads to (¼ hr.) *Unchio* and (40 min.) *Cossogno* (Albergo Cossogno); here, to the left, by the 'Via Solferino', and a stony path, to the (¼ hr.) *'Roman Bridge'*, high above the picturesque gorge of the San Bernardino. We ascend by steps to the (¼ hr.) church of *Rovegro*, turn to the right to the village, and in it turn to the left and follow a stony path on the hillside in the direction of Santino, then to the right again and ascend to *Bieno* (see above).

The ascent of ***Monte Zeda** (7075′; 6½-7 hrs.; green marks) is very attractive. The road leads via *Trobaso* (see above; turn to the right), *Cambiasca* (987′), and *Comero* to the (6 M.) mountain-village of *Miazzina* (2365′; Ristorante Principessa Elena). Thence we follow a sunny footpath, via the (2½ hrs.) *Pian Cavallone* (5135′; Albergo Nava, plain) and the *Pizzo Marona* (6725′), to the (2 hrs.) top. — From Intra (Premeno) or Cannero a marked path leads in 6 hrs. to the *Ricovero al Pian Vadàa* of the I.A.C. (5609′; inn in summer), 1½ hr. below the summit.

To the W. of Pallanza the road skirts the lake via (1 M.) **Suna** *(Albergo Belvedere, Alb. Pesce d'Oro*, both plain; *Ristorante al Maresciallo)* and (3 M.) *Fondo Toce*, at the mouth of the rapid *Tosa (Toce)*, where a road to the little *Lago di Mergozzo* diverges to the right, to (4 M.) *Pallanza-Fondo Toce* (p. 537), a station on the Simplon Railway (motor-omnibus, see p. 532).

In the S.W. corner of the bay lies *Feriolo*. The large granite quarries on the hillside between Feriolo and Baveno furnished the material for the columns in Milan cathedral and the church of San Paolo fuori le Mura at Rome. The Simplon Railway (p. 537) skirts the lake in numerous rock-cuttings and tunnels.

Baveno. — **Hotels** (all with gardens). *Grand-Hôtel Bellevue, March-Oct., 145 beds, R. 4-6, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5-6, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Palace & Grand Hôtel, March-Oct., 100 beds, R. 5-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Beau-Rivage, March-Nov., 55 beds at 2½-4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. Simplon-Terminus, 15th March-30th Nov., 40 beds at 2-3, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Hôt. Suisse et des Iles-Borromées, R. 2-2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; Pens. Germania; Pens. Fontana, 6 fr., very fair; Pens. Eden, near the steamboat-pier.

Boat to the Isola Madre and Isola Bella, 2-3 fr. and fee.

English Church in the garden of Villa Clara.

Baveno (pop. 760), which affords a fine view of the lake, is well adapted for a stay, especially in snmmer. Nnmerous villas are scattered over the wooded monntain-slope between Baveno and Stresa.

The most charming feature of this W. bay of the lake consists of the ***Borromean Islands,** the scenery around which rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur. Only a few of the steamers touch at the **Isola Superiore** or **Isola dei Pescatori** (*Hôt.-Ristorante Belvedere*, R. 3, L. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; *Trattoria del Verbano*, plain but good), which is almost entirely occnpied by a fishing-village, bnt all of them stop at the —

***Isola Bella** (*Hôt. du Dauphin* or *Delfino*, R. 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7 fr.; *Ristorante del Vapore*, nnpretending), the most famons of the group, 16 acres in area, formerly a barren rock with a church and a handful of cottages, until *Count Vitaliano Borromeo* (d. 1690) converted it into a summer-residence by erecting a château and laying out a garden. The huge but unfinished *Château* contains handsome saloons, a hall with Flemish tapcstry of the 17th cent., and a picture-gallery (many copies). The private chapel (adm. only by special permission) contains the magnificent Renaissance tombs of Camillo and Giovanni Borromeo (15th and 16th cent.). The beautiful *Gardens*, laid ont in the old Italian style, rise in ten artificial terraces, 100′ above the lake, and command a magnificent view on all sides, extending on the N.W. as far as the snow-peaks of the Alps. They are stocked with lemon and orange trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, lanrels, cork-trees, camellias, oleanders, sago-palms, bread-fruit trees, and other products of the south. — The island is open to the public daily (except Mon.) from 15th March to 15th Nov., from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. A servant shows the châtcau (fee 50 c.; for a party 1 fr.), and a gardener the grounds (similar fee). The usnal charge for a boat from Isola Bella to Isola Madre and back with one rower is 3 fr.

The ***Isola Madre** (not a steamboat-station), 17¼ acres in area, which also belongs to the Borromeo family, is laid out in the English style and far excels the Isola Bella in the beauty and variety of its vegetation. On the S. side are terraces, with lemon and orange trellises; on the summit is an uninhabited palazzo. The island is open to the public all the year round daily 9-4 (gardener 1 fr.).

On the bank of the lake, a little to the S.E. of Isola Bella, lics —

Ricovero del Bivolo
Miazzina
M.Cimolo 959
Premeno
M.Castello
Corte Sapa
C.Tribi
C.Fracchia
Rovegro
Orat. Nocca
Pian di Les
Piano Muzzina
Cambiasca
Bureglio
Roncaccio
Albagnano
Fabb. di Chiodi
Cossogno
Oratorio
Vignone
Bèe
Casera
Corte Varino
Santino
Unchio
Mad. de Carmine
Franzosini
A. Sima Vela
A. Cristina
C. Imbiesi
Fabb. di Pasta
Acquedotto
S. Pietro
Possaccio
S. Martino
Arizzano
Orat. di Santino
Roccolo
Cotonificio
Cart. di Trobaso
C. Gaggio
Lago di Mergozzo
Cavatocchi
Valleggia
Trobaso
Cargiago
Le Piane
C. Crosini
C. Pardazzina
Bieno
Tiro a Segno
Campasca
C. Sasso
C. Tagliani
Antaliva
Cavandone
Mad. di Renca
Zoverallo
Fondo Toce
C. Magistri
M. Rosso
Tiro a Segno
Biganzolo
Via Biermana
Via Tognaca
C. Scupei
Mad. del Buon Rimedio
Ost. del Plusc
Torre
Via Franzosini (Via Prina)
Belvedere
Via Tersa
Via Viani
INTRA
C. Gruppi
C. Aulini
Via Miseria
Caramella
C. La Puncia
Via Falcone
Mad. di Campagna
Sassonia
Suna
Manif. Sutermeister
Mad. di Settembre
Ost. S. Anna
Via Campanarda
Via Crocetta
Feriolo
LAGO
PALLANZA
Collegio
C. Galli
C. Frevostura
S. Remigio
Lavano
MAGGIORE
Via Fremitaggio
Via Melzi d'Eril
Via Messtorff
Via Biffi
Isolino S. Giov.
Gr. Hôt. Eden
Gr. Hôt. Pallanza
Punta della Castagnola
I. Madre
Oltrefiume
1: 65.000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile
Domodossola (Sempione)

LAGO D'ORTA (Cusio)
Lago di Varese
L. di Monate
L. di Comabbio
PALLANZA
INTRA
Isole Borromee
Luveno
Stresa
Belgirate
Lesa
Arona
Angera
Ispra
Omegna
Gozzano
VARESE
Gavirate
Cuvio
Arcisate
Sesto Calende
Castelletto
Ticino
Crusinallo
Orta
Laveno
Meina
Lisanza
Gallarate, Milano
Sesona
Novara
Santhia-Torino
1:250.000
Kilometri
Como
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Lago Maggiore (Verbano)
Locarno
Ascona
Brissago
Cannobio
Cannero
Luino
Oggebbio
Intra
Centovalli
Valle Vigezzo
S. Maria Maggiore
Domodossola (Sempione)
Bellinzona
Magadino
Vira
Ronco
Losone
Intragna
Ticino
Gridone
Malesco
Zornasco
Craveggia
Toceno
Buttogno
Dissimo
Folsogno
Villette
Re
Olgia
Finero
Cursolo
Orasso
Spoccia
Falmenta
Gurro
Piazzogna
Gera
Ranzo
S. Abbondio
Caviano
Pino
Maccagno
Tronzano
Agra
Germignaga
Porto Valtravaglia
Marchirolo
Lavena
Agno

Domodossola (Sempione)
1: 65.000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile
LAGO MAGGIORE
Isole Borromee
Ia Madre
Ia Superiore o dei Pescatori
Ia Bella
194
Pallanza
BAVENO
Molino di Ripa
Oltrefiume
Romanico
Polverificio
1020
1022
Loita
Roncaro
Campino
Somerraro
Carciano
STRESA
Albergo Isole Borromee
Vla Emilia
Vla Ruffoni
Vla Duchessa di Genova
Vla Lomellini
Vla Amalia
Vla Pallavicino
Vla Vignolo
Collegio Rosmini
Binda
Passera
Vedasco
Brisino
C. La Sacca
Belgirate
Motta Vineja
568
571
Vezzo
Stroppino
Magognino
Carpugnino
Nocco
GIGNESE
M. Sciarre
641
Madonna del Sasso
M. Piaggia
C. La Quiete
A. Noronda
Sasso Marcio
Levo
Vla Borromeo
M. Croce della Tola
976
Alpe Giardino
Alpi di Pirone
Alpe Scoccia
A. Prato Fiorente
A. Albero
A. Salè
A. del Dente
A. S. Eurosia
A. Mottarone
A. Chiesa
A. di Secondino
Monte Mottarone
Albergo Guglielmina
A. Vaccareccia
A. Caporale
C. Le Piaghe
M. Zughero
A. Nuovo
Alpe Vidabbia
A. Previarteti
Cne del Monte
A. Cima
Alpe del Gallo
Alpe Fran
Alpe Calandro
Cle del Faggio della Barchetta
A. Marginili
A. di Marta
A. della Volpe
A. Tajaa
1088
Ciresoli
A. Piri
A. Cortano
A. Nuovo
A. Tensa
Bie Alpino

Stresa. — **Hotels.** *Regina Grand Hotel, on the lake, with garden, March 1st-Nov. 15th, 200 beds, R. 4-12, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-20 fr.; Grand Hôtel des Iles Borromées, 1/2 M. from the pier, with a fine garden, March 1st-Nov. 30th, 240 beds, R. 5-15, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-20, omn. 1 fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, on the way to the Collegio Rosmini, with garden, 60 beds, R. 2 1/2-4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôtel Milan & Kaiserhof, March-Nov., 70 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 7-14 fr.; Albergo Reale, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. 6-7 fr., well spoken of; *Italia et Pens. Suisse, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Savoy, R. from 2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-8 fr.; these five near the quay; Hôt. St. Gothard, with garden, pens. 6-8 fr.

Boat *(barca)* with one rower 2 fr. for the first hour, and 50 c. for each half-hour more; to the Isola Bella and Isola Madre and back, with one rower, 4 1/2 fr.

English Church Service at the Hôtel des Iles Borromées (April-Oct.).

Stresa (pop. 1500), which enjoys a picturesque view of the Borromean Islands, is cooler and airier than the places on the N. bank of the lake, and is therefore inviting for a stay during the hot season. In the vicinity are many villas of the Italian aristocracy. The *Villa Ducale,* to the W., on the lake near the church of *San Pietro,* belongs to the Duchess of Genoa. — On the hillside, 1/2 M. to the S., is the *Collegio Rosmini* (875′). The church contains the fine monument of the philosopher and statesman Ant. Rosmini (d. 1855), by Vela. Above the lake, 1/2 M. to the S.E., are the finely situated *Villa Pallavicino* and (1/4 M. farther on) *Villa Vignólo,* with beautiful gardens (visitors admitted).

From Baveno or Stresa to Monte Mottarone, 3 1/2-4 hrs. (guide, prudent in wet weather for novices for middle part of ascent, 5 fr.; mule with guide 8 fr.; hill-car from Stresa to the Hôtel Bellevue 10 fr.). The road from Baveno ascends, mostly through wood, by *Romanico, Campino,* and *Someraro* (1500′), where it is joined by a route diverging from the Baveno and Stresa road opposite Isola Bella, to the (1 3/4-2 hrs.) hamlet of *Levo* (1915′; *Hôt. Levo, pens. 6-7 fr.). A road leads hence to the left to the Hôtel Bellevue (25 min.; see below). The path to the Mottarone ascends over pastures, past the *Alpe Giardino* (3058′), to the (1 hr.) little chapel of *Sant' Eurosia* (3685′), where we keep straight on; 20 min. *Alpe del Mottarone,* amidst fine beeches and elms; 1/2 hr. Albergo Mottarone. — From Stresa we take a road diverging from the highroad, to the E. of the Hôt. des Iles Borromées; 1 hr. *Ristorante Zanini* (1875′), a chalet on an open meadow (finger-post: to the right to Levo, see above). Our road goes straight on to *Gignese,* on this side of which (25 min. from the Ristor. Zanini) a road diverges to the right to the (1/4 hr.) *Hôtel Bellevue* (2755′; 30 beds, pens. 8-8 1/2 fr.), with view of Pallanza, Intra, and Baveno. We next ascend over pastures, and the *Alpe del Mottarone* (see above), to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Albergo Mottarone,* kept by the brothers Guglielmina (4685′; open May 1st-Nov. 1st; 40 beds, R. 3, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.), 10 min. below the grassy top of **Monte Mottarone** (4890′), the highest of the *Margozzolo* group of hills, on which stands a cross 50′ in height. The view (clearest at sunset or sunrise; panorama by Bossoli, in the hotel) embraces the Alps, from the Col di Tenda and Monte Viso on the W. to the Ortler and Adamello on the E. The Mte. Rosa group stands out very grandly, especially by morning-light. At our feet lie the seven lakes of Orta, Mergozzo, Maggiore, Biandrone, Varese, Monate, and Comabbio; more to the right stretch the great plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, with Milan and its cathedral in the centre; and farther to the W. is Turin with the Superga. The silvery Ticino and Sesia meander through the plains.

On the W. side a path, steep at places (guide prudent), descends direct to (2 hrs.) *Omegna* (rail. stat., p. 537).—Travellers to *Orta* (4¼ hrs.) take a broad bridle-path on the S. side of the hill, leading (1 hr.) above *Alpe Cortano* (r.), and (40 min.) past the *Madonna di Luciago*, to (40 min.) *Cheggino* (2120′) and (¼ hr.) *Armeno* (1715′; Alb. al Mottarone), on the high-road, which they follow. After 12 min. the road forks: the left branch leads to *Miasino*, the right descends by *Carcegna*, crossing the railway to Gravellona (stat. Orta-Miasino lying to the left), to (3 M.) *Orta* (p. 537).

The banks become flatter. On the W. bank is **Belgirate** (rail. stat.), with the villas *Fontana, dal Pozzo, Minerbi*, etc. Then **Lesa** (rail. stat.), with an important trade in fruit, and **Meina** (rail. stat.; *Hôt. Meina*, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Alb. Verbano*), with the handsome *Villa Farragiana* and other fine mansions. On the E. bank **Angera** (rail. stat.), with an ancient castle of the Visconti, which has belonged to the Counts Borromeo since 1439.

Arona (695′; pop. 4600; *Hôt. St. Gothard-Terminus*, R. 3-4, pens. 7-11 fr.; *Hôt. du Simplon*, R. 3-5, pens. 9-11 fr.; *Pens.-Restaurant Italia; Alb. Milano; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the W. bank of the lake, lies 3 M. from its S. end. In the principal church, *Santa Maria*, is the Borromeo chapel, to the right of the high-altar, with an *Altar-piece of the Holy Family by *Gaudenzio Ferrari* (1511). On a hill, ½ hr. to the N., rises a colossal *Statue of San Carlo*, 70′ high, resting on a pedestal 43′ high, erected in 1697 in honour of the famous cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, who was born here in 1538 (d. 1584, canonised 1610; comp. p. 552).

From Arona to Milan, 42 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 65 c.). The chief stations are *Sesto-Calende* (p. 529) and (17 M.) *Gallarate*, junction of the lines from Varese and Laveno (p. 532).—Simplon Railway from Arona to *Domodossola*, see below.

112. From Domodossola to Arona *(Milan)* or to Novara.

a. From Domodossola to Arona.

34½ M. Simplon Railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 11 fr. 70, 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 5 c.). To Milan, 76 M., in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 70, 15 fr. 25, 10 fr. 10 c.).

Domodossola, see p. 376. The Simplon line crosses the *Tosa (Toce)*, which here divides into several channels and fills the whole *Val d'Ossola* with its gravelly bed. 3½ M. *Beura* (810′); 8 M. *Vogogna* (715′; Corona), lying picturesquely at the foot of steep rocks, with a ruined castle. 10 M. *Premosello;* 12½ M. *Cuzzago;* the last three also stations on the Novara line (p. 537). To the left are the white marble-quarries of *Candoglia*, which have furnished the materials for Milan Cathedral, the Certosa di Pavia, etc.

16½ M. *Mergozzo* (670′), at the W. end of the *Lago di Mergozzo*, a branch of Lago Maggiore, separated from it by the deposits of the Tosa, which have left a narrow channel only. The line skirts

the S.W. bank of the lake at the foot of *Mont' Orfano* (2595′), a hill well-known for its granite quarries.

18½ M. **Pallanza-Fondo Toce** *(*Rail. Restaurant),* 4 M. to the W. of Pallanza (motor-omnibus in ¼ hr., see p. 532).

The train crosses the Tosa by an iron bridge of three arches, 492′ in length, and near *Feriolo* (p. 533) approaches the *Lago Maggiore,* along which it runs by means of numerous tunnels, cuttings, and embankments. — Beyond (21¾ M.) *Baveno* (p. 534), to the left, opens a charming *View of the Borromean Islands (p. 534), situated in the middle of the W. bay of the lake; on the opposite bank are Suna and Pallanza. — 24¼ M. *Stresa* (p. 535); 28 M. *Belgirate* (p. 536); 29 M. *Lesa* (p. 536); 31½ M. *Meina* (p. 536), all of which are also steamboat-stations. — 34½ M. **Arona,** see p. 536; thence to *Milan* viâ *Gallarate,* see p. 536.

b. From Domodossola to Novara. Lake of Orta. From Orta to Varallo.

56 M. Railway in 3⅓ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 45, 7 fr. 35, 4 fr. 70 c.).

Domodossola, see p. 376. — The line runs through *Val d'Ossola,* on the right bank of the *Tosa* (on the left bank runs the Simplon Railway, p. 536). — At (4½ M.) *Villadossola* we cross the *Ovesca,* which issues from the *Val Antrona* (p. 377) to join the Tosa.

5½ M. *Pallanzeno* (750′). At (7 M.) *Piedimulera* (810′; Corona e Posta, R. 3, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.; Alb. Piedimulera or Cavour; Alb. della Stazione) the *Val Anzasca* opens on the right (to *Macugnaga,* see p. 417). We cross the *Anza* to (8½ M.) *Rumianca,* and the Tosa by a bridge 990 yds. long to (9½ M.) *Vogogna* (p. 536). 11 M. *Premosello.* Beyond (13½ M.) *Cuzzago,* we cross again to the left bank of the Tosa. — Near (16 M.) *Ornavasso* are large marble-quarries. — 20 M. **Gravellona-Toce** *(Rail. Restaurant),* with large cotton-mills.

Gravellona lies about 2½ M. to the S.W. of the station of *Pallanza-Fondo Toce* on the Simplon Railway (see above). One-horse carr. to Pallanza 5, two-horse 10 fr.; to *Baveno* (p. 534), 4 and 8 fr.

The train ascends the valley of the Strona, which falls into the Toce at Gravellona. Long tunnel. 22 M. *Crusinallo.* We cross the river and the *Nigulia Canal,* which drains Lake Orta.

23½ M. *Omegna* (Alb. della Posta), a thriving place at the N. end of the **Lago d'Orta** (950′), a charming lake, also called *Lago Cusio* after its dubious ancient name. — The train runs high above the lake, with beautiful views. 27½ M. *Pettenasco.* We cross the *Pescone* and the imposing *Sassina Viaduct.*

29 M. **Orta-Novarese.** — The Station *(Hôt. Garibaldi)* lies 1 M. above Orta; at the exit we turn to the left, pass under the railway, and then go straight on, past (½ M.) the *Villa Crespi* (in the Moorish style), beyond which a finger-post shows the way (r.) to *Monte d'Orta* and (¼ hr.) Alb. Belvedere.

Hotels. *Hôtel Belvedere, in a commanding position on the W. brow of the Monte d'Orta, open April to Oct., 65 beds, R. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr. — Alb. San Giulio, pens. from 7 fr., very fair, Leone d'Oro, pens. 6-7 fr., Alb. Orta, all three $1^1/_4$ M. from the station, on the lake.

The little town of *Orta* (pop. 800), consisting chiefly of a small piazza opening on the lake, and a long and narrow street, with a number of pretty villas extending towards the station, lies opposite the little *Isola San Giulio*, at the S.W. foot of the finely wooded **Monte d'Orta** (1315′), which juts far into the lake. Ascent halfway between town and station (see p. 537), or from the Piazza through the garden of the *Villa Natta* (50 c.). In the 16th cent. 20 chapels were erected on the hill in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from his history in painted lifesize figures of terracotta (the best in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels; in the last, the canonisation of the saint; fee 20-30 c. each). The hill, also called *Sacro Monte*, is laid out as a park, with walks affording delightful views. From the Campanile at the top (50 c.) we enjoy a panorama dominated on the W. by the snowy Mte. Rosa.

Boat to **Isola San Giulio** and back $1^1/_2$ fr. The church, ascribed to St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the natives, has been frequently rebuilt. It contains old reliefs, frescoes, and a Romanesque pulpit; in the sacristy, a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari; in the crypt below the high-altar, a shrine of crystal and silver containing the body of St. Julius.

Excursions: to the E. to (1 hr.) *Madonna della Bocciola* (1565′; view), on the hill above the station; to the S. to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Torre di Buccione* (see below; boat to Buccione $1^1/_2$ fr.), with view. By *Pella* (see below) to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Alzo*, with granite-quarries (branch-line from Gozzano, see below), and to (1 hr.) the *Madonna del Sasso* (2090′), on a lofty cliff, another fine point.

From Orta to the Mottarone (4-5 hrs.), by *Carcegna*, *Armeno*, and *Cheggino*, see p. 536; arrows on the houses point 'al Mottarone' or 'al Mergozzolo'; guide 6, mule 10 fr.

Beautiful view of the lake with the island of *San Giulio* (see above) as we proceed; on an abrupt rock of the W. bank is the church of *Madonna del Sasso* (see above). 30 M. *Corconio*. The train traverses a cutting on the W. side of the *Torre di Buccione*, a conspicuous old watch-tower at the S. end of the lake. — $33^1/_2$ M. *Gozzano* is the junction for *Alzo* (see above). We traverse the fertile *Val d'Agogna*. 37 M. *Borgomanero;* 47 M. *Momo;* 51 M. *Caltignaga;* 56 M. *Novara* (Italia; Tre Re). Thence to *Milan* (p. 550), $1^1/_4$ hr.; to *Varallo* (p. 539), $2^1/_4$ hrs.; to *Laveno* (p. 531), $1^1/_2$ hr. (comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*).

From Orta over the Colma to Varallo, $4^1/_2$ hrs. (donkey 7, to the Colma 4 fr.; guide, 5 fr., needless). On the W. bank of the lake lies *Pella* (1000′; Pesce d'Oro, rustic), amidst vines, chestnuts, and walnuts. (Boat from Orta in 20 min., fare 1 fr.) At Pella we strike the road leading on the hillside from Alzo (see above) to (3 M.) *Arola* (2020′). The path turns to the left 5 min. above the

village, descends a little, and runs level for 1/2 hr., skirting the gorge of the Pellino (waterfall). We next ascend through wood, and over crumbling rocks, to the (3/4 hr.) wooded **Colle della Colma** (3090′; small chapel; beyond it an inn). The height to the left commands Mte. Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain; the view is more extensive from *Monte Briasco* (3885′), 3/4 hr. to the S. In descending (keep to the right), we overlook the fertile *Val Sesia,* dotted with villages. The path leads through groves of chestnuts and walnuts to (3/4 hr.) *Civiasco* (2415′; several taverns), whence a winding road (short-cut by the old road, down to the left), at first in view of Monte Rosa, leads to (2 M.) —

Varallo. — **Hotels.** *Italia, April-Nov., with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Posta, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.; Alb. Parigi, pens. 5-8 fr.; Croce Bianca, moderate. — Outside the town, *Splendid Park Hotel, open June 1st-Oct. 15th, 280 beds at 4-5, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr., with hydropathic (see below). — *Club Alpino,* in the Piazza Nuova, with reading-room (visitors admitted).

Varallo-Sesia (1480′; pop. 2400), the capital of the *Val Sesia* and terminus of the Novara-Varallo line, is situated at the mouth of the *Mastellone.* In the Piazza Vitt. Emanuele, at the entrance to the town from the station, rises a *Statue of Victor Emmanuel II.,* by Antonini (1862). Here, too, is the old collegiate church of *San Gaudenzio,* with an altar-piece (Marriage of St. Catharine) by *Gaudenzio Ferrari* (ca. 1471-1546). Frescoes by Gaud. Ferrari are to be seen in the church of *Santa Maria delle Grazie* (on the rood-screen, the *Passion, in 21 scenes; others in the left aisle), at the ascent to the Sacro Monte, and above the portal of *Santa Maria di Loreto* (Adoration of the Child). His statue in marble, by Della Vedova (1884), stands in the square named after him. The *Società per l'Incoraggiamento alle Belle Arti* has a small picture-gallery and natural history collections. — Near the bridge over the Mastellone is a *Statue of General Giac. Antonini,* by Antonini. Beyond the bridge are a large *Stabilimento Idroterapico* (Splendid Park Hotel, see above) and the *Cotonificio Cuorgnè-Varallo,* a cotton-mill. — A paved path, shaded with fine chestnut-trees, ascends from Santa Maria delle Grazie to the (20 min.) **Sacro Monte** (*Santuario di Varallo;* 1995′), a great resort of pilgrims, and a beautiful point of view. On the top and the slopes are a church and 45 chapels, or oratories, containing Scriptural scenes in lifesize figures of painted terracotta, mostly of the end of the 16th century. The hill now belongs to the town (*Alb. del Sacro Monte* and *Café* at the top).

From Varallo to Pontegrande via Fobello (and Macugnaga), 9 hrs., guide hardly needed. A road ascends the pretty *Val Mastellone* to the (3 M.) picturesque *Ponte della Gula* (100′ high), *Cravagliana, Ferrera,* and the *Baraccone* (2580′; inn), crosses the *Landwasser* (p. 540) by the (5 1/2 M.) *Ponte delle Due Acque,* and reaches (2 M.) **Fobello** (2887′; *Posta; Italia*). Attractive walk to the S. via (1/2 hr.) *Cervatto* (3350′; Albergo del Club Alpino) to the (1 hr.) *Madonna del Balmone* (4525′). Thence a

bridle-path by *Boco*, *Piana*, *Santa Maria*, and *Giavina* to the (3 hrs.) **Colle di Baranca** (5970′), with a chapel and a small inn (open after July 15th). The *Pizzo del Moro* (7660′; fine view), to the E., may be ascended hence in 1½ hr. Steep descent, with superb view of the Val Anzasca, through the *Vall' Olocchia* to *Bannio* and (3 hrs.) *Pontegrande* (p. 417). — From the Ponte delle Due Acque (p. 539) a road ascends the Landwasser to (3 M.) **Rimella** (3874′; pop. 1000; *Posta*, *Alb. Fontana*, at both pens. 6-8 fr.), a German community of a dozen hamlets, grandly situated. A fine but toilsome route leads hence over the *Colle d'Orchetta* or *Drochetta* (5970′) to *Bannio* and *Pontegrande* (p. 417; 5 hrs.; guide).

From Varallo through the Val Sesia to Alagna (23 M.; omnibus once or twice daily in 5 hrs., fare 4 fr.; carr. 14, with two horses 20, landau 25 fr.). We ascend the fertile valley, on the left bank, to *Valmaggia*, *Vocca*, and (7 M.) *Balmuccia* (1900′), at the influx of the *Sermenza*.

[From Balmuccia a road (omnibus daily from Varallo to Rimasco, 2 fr.) ascends the picturesque **Val Sermenza** *(Valle Piccola)*, by (1½ M.) *Boccioleto* (2188′; Alb. Fenice, pens. from 5 fr.) and *Ferrera*, to (1½ hr.) *Fervento* (Restaurant Valle Sermenza), and to (1 hr.) *Rimasco* (2970′; Osteria del Club Alpino), where the valley divides: in the *Val d'Egua*, to the right (N.), lies (2 hrs.) *Carcoforo* (4280′; Monte Moro, plain), and in the *Val Piccola*, to the left (W.), are *San Giuseppe* or *Piè di Moncucco* (two inns) and (2 hrs.) **Rima** (4650′; *Alb. Tagliaferro*, pens. 7-10 fr.), another of the German hamlets at the S. base of Mte. Rosa (comp. p. 419). — From Carcoforo to Ponteorande, over the *Colle d'Egua* (7335′) and *Colle di Baranca* (see above), 6-7 hrs., with guide, interesting; to Pestarena over the *Passo della Moriana* (8530′), 5-6 hrs., with guide, fatiguing; to Macugnaga over the *Colle della Bottiglia* (8765′), 6-7 hrs., with guide, also fatiguing; to Rima over the *Colle Termine* (7700′), 4½ hrs., with guide, easy. — From Rima to Macugnaga over the *Col del Piccolo Altare* (8630′; refuge), 6 hrs., footpath to the pass; to Alagna over the *Colle Moud* (7622′; 4½ hrs.) or the *Bocchetta Moanda* (7937′; 6 hrs.), see p. 420.]

The road, keeping to the left bank of the Sesia, next leads by (8½ M.) *Scopa* (Alb. Topini), *Scopello* (2160′; Hôt. Pastori, 6-8 fr.), *Pila*, (13 M.) *Piode*, and (15 M.) *Campertogno* to (16 M.) *Mollia* (2887′; Albergo Valsesiano, unpretending). Thence through the narrowing valley to (21 M.) **Riva-Valdobbia** (3628′; **Hôt. delle Alpi*, 70 beds, pens. 7-8 fr.), beautifully situated, where several peaks of Mte. Rosa become visible to the N. The church-façade is adorned with a large fresco of the Last Judgment, of the school of Gaud. Ferrari. — 23 M. *Alagna*, see p. 420.

113. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

42 M. Steam Tramway from Luino to (8 M.) *Ponte Tresa* in 40 min. (2 fr. 95, 1 fr. 35 c.). Steamer from Ponte Tresa to (15 M., in 1¾ hr.) *Lugano* and (26 M., in 2¾ hrs.) *Porlezza* (4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 75 c.). Steam Tramway from Porlezza to (8 M.) *Menaggio* in 1 hr. (2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 55 c.). Through-tickets 10 fr. 40, 5 fr. 65 c.; return, Sunday, and circular tickets at reduced rates also to be had on board the steamers. — Swiss and Italian custom-house examination on board the steamers.

Luino, see p. 530. The tramway-station adjoins the pier. Our train crosses the St. Gotthard railway near the Luino station, and at (2 M.) *Creva* (745′), a manufacturing place, reaches the *Tresa*, the efflux of Lake Lugano (p. 530). Winding up the abrupt right bank of the Tresa, we cross the river, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, pass through two tunnels, and

stop at (4½ M.) *Cremenaga* (833′). We then follow the left bank, obtaining fine views of picturesque villages and churches, to (8 M.) **Ponte Tresa** (912′), on the Italian side of the river. The village (Hôt. Crivelli), on the Swiss side, lies on a mountain-girt bay of the *Lake of Lugano.*

The Lugano Road (6 M.; motor-omnibus 5 times daily) leads across the *Magliasina* to (2 M.) *Magliaso* (Hôt. Helvetia), and to (3½ M.) **Agno** (968′; *Restaurant Boffa*). Crossing the *Agno* (p. 518), and passing the little *Lake of Muzzano*, we gradually ascend to (5 M.) *Sorengo* (p. 521), and descend to (6 M.) *Lugano* (p. 518).

The Steamboat steers through the *Stretto* or strait of *Lavena* (with the abrupt *Sassalto*, 1720′, on the left) into the W. arm of the **Lake of Lugano** (900′; 20 sq. M.; Ital. *Lago Ceresio*). We soon obtain a fine view, to the N., of the bay of *Agno* (see above), with high mountains behind it (Mte. Tamaro, Mte. Bigorio, etc.). The steamer turns to the S., calling at *Caslano*, on the right, and *Figino*, on the left (with Mte. San Salvatore in the distance, p. 521); then at **Brusimpiano** *(Alb. Parini)*, on the right. We skirt the wooded slopes of *Mte. Arbostora* (2710′) on the left. In a bay of the S. bank lies **Porto Ceresio** (*Alb. Ceresio*, plain), with 780 inhabitants. (Railway to *Varese*, p. 531.) On a distant hill to the S. is the *Madonna del Monte* (p. 531).

The steamer turns to the N., to **Morcote** *(Pens. Olivella*, 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. Morcote)*, a little town with arcaded houses, picturesquely overlooked by the lofty church of the *Madonna del Sasso* and a ruined castle, and finely situated on the S. angle of Mte. Arbostora. We follow the W. bank, with the station of *Brusin-Arsizio*. The long indented crest of *Mte. Generoso* soon appears (p. 524). We touch at *Melide* (W.) and *Bissone* (E.), and pass through the *Ponte Diga* (p. 523). On the E. bank, *Campione;* frescoes of the Lombard school (14th cent.) in the church. To the left, *Monte San Salvatore* (p. 521), to the right, *Monte Caprino* (p. 522).

Lugano (three piers), see p. 518. The St. Gotthard Railway Station lies high above the town, 1 M. from the lake.

The finest part of the lake is between Lugano and San Mamette. On the N. bank, *Castagnola*, picturesquely situated at the foot of *Monte Brè* (p. 522); then **Gandria** *(Hôt. Seehof*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Ristor. Ristoriamoci)*, with its lofty arcades and its vine-terraces. On the S. bank, opposite Gandria, are the *Cantine di Gandria* (restaurant), and farther on the station of **Santa Margherita.**

Cable Tramway in 20 min. (3 or 2 fr., there and back 4 and 3, Sun. 2½ and 1½ fr.) to the (¾ M.) **Belvedere di Lanzo** (2910′; Funiculaire Restaurant Belvedere), whence a road leads to (½ M.) the **Grand-Hôt. Belvedere* (3015′; April-Oct., 100 beds at 3½-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr.), with a splendid *View of Lake Lugano and the Alps with Monte Rosa (Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), and to (1¼ M.) **Lanzo d'Intelvi** (3115′; *Alb. Lanzo; Alb.-Ristorante Bellavista; Alb. Intelvi*), a smiling village at the head of *Val Intelvi* (p. 548). Near it (20 min.) are the

chalybeate baths of *Paraviso*. — From Lanzo to (3 hrs.) *Maroggia* via *Arogno*, see p. 523; to *Argegno* (4 hrs.), see p. 548; to the top of *Monte Generoso* (3½ hrs.), see p. 524.

The lake assumes a wilder character. On the N. bank are *Bellarma* (Swiss frontier); *Oria*, with the *Villa Bianci; Albogasio*, with a picturesque church; and *San Mamette* (*Pens. Amsler-Garten, 5½-6 fr.; Alb. Valsolda), most romantically situated at the mouth of the *Val Solda*, with *Castello* high above it (p. 522). Then *Loggio*, *Cressogno*, and *Cima*, opposite which (S.) lies **Ostĕno** *(Hôt. du Bateau; Ristorante della Grotta)*, much visited from Lugano for its grotto (return-ticket 2 fr. 75 c.; ticket for the grotto, sold on board the steamer, 75 c.).

The **Grotto of Osteno** (*Orrido* or *Pescara*, 'fisherman's gorge') is 7 min. from the pier. We skirt the village; outside the gate we descend to the right on this side of the stone bridge, and cross the brook. The gorge opens near a jutting rock (restaurant), with a small waterfall. A small boat takes us into the grotto, which is occupied by the brook, and threads its way between rocks curiously hollowed out by the water. Far above us we see overhanging bushes, with glimpses of blue sky. The gorge ends with a waterfall. — Time permitting, the *Grottoes of Rescia* may also be visited (1 hr. there and back). Near them are tufa-quarries, containing interesting fossils.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end lies **Porlezza** *(Alb. del Lago; Posta* or *Angelo)*, a station of the Italian torpedo-boats in the preventive service.

From Porlezza to Menaggio. The tramway (comp. p. 540) ascends the broad valley of the *Cuccio*, by *Tavordo*, *San Pietro* (last view of Lake Lugano), and (2½ M.) *Piano*, on the little *Lago del Piano* (915′). Then more rapidly (4 : 100), by *Bene-Grona*, past a small lake, to (5 M.) *Grandola* (1260′), the highest point on the line, 560′ above the Lake of Como. It next descends on the lofty right bank of the *Val Sanagra* in numerous curves. Beyond a tunnel the line takes a long bend to the S., affording a delightful *View of the Lake of Como, with its luxuriant banks sprinkled with towns, villages, and villas, and enclosed by high mountains. After running to the S. for ½ M. the car turns back at a sharp angle and descends rapidly (5 : 100) to (8 M.) *Menaggio* (p. 545), where the terminus is close to the pier and the Hôtel Menaggio.

114. From Chiavenna to Colico. The Lake of Como.

17 M. Electric Railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 40 c.).

The roads from Switzerland over the Splügen (R. 98) and the Maloja Pass (R. 108) converge at —

Chiavenna. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel-Pension Conradi et Poste, 5 min. from the station, with garden, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, L. 2½-3½, D. 3½-4½, pens. 7-10, omn. ½-¾ fr.; Hôt. National & Engadinerhof, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6½-8 fr.; Helvetia & Specola, at the station, R. 2½,

B. 1¼ fr.; CRIMEA, on the Promenade, R. 2, D. 2-3, pens. 6 fr.; ALBERGO SAN PAOLO, ALB. DELLA STAZIONE, both near the station, unpretending.

The **Station** (*Café-Restaurant*, L. 2½ fr.) lies to the S.E. of the town. Through-tickets are issued to the steamboat-stations on Lake Como, with omnibus-coupons for Colico.

Chiavenna (1090′; pop. 3100), the Roman *Clavenna*, an ancient town, is charmingly situated on the *Maira*, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (p. 516). The castle-rock above the town, now known as the *Paradiso*, commands a picturesque view (adm. 50 c.). At the foot of the rock, opposite the Hôtel Conradi, are the ruins of an unfinished château of the last governor appointed by the Grisons. *San Lorenzo*, the principal church, has an elegant detached Campanile, rising from the old burial-ground. In the octagonal baptistery (closed, fee 15-20 c.) is a font of 1206, with reliefs. — In the (1½ M.) *Val Capiola* several giant cauldrons ('Marmitte dei Giganti') were recently discovered (guides at the hotels).

ELECTRIC RAILWAY TO COLICO. Three tunnels, looking back beyond which we enjoy a fine view of Chiavenna. The low land here is much exposed to the inundations of the Liro and Maira, which unite below Chiavenna. The valley *(Piano di Chiavenna)* is flanked with lofty mountains. On the right bank of the Maira lies *Gordona*, at the mouth of the *Val della Forcola* (p. 469), beyond which the *Boggia* descends in a fine fall from the narrow *Val Bodengo* (p. 469). — 6 M. *Samolaco* is the station for the large village of that name on the right bank of the Maira, at the mouth of the *Val Mengasca*. Before (8½ M.) *Novate* we reach the *Lago di Mezzola*, once the N. bay of the Lake of Como, now separated from it by the deposits of the *Adda*, but connected with it by the narrow navigable channel of the Maira. To the S. appears the pyramidal Mte. Legnone (p. 544). The train crosses the diluvial land formed by the torrent of the *Val Codera* on the left, skirts the E. bank of the lake, viâ *Campo* and *Verzeia*, and crosses the Adda beyond (12½ M.) *Dubino*. The Val Tellina railway (p. 514) joins ours on the left. On a hill to the right is the ruined castle of *Fuentes*, once the key of the Val Tellina, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796.

17 M. **Colico** (722′; see p. 544). The station (restaurant) is ⅓ M. from the pier, to which there is ample time to walk. Omnibus-coupons are collected at the exit from the station. Opposite the pier is the *Hôtel & Café-Restaurant Risi* (L. 2½ fr.).

Lake of Como.

Steamboats (some of them fine saloon-boats; good restaurants, L. 3, D. 4½ fr.), thrice daily from Colico to Como in 4-5 hrs. (6 times from Bellagio to Como; 8 times from Torriggia to Como); 4 times between Cadenabbia and Lecco (in 1¼-1¾ hr.). In our description the stations with piers are marked P, small-boat stations B. — The steamers are often unpunctual.

Electric Railway on the E. bank from *Colico* to *Lecco*, 24 M., in 1-1½ hr., of little interest to tourists. Numerous tunnels and viaducts. The stations are marked S. in our description, immediately following, of the steamboat-route. — Return-tickets from Bellagio, Cadenabbia, or Menaggio to *Milan* (valid for a week and available by steamer or railway viâ Varenna, Como, or Lecco) cost 10 fr. 50 c. (1st cl.) or 7 fr. 50 c. (2nd cl.), including omnibus from the pier to the railway-station at Como, Lecco, or Varenna.

Boats *(barche)*. First hour 1½ fr., each hour more 1 fr. per rower. From Bellagio to Cadenabbia and back, or vice versâ, each rower 2½ fr.; Bellagio to Tremezzo, Bellagio to Menaggio, and Bellagio to Varenna also 2½ fr. each rower; Bellaggio to Villa Melzi, Villa Carlotta, and back, each rower 3 fr. (*'basta uno'*, *i.e.* 'one is enough', unless time is limited). The boatmen reduce tbeir fares at slack times. The following phrases may be useful: *'Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo; vi darò un franco (due franchi)'*, etc. — The boatmen generally expect a fee *(mancia* or *buonamano)* of ½-1 fr. besides the fare.

The **Lake of Como* (700′), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the Roman *Lacus Larius*, extolled by Virgil (Georg. ii. 159), is considered by many the finest lake in N. Italy. From the N. end to Como it is 30 M. long; between Menaggio and Varenna it is nearly 2½ M. broad; and its greatest depth is 1340′. Numerous towns and villages, and many gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, with luxuriant gardens and vineyards, and above them groves of chestnuts and walnuts are scattered along the bank of the lake.

Eastern Bank.

Colico (P & S), see p. 543.

Piona (S).

Olgiasca, *Dorio* (S), *Corenno*, with a ruined castle.

Dervio (B & S), at the mouth of the *Varrone*, and at the foot of *Mte. Legnone* and its spur, *Mte. Legnoncino* (5678′).

***Monte Legnone** (8565′), the highest peak in Lombardy, is ascended hence in 7 hrs., with guide (easy and very attractive). Bridle-path to (1½ hr.) *Sueglio* (2580′; Osteria Bretagna, plain), on the slope of tho Legnoncino; thence a red-marked path leads viâ *Artesso* to the (2 hrs.) *Ricovero* of the I.A.C. near the *Roccoli Lorla* (4800′; good quarters), on the ridge between Legnone and Legnoncino (fine view). Thence 2 hrs. to the *Capanna Legnone* (7010′; no quarters) and 1¼ hr. more to the top, with superb view.

Western Bank.

Domāso (P), with charming villas.

An interesting excursion may be made hence viâ tbe *Val Domaso* to the (6 hrs.) **Capanna Como** of the I.A.C., on the *Lago di Darengo* (5832′), wbence tbe *Pizzo Martello* or *Campanile* (8060′) and the *Pizzo Cavregasco* (8320′) may be ascended.

Gravedōna (P; *Hôtel d'Italie*), with 1200 inhab., lies at the entrance of the *Liro Ravine*. At the upper end of the village rises the *Palazzo del Pero* with its four towers, erected at the end of thc 16th century. Adjoining the old church of *San Vincenzo*, containing two Christian inscriptions of the 5th cent., is the square baptistery of *Santa Maria del Tiglio* (12th cent.), with a campanile.

To the W. opens the *Val di Gravedona*, through which a fatiguing

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig — 1:250.000

Airolo
Mesocco
Locarno
Luino
Claro
BELLINZONA
Ticino
Roveredo
Gravedona
Dongo
Bellano
Porlezza
Colico
Domaso
Dervio
Arbedo
Giubiasco
Cugnasco
Gudo
Sementina
Camorino
Pianezzo
S. Antonio
Valle Morobbia
Robasacco
Ceneri
Medeglia
Isone
Bidogno
Tesserete
Sonvico
Corrido
Carlazzo
Gottro
Piano
Plesio
Rezzonico
Musso
Pianello
Cremia
Corenno-Plinio
Dorio
Olgiasca
Piona
Villa
Vestreno
Introzzo
Tremenico
Peglio
Livo
Vercana
Trezzone
Gera
Sorico
Adda
San Vittore
Grono
Lumino
Gnosca
Gorduno
Carasso
Daro
Ravecchia
Sasso d. Puglia
M. Piaghedo
M. Bregagno
M. Sebol
Stazzona
Consiglio di Rumo
Germasino
Garzeno
Val Solda

EASTERN BANK.

The ascent on the N. side, from *Delebio* (p. 514), is easier: bridle-path up the *Val della Lesina* to the (4 hrs.) *Alp Cappello* (4993′), and over the *Bocchetta di Legnone* in 3-3½ hrs. to the top.

Bellāno (P & S; *Hôt. Tommaso Grossi*, pens. 6-8 fr., well spoken of; *Alb. Porta*, pens. 6-7 fr.), with 2100 inhab. and important manufactories, at the entrance of the *Val Sassina*. Near the pier is a monument to the poet *Tom. Grossi* (1790-1853), a native of Bellano. Behind Bellano lies the *Orrido*, a picturesque gorge, in which the *Pioverna* forms two falls (adm. 50 c.).

Gittana. From *Regoledo* (S), ¾ M. to the N., a cable-railway ascends to the *Grand Hôtel Regoledo* (1640′; 150 beds, pens. 9-12 fr.), with a hydropathic.

Perledo is the railway-station for *Varenna*.

Varenna (P & S.; **Royal Victoria Hotel*, 95 beds, R. 3-6, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Alb. Olivedo*), with beautiful gardens and marble quarries, is charmingly situated on a promontory at the mouth of the *Val d'Esino*. Golf Course. View from the ruin of *Torre di Vezio*, near the hamlet of *Vezio*, high above the town (½ hr.). Near Varenna several tunnels are hewn in the rock for road and railway (p. 544).

To the S. (¼ hr.) the *Fiume Latte* ('milk-stream') falls in several leaps from a height of 1000′ (copious in spring, dry in summer).

***Monte Grigna Settentrionale** (7907′; 8 hrs.) is a fine point. From Varenna a bridle-path leads on the right bank of the *Esino* by *Perledo* to (2½ hrs.) *Esino* (2922′; bridle-path, crossing the **Passo di San Jorio** (6408′) and descending the *Val Morobbia*, leads to (10 hrs.) Bellinzona (p. 518). Provisions and guide necessary; no inn on the route.

WESTERN BANK.

Dongo (P; *Albergo delle Tre Pievi; Alb. Dongo*), a large village in a sheltered situation.

On an abrupt rock above *Musso* (B) is the ruined castle where Giov. Giac. de' Mediei, the 'Castellan of Musso', resided in 1525-32 and held sway over the whole lake.

Pianello and *Cremia* (P), with the tasteful church of San Michele (altar-piece of *St. Michael, by Paolo Veronese).

Rezzonico (B), with a restored castle of the 13th century.

Acquaseria (P; Alb. Milano), the chief place in the parish of *Sant' Abbondio*. The fine new *Strada Regina Margherita*, 65-100′ above the lake, leads hence to (3 M.) Menaggio.

Menaggio (P).—Two *Steamboat Piers:* one, to the N., near Hotels Victoria and Corona; the other near Hôtel Menaggio, for the *Steam Tramway* to Porlezza (Lugano, p. 542). Hotel-omnibuses at both piers.

Hotels: *GRAND-HÔTEL VICTORIA, with lake-baths, closed Dec. 1st-Feb. 15th, 120 beds, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv.; *GRAND-HÔTEL MENAGGIO, closed Nov. 15th-Feb. 28th, 100 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 5, pens. 7-12 fr., both with gardens on the lake; CORONA, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr., plain but good. —*Ristorante Bellavista* (with beds); *Belvedere, Café-Restaurant Olivedo*, both plain. — *Golf Course.*

Menaggio (pop. 1800), with a large silk-factory, affords a fine view of Bellagio. A little way to the S., on the lake, is the palatial *Villa Mylius.*

EASTERN BANK.

*Alb. Monte Codeno, moderate), prettily situated. Thence (guide prudent; to the club-hut 4, top 7 fr.) viâ *Alp Cainallo* (1½ hr.), *Alp Moncodine* (1½ hr.), and *Capanna Monza* (6233'; ½ hr.) to the (2 hrs.) summit, with the *Capanna Grigna Vetta* (inn); the last part rather trying. Superb view of the Alpine chain from Mte. Viso to the Ortler (the Mte. Rosa group particularly fine), and of the plains of Lombardy to the distant Apennines. Steep descent on the W., through the *Val Meria*, to *Mandello*, or to the E. to *Pasturo* in the *Val Sassina* (p. 545).

WESTERN BANK.

A good road, to the right of the Cadenabbia road, ascends in windings to (½ hr.) *Loveno Superiore* and the **Villa Vigoni** (gardener 1 fr.), which adjoins the village-church. It affords a superb view of Bellagio and the three arms of the lake. A summer-house contains two reliefs by *Thorvaldsen* and in the garden is a group in marble by *Argenti*. — Near this are the *Villa Massimo d'Azeglio* and *Villa Garovaglia*.

Beautiful view from the church of *Madonna della Breglia*, an ascent of 1½ hr. from the Villa Vigoni. — *Cima di Grona* (5680'), from Menaggio 4 hrs., with guide, easy and remunerative; splendid view.

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms: to the S.E. the *Lake of Lecco*, with imposing mountain-scenery, and to the S.W. the LAKE OF COMO, of greater loveliness if less majestic, along which the principal steamboats ply.

Bay of Como.

Bellagio (P). — **Hotels.** *GRAND-HÔTEL BELLAGIO, with garden, closed in Dec. and Jan., 250 beds, R. 5-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, pens. 11-20 fr., with the dépendance VILLA SERBELLONI (pens. 9-11 fr.), in the fine park mentioned below; *GRANDE BRETAGNE, with large garden, closed Nov.-Feb., 200 beds, R. 5-10, B. 1½, L. 3½-4½, D. 5-7, pens. 12-18 fr.; both of the first class. — *GENAZZINI ET MÉTROPOLE, with restaurant, on the lake, closed Nov. 15th-Feb. 15th, 80 beds, R. 3-5½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, pens. 7½-11 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. FLORENCE, 100 beds, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; *HÔT. SPLENDIDE DES ÉTRANGERS, 75 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr., both with gardens on the lake; HÔT. DU LAC, R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. SUISSE, R. 1½-2½, L. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr. — *Boats*, see p. 544. — *Lake Baths*, near the Villa Melzi, ½ M. to the S. (for swimmers; 1 fr.). — Olive-wood, silk goods, lace, and antiquities in numerous shops. — Chemist, *Lavizzari*. — *English*

Cadenabbia (P). — **Hotels.** *BELLEVUE, next the Villa Carlotta, with shady grounds on the lake (closed Dec. to Feb.), 180 beds, R. from 5, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-20 fr.; *BRITANNIA, 100 beds, R. 3-7, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; *BELLE-ILE, 70 beds, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. CADENABBIA, R. 3-7, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; EDEN HÔT., R. from 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr. — *English Church* of the Ascension (April-Nov.).

Cadenabbia, 2 M. to the S. of Menaggio, is the most sheltered place on the lake. — A little way to the S.W., on the road skirting the lake, stands the entrance-gate of the famous ***Villa Carlotta** (formerly *Sommariva*), the property of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. The gate is opened every ½ hr. (adm. 8-5; 1 fr.).

The MARBLE SALOON has a frieze with celebrated *Reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, the Triumph of Alexander

EASTERN BANK.

Church (St. James) in the grounds of the Grande Bretagne (April-Oct.).

Bellagio (708′; pop. 1100), at the W. base of the promontory between the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy.

On the hill above Bellagio (25 min. from Genazzini's Hotel to the highest point) stands the ***Villa Serbelloni** (adm. 1 fr.; guests of Grand-Hôtel Bellagio free). The park (charming views) extends to the end of the headland.

Going to the S. from the lower entrance to Villa Serbelloni, and passing the cemetery, we reach (1 M.) a blue gate on the left side of the road to Civenna (see below), the entrance to the **Villa Giulia** of Count Blome, with beautiful gardens overlooking the Lake of Lecco (open on Sun. and holidays, in summer daily; adm. $^1/_2$ fr.).

The road runs on, with continuous views of the Lake of Lecco, to (2-2$^1/_2$ hrs.) **Civenna** (2043′; *Hôt. Bellevue*), a delightful excursion (carr. 8 fr.; there and back 3 hrs.).

***Monte San Primo** (5530′; from Bellagio 4$^1/_2$ hrs.; guide, 10 fr., not indispensable), interesting. We ascend by Villa Giulia and *Casate* to a (2 hrs.) chapel; thence by the cart-road to the right to the *Alpe del Borgo*, and by a good path to the (2$^1/_2$ hrs.) top: superb view of Lake Como, the Brianza, and the High Alps.

On the Lake of Como, $^1/_2$ M. to the S. of Bellagio, is the **Villa Melzi,** belonging to the Duchess of Melzi, with many art-treasures and a delightful garden (the latter shown on Thurs. and Sun.; entrance by the S. gate, 1 fr.).

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(for which Count Sommariva paid 14,286*l.* in 1828); it also contains sculptures by *Canova* (Cupid and Psyche, Magdalen, Palamedes, and Venus) and others.

The *GARDEN displays a wealth of southern vegetation; on the S. side of the villa is a magnolia 1$^1/_2$ ft. in diameter. Striking vistas of the sunlit lake from the deep shade of the trees. The trellis-walk of lemon-trees is covered in winter.

Outside the garden is the sepulchral chapel of Count Sommariva, with sculptures by Italian artists (apply to the verger who lives near; fee).

Behind Cadenabbia rises the *Sasso San Martino.*

Halfway up the Sasso lies the little church of *Madonna di San Martino*, with a fresh spring and superb view. Ascent 1$^1/_2$ hr.: we follow the road through *Griante* to the little chapel of *San Rocco*, and then a paved path.

Monte Crocione (5365′), a higher hill to the W. (3$^1/_2$-4 hrs.; with guide, 5 fr.; fatiguing; to avoid heat, start at 2 a.m.), commands a striking view of Lake Como and Bellagio. More extensive, including the Valaisian Alps, from ***Monte Galbiga** (5600′), adjoining the Crocione on the W., reached from it by the ridge in $^3/_4$ hr. Descent by *Alp Ponna* to (3 hrs.) *Osteno* (p. 542).

The road goes on from the Villa Carlotta to —

Tremezzo (P; **Hôt.-Pens. Bazzoni*, 150 beds, R. 2$^1/_2$-3, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 2$^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. 6$^1/_4$-9 fr.; **Hôt. Villa Cornelia*, 50 beds, pens. 6-8 fr.), the principal place in the luxuriantly fertile *Tremezzina* district, with numerous villas.

Fine walk (3-4 hrs. there and back) by *Lenno* (Ristor. Brentani) to **Santa Maria del Soccorso** (1374′; inn), a 'Mt. Calvary' with a superb view; return by *Mezzegra.*

In the bay lie *Azzano* (B; Pens. Svizzera) and **Lenno** (P;

EASTERN BANK.

On the slope is the *Villa Besana*, with a modern tower-shaped mausoleum and a fine park.

San Giovanni (B). On the lake (1/2 M. from Villa Melzi) lies *Villa Trotti*, the beauty of whose grounds, laid out in the English style, is enhanced by their southern vegetation (fee).

Near *Lezzeno* (B; Osteria del Grottino), on the lake, and accessible by boat only, is the *Grotta del Bulgaro*, partly artificial (open March-Nov., 1 fr.).

Nesso (B), at the mouth of the *Val di Nesso*, which ascends to the *Piano del Tivano* (3800′), with a waterfall in a narrow gorge.

Careno; Quarsano; Pognana (B); *Riva di Palanzo* (P).

The *Villa Pliniana*, in the bay of *Molina*, built in 1570, is the property of Marchesa Trotti (adm. 50 c.). It derives its name from a spring near it which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by both the Plinys.

Torno (P; *Alb. Belvedere*). A road runs hence along the lake to Como.

Blevio (B).

WESTERN BANK.

Hôt. Regina, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Alb. Brentani*). Before us, on the long *Punta Balbianella*, is the *Villa Arconati*, with a colonnade (*View).

To the S. is *Campo* (P; Ristor. Gandolfi, pens. 5-6 fr.), and beyond it *Sala* (P); between these lies the islet of *Comacina*, with the little church of *San Giovanni*. Then *Colonno* (B).

Argegno (P; *Alb. Belvedere; Alb. d'Argegno*), at the mouth of the fertile *Val Intelvi*.

Road hence by *Castiglione d'Intelvi* (1968′; Alb.-Ristorante Castiglione) and *San Fedele d'Intelvi* (2624′; Alb. San Fedele) to (13 1/2 M.) *Lanzo* (carr. in 3 hrs.; see p. 541).

Brienno (P), embosomed in laurels.

Torriggia (P); on a headland, *Villa Cetti*. To the S., on the lake, rises a lofty pyramid, over a tomb.

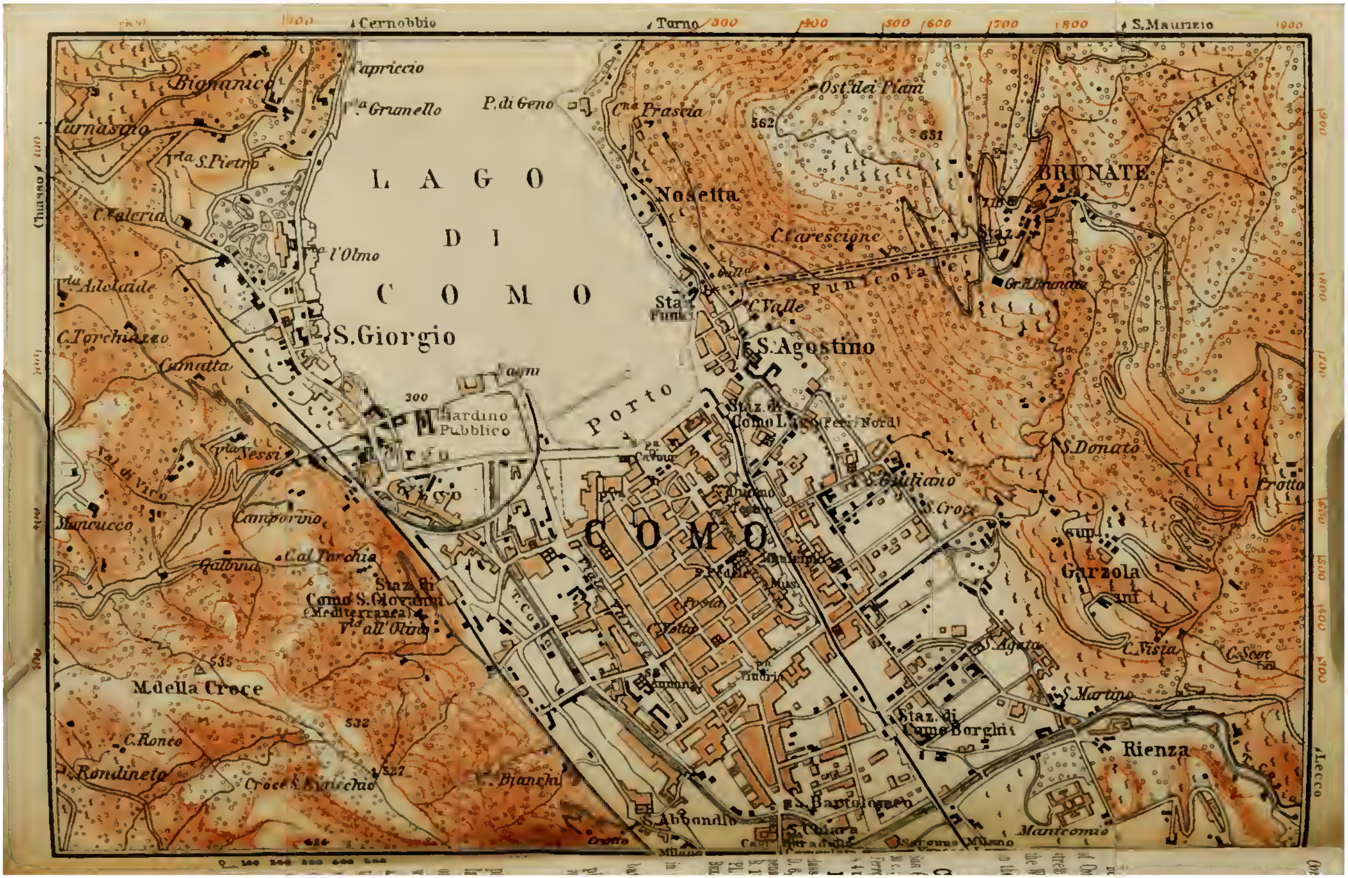
Germanello, Laglio, Carate, Urio (P), all with fine villas.

Moltrasio (P; *Ristorante Caramazza; Ristorante Roma*), with terraced gardens.

Cernobbio (P). — **Hotels.** *GR.-HÔT. VILLA D'ESTE, patronized by English and Americans, open March 1st-Oct. 31st, 148 beds, R. 4-10, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr., with fine park; hotel-omn. at the pier and at the Como station. *HÔT. REINE OLGA, 80 beds, R. 3-4, B. 1 1/4, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.; STELLA; MILANO, pens. 5 1/2-7 fr., Italian, very fair.

Cernobbio, with 1059 inhab. and many villas, is much frequented in spring and autumn.

The **Monte Bisbino** (4350′; inn), with a pilgrimage-church (fine view), is easily ascended from Cernobbio viâ *Rovenna* and the *Monti Madrona* (2755′; tavern) in 4 hrs.



Cernobbio
Turno
S.Maurizio
Lecco
Capriccio
Vla Granello
P. di Geno
Cna Prascia
Ost. dei Piani
562
651
BRUNATE
Bignanico
Carnasino
Vla S.Pietro
C.Valeria
LAGO
DI
COMO
l'Olmo
Nosetta
C.Carescione
Funicolare
Gr. Albergo
Vla Adelaide
C.Torchiazzo
S.Giorgio
Sta Funic.
C.Valle
S.Agostino
Camnago
300
Giardino Pubblico
Porto
Staz. di Como Lago (Ferr. Nord)
S.Donato
Val di Vico
Camporino
S.Giuliano
S.Croce
COMO
Cal. Farchia
Gallina
Staz. di Como S.Giovanni (Mediterranea)
Vla all' Olmo
Garzola
535
M.della Croce
C.Visia
C.Scot
S.Agata
S.Martino
532
Staz. di Como Borghi
Rienza
C.Ronco
Rondineto
527
Croce S.Bianchio
Bianchi
S.Bartolomeo
S.Abbondio
S.Chiara
Manicomio
Milano
Crotto

EASTERN BANK.

WESTERN BANK.

Farther on, *Villa Cima,* with a beautiful park; then *Villa Tavernola,* below the mouth of the *Breggia.*

Beyond the headland *Punta di Geno,* on the E. bank, the Bay of Como unfolds itself to our view, and we perceive the town stretching out along the shore, surrounded by country-seats, on the W. *Borgo San Giorgio,* with the *Villa l'Olmo* (p. 550), and on the E. *Borgo Sant' Agostino* (high above is *Brunate,* p. 550).

Como. — The **Station** of the St. Gotthard Railway *(Stazione Como San Giovanni* or *Mediterranea)* lies $^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of the pier (omn. 30 c.; free to holders of through-tickets). The *Stazione Como Lago* or *Ferrovie Nord*, for the lines Saronno-Milan and Varese-Laveno (p. 531), is 4 min. to the E. of the pier.

Hotels (all near the pier). *GRAND-HÔTEL PLINIUS (Pl. p), a first-class house (closed Nov. 15th-Feb. 28th), 200 beds, R. 4-10, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6, pens. 11-18 fr.; *HÔTEL VOLTA (Pl. v), 100 beds, R. 4-5, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; *HÔT. D'ITALIE ET D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. i), 60 beds, R. $3^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. 9-12 fr.; *HÔT.-MÉTROPOLE ET SUISSE AU LAC (Pl. m), 95 beds, R. $2^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE (Pl. b), R. 2-3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. $7^1/_2$-9 fr.

Cafés-Restaurants at all the hotels. Also, *Frasconi, Barchetta,* both in the Piazza Cavour; *San Gottardo* (R. from $1^1/_2$ fr.), Piazza Volta.

Lake-Baths by the *Giardino Pubblico* (to the left, beyond the pier; bath and towels 70 c.).

Local Steamboats ply ten times daily between Como (second stopping-place: *Como Funicolare,* see p. 550) and *Villa l'Olmo* (p. 550), *Tavernola* (see above), *Cernobbio, Pizzo, Blevio,* and *Torno;* fare 20 c., Sun. 30 c. *Engl. Ch. Serv.* at the Gr.-Hôt. Plinius.

Como (705'; pop. 31,500), the Roman *Comum,* the capital of a province and an episcopal see, is a thriving industrial town, with large silk-factories and dye-works. It is situated on the S. bay of the Lake of Como, at the foot of verdant rocky heights, dotted with villas and villages. — The most animated parts of the town are the *Piazza Cavour,* near the pier, and the streets running thence to the W. along the lake to the *Giardino Pubblico.* — A short street leads to the S.E. from the Piazza Cavour to the *Piazza del Duomo,* on the left side of which is the *Broletto* (completed in 1215; now a record-office), constructed of alternate courses of light and dark stone. The **Cathedral,* built entirely of marble, is one of the best in N. Italy. Begun in 1396 in the Gothic style, it was altered in the Renaissance style by Tommaso Rodari in 1487-1526. The richly sculptured main portal and N. side-portal are specially noteworthy. Beside the former are statues (erected in 1498) of the elder and younger Pliny, both of whom were natives of Comum. — The little Piazza Volta, to the S.W. of the Piazza Cavour, contains a statue, by Marchesi, of *Count Alessandro Volta*

(1745-1827), the physicist, another native of Como. — In the Piazza Vittoria is a bronze *Statue of Garibaldi*, by Vela (1889). — In the Viale Varese, bordered by plane-trees, is the highly ornate church of the *Santissima Annunziata*, of the 17th cent.; $^1/_2$ M. beyond it, on the hillside, is the handsome *Basilica Sant' Abbondio*, dating from the 8th and 11th centuries.

Excursions (local steamboats, see p. 549). On the W. bank a road leads through the suburb of *Borgo San Giorgio* to the (25 min.) ***Villa l'Olmo**, the property of the Duke Visconti-Modrone, with handsome apartments and a fine large park (visitors admitted). — On the E. bank, through the suburb of *Borgo Sant' Agostino*, and high up along the slope (fine views) to *Blevio* and ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Torno* (p. 548).

From the Borgo Sant' Agostino a Cable Railway (*Funicolare;* every $^1/_2$ hr.; fare up $1^1/_2$ fr., down 1 fr.; return-ticket 2 fr., before 7 a.m. and after 7 p.m. 1 fr.) ascends in 20 min. to **Brunate** (2405'; *Grand-Hôtel Brunate*, May-Oct., 80 beds, R. $3^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 5, pens. 10-14 fr.; *Hôt. Milan*, 60 beds from $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 7 fr.; *Alb. Bellavista*, R. 2, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. 7 fr.; *Alb. Volta*, pens. $4^1/_2$-7 fr.), which commands an extensive view (in summer clear only in the early morning) of Como and the hills around, of the mountains as far as Monte Rosa, and of the plain of Lombardy. Pretty walks to the (20 min.) *Piani di Brunate* on the slope above the lake; to the (12 min.) *Fontana Pissarottino* (2384'; hôt., 60 beds, pens. from 8 fr.), overlooking Cernobbio and Monte Bisbino, and past the *Hôt. Riposo* (pens. $5^1/_2$-7 fr.) to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *San Maurizio* (2857'; Hôt. du Parc) and the *Tre Croci* (*Brunate Kulm*, 2970').

The *Castello Baradello* (see below) also affords a fine prospect: it is reached in $1^1/_2$ hr. by following the Milan road to the S. from the Piazza Vittoria, and then by a good footpath.

115. From Como to Milan.

29 M. Railway (continuation of the St. Gotthard line, p. 493) in 1-$1^3/_4$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 70 c.; express fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 c.).

Como (Stazione San Giovanni), see p. 549. — On a hill (1414') near (3 M.) *Albate-Camerlata* rises the tower of *Castello Baradello*, where Frederick Barbarossa resided in 1176. $5^1/_2$ M. *Cucciago* (tunnels); $7^1/_2$ M. *Cantù-Asnago;* $9^1/_2$ M. *Carimate;* 12 M. *Camnago*. The fertile hilly district to the left is the *Brianza*, with many villas; in the background, the *Mte. Resegone*, near Lecco. $15^1/_2$ M. *Seregno;* $17^1/_2$ M. *Desio*.

21 M. **Monza** (pop. 27,800; *Albergo del Parco, Alb.-Ristor. Sport*, near the park, 1 M. from the station; *Alb. del Castello e Falcone*, at the station, unpretending), an old town. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 and rebuilt in the 14th cent., contains the 'Iron Crown' of the Lombard kings (shown for 5 fr.) and a rich treasury (1 fr.). The royal *Summer Palace* near Monza has a fine large park.

25 M. *Sesto San Giovanni*.

29 M. **Milan.** — The Central Station (Pl. F, G, 1; ***Restaurant**) is a handsome building adorned with frescoes and sculptures. Cab into the town (day or night) 1 fr.; each trunk 25 c.; hotel-omnibus $^3/_4$-$1^1/_2$ fr. Tramway from station to town 10 c. — Porter for luggage under 100 lbs. 50 c. — The *Milano-Nord Station* (Pl. C, 4) is for Saronno-Como, Laveno, etc.

MILANO
1:16.500
Metri
Staz. Centrale
Cimitero Monumle
Cusano, Carate
Novara
Como
Gallarate
Monza
Bergamo
Magenta
Mortara, Genova
Corsico
Certosa Pavia
Lodi
Stazione Centrale delle Ferrovie
Bast. di P. Nuova
Bast. di Pta Garibaldi
Anfiteatro dell' Arena
Torre Stigler
NUOVO PARCO
Castello
Piazza Castello
Stazione Ferr. Nord-Milano
Foro Bonaparte
Teatro Olympia
Teat. Dal Verme
Pal. Litta
S. Maria delle Grazie
Caserma
Ospedale milit.
S. Ambrogio
Carceri Cellulari
Fatebenefratelli
Palazzo di Brera
Pal. Crespi
Ospedale Fatebene Sorelle
Giardini Pubblici
Giardino Reale
Museo civ. di Storia nat.
Pal. Saporiti
Pal. di Prefettura
Convento Cappuccini
Seminario Teologico
Museo Poldi-Pezz.
Banca d'Italia
Teat. alla Scala
S. Fedele
S. Carlo
S. Babila
Conservatorio di Musica
S. Maria della Passione
S. Pietro in Gessate
Corso di P. Vittoria
Piazza del Duomo
Duomo
Pal. Arcivescovile
Pal. Reale
Pal. Giustizia
Pal. Borromeo
S. Satiro
S. Alessandro
S. Giorgio
S. Lorenzo
S. Eufemia
S. Nazaro
Ospedale Maggiore
Sinagoga
Panteon detto la Rotonda
Teat. Carcano
Teat. Comenda
S. Calimero
S. Maria presso S. Celso
Collegio Militare
Caserma S. Eustorgio
Patronato
Darsena
Piazza del Mercato
Olona Nuova
Olona Vecchia
Corso Porta Romana
Bast. di P. Monforte
Bast. di P. Vittoria
Bast. di P. Romana
Bast. d. P. Ticinese
Bast. d. P. Genova
B. d. P. Lodovica
Bast. d. P. Vigentina
Corso di P. Venezia
Tranvie
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Hotels. *Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; F, 5), Corso Vittorio Emanuele; *Hôt. Cavour (Pl. b; F, 3), Piazza Cavour; *Gr.-Hôt. de Milan (Pl. c; F, 3, 4), Via Alessandro Manzoni 29; *Gr.-Hôt. Continental (Pl. e; E, 4), Via Al. Manzoni; all these of the first class, R. from 4½ or 5, B. 1½, L. 3½-4, D. 5-8, omn. 1½ fr. — Also of the first rank, but less expensive: Métropole (Pl. q; E, 5), Piazza del Duomo; Reoina Hôt. & Rebecchino (Pl. p; E, 5), Via Santa Margherita 16. — Europa (Pl. f; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 9; Grande Bretaone et Reichmann (Pl. d; D, E, 6), Via Torino 45; Manin (Pl. k; F, 2), Via Manin; Bella Venezia (Pl. i; E, F, 5), Piazza San Fedele; Victoria (Pl. o; G, 4, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele; Roma (Pl. g; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 7; Gr.-Hôt. Royal, Piazza Cordusio (Pl. D, E, 5); Corso Hotel, Corso Vitt. Emanuele 15; Pozzo & Central (Pl. l; E, 6), Via Torino, D. 4 fr.; Francia (Pl. m; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 19; Agnello & du Dôme (Pl. h; F, 5); Ancôra e Ginevra (Pl. n; F, 5), Via Agnello; Angioli & Sempione, Via San Protasio; Biscione & Bellevue (Pl. t; F, 5), Piazza Fontana, adjoining the Piazza del Duomo, R. 3, D. 3 fr. — Near the Central Station, for passing tourists: *Palace Hotel (Pl. y; G, 1), first-class, with restaurant and tourist-office, R. 5-15, B. 1½, L. 4½, D. 6, omnibus ½ fr.; Hôt. du Nord (Pl. u; F, 1), R. 3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½ fr.; Hôt. d'Italie (Pl. z; F, 1); Concordia (Pl. w; F, 1), R. 2-3 fr.; Hôt. Terminus (Pl. v; G, 1), R. 4-6 fr.; Hôt. du Parc (Pl. x; F, 2), R. 2½-5, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Schmid, Via Marco Polo (Pl. F, 1), unpretending.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Cova*, with garden, Piazza della Scala; *Biffi*, *Savini*, both in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; *Fiaschetteria Toscana* (Tuscan wines), Via Ugo Foscolo, near the Galleria. — **Birrerie.** *Gambrinus-Halle*, Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; *Spatenbräu*, Via Ugo Foscolo 2; *Birreria Nazionale Casanova*, Piazza del Duomo; *Orologio*, to the E. of the cathedral; *Borsa*, Piazza Cordusio (Pl. D, E, 5); *Pilsen*, Galleria de Cristoforis (Pl. F, 4).

Baths. *Bagno di Diana* (Pl. H, 2), outside Porta Venezia; *Terme di Milano*, Foro Bonaparte 68 (Pl. C, D, 4).

Taximeter Cabs (*'Cittadine'* or *'Broughams'*) 70 c. for ⅓ M., every ⅓ M. (500 mètres) or 4 min. of waiting more 10 c. — Motor Cabs the first ¼ M. 70 c., every 200 mètres more 10 c. per drive (day or night); per ½ hr. 1, per hr. 1½ fr.; from station to town, 1 fr.

Electric Tramways every 5 min. (10 c.) from the Piazza del Duomo to most of the city-gates and to the Cimitero. — **Electric Railway** to *Monza* (p. 550) in 20 min. (60 or 35 c.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 5), Via Bocchetto 2, near the Piazza Cordusio; branch-offices at the Central Station, etc.

Theatres. *Teatro alla Scala* (Pl. E, 4; p. 552), for operas (in winter only). *Teatro Lirico Internazionale*, Via Larga (Pl. F, 6), operas. *Teatro Manzoni* (Pl E, 5), Piazza della Scala, comedies. *Teatro Dal Verme* (Pl. D, 4), operas and ballet. *Teatro Filodrammatici* (Pl. E, 4), operas.

English Church (*All Saints'*, Via Solferino 15); services at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; chaplain, *Rev. H. B. Foster, M.A.*

Milan (for a full description, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*), rebuilt after its total destruction in 1162 by Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, is the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing cities in Italy, silk being the staple commodity. The city is upwards of 7 M. in circuit and has a population of about 520,000, including the suburbs. It is the seat of an archbishop and the headquarters of the 2nd Italian Army Corps. In 1277-1447 it was under the sway of the Visconti, in 1450-1536 under that of the Sforza; it subsequently became subject to Spain; and in 1714-96 and 1815-59 it was held by the Austrians.

The centre of business and traffic is the Piazza del Duomo (Pl. E, 5), the present aspect of which dates from 1865, when it was flanked with palatial edifices, designed by *Gius. Mengoni*, and much enlarged since 1876. In the middle of the piazza is an *Equestrian Statue of Victor Emanuel II.*, by E. Rosa (1896).

The construction of the Gothic ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, F, 5), one of the largest churches in existence, built entirely of white marble, and adorned with 98 turrets and about 2000 statues, was begun in 1386 by the splendour-loving Giangaleazzo Visconti, and continued until the end of the 16th century. The façade was restored in 1903-8. Monumental bronze door by Lod. Pogliaghi (1906).

The ****Interior** (open 5.30 or 6.30 a.m. till dusk; guide needless), with its double aisles, borne by 52 pillars, is very impressive owing to the way in which the light falls through the richly coloured windows. In the S. aisle is a **Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele de' Medici*, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. in memory of his brothers. Near the adjacent ambulatory is an anatomically interesting Statue of St. Bartholomew by Agrate (1562); the saint is represented flayed, with his skin on his shoulder. In the left transept, in front of the altar, is a **Bronze Candelabrum* (13th cent.). The chapels of the N. aisle contain a few fair paintings and the wooden *Crucifix* carried by San Carlo Borromeo (p. 536) in his missions of mercy during the plague. An ancient sarcophagus of St. Dionysius, in porphyry, is now a *Font*. The subterranean *Cappella San Carlo* contains the tomb of San Carlo Borromeo (in summer 5.30-10, in winter 7-10 a.m.; at other times, fee of 1 fr.). The body of the saint is shown for a farther fee of 5 fr.

The ascent (door near the Medici monument in the right transept; open as above) of the *Roof and Tower (354'; ticket 25 c.; 157 steps to the roof) enables the visitor to enjoy a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines (Panorama by Bossoli, 1 fr.).

The **Galleria Vittorio Emanuele** (Pl. E, 5), the largest and finest arcade of the kind in Europe, built by *Gius. Mengoni* in 1865-72, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the *Piazza della Scala* (Pl. E, 4). In the latter rises a statue of *Leonardo da Vinci* (d. 1519), by Magni. To the N.W. is the *Teatro alla Scala*, built in 1778, one of the largest in Europe (3600 seats; see p. 551).

Of the other churches of Milan the following are noteworthy. **Sant' Ambrogio** (Pl. C, 6), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent.; the present Romanesque building probably dates from the 12th century. It contains gold and silver reliefs of the 9th cent. on the high altar (fee 5 fr.), pictures by Luini, Gand. Ferrari, etc. —**Santa Maria delle Grazie** (Pl. B, 5), of the 15th cent., has rich terracotta decorations and a fine dome by *Bramante*. In the refectory of the monastery belonging to the church is *Leonardo da Vinci's* far-famed Last Supper, restored in 1908 (adm. on week-days 9.30-4.30, Nov. to Feb. 10-4, 1 fr.; closed on Sun. and holidays). —**San Maurizio** (Pl. C, 5) has fine frescoes by *Luini*. —**San Lorenzo** (Pl. D, 7) is the oldest church in Milan, but has been several times rebuilt; the isolated colonnade in front of it, borne by sixteen Corinthian columns, is the most important fragment remaining of the Roman Mediolanum.

The **Brera** (Pl. E, 3), or *Palazzo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti*, which was built in 1615 et seq. as a Jesuit college, has a handsome court, in which are a statue of Napoleon I. as Roman Emperor, by Canova, and other statues. Besides other collections, the building contains the *Public Library* and the *Picture Gallery (*Pinacoteca*;* open daily, 9-4, Nov.-Feb. 10-4, 1 fr.; Sun. and holidays, 9 or 10-12, gratis), with works by *Tintoretto* (Room IV), *Cima da Conegliano* (R. V), *Titian* (R. VI), *Lor. Lotto* (R. VII), *Mantegna, Crivelli, Giov. Bellini* (R. IX), *B. Luini* (R. XVI), *Correggio* (R. XX), *Raphael's* celebrated 'Sposalizio', or Marriage of the Virgin (R. XXII), and frescoes by *Bramante* (R. XXIV).

The famous *Bibliotheca Ambrosiana* (Pl. D, E, 5), open on week-days 10-4 (Nov.-Feb. 10-3), 1 fr., Sun. and holidays 1-4, 20 c., contains on the groundfloor the library, with valuable ancient manuscripts, and on the first floor a picture gallery, with drawings by L. da Vinci and Raphael.

The *Museo Poldi-Pezzōli* (Pl. F, 4), Via Morone 10, contains valuable pictures, Persian carpets, weapons, and other antiquities, exhibited in the house of the founder (d. 1879). Adm. daily 9-4 (Nov.-Feb. 9-3) 1 fr.; Sun. and holidays 9-12, 20 c.

The *Ospedale Maggiore* (Pl. F, 6), a remarkably fine brick edifice, begun in 1456, but not completed till 1624, contains nine different courts. The external terracotta incrustation and the rich and beautiful windows are probably unsurpassed.

The **Castello** (Pl. C, 3, 4), of the 14-15th cent., once the seat of the Visconti and Sforza, was rebuilt in 1893. It contains the municipal art collections (open 10-5, Mon. 1-5; adm. 1 fr., free on Sun. and holidays 11-4). In the W. part, the so-called *Rocchetta*, are the modern gallery and the small Museo del Risorgimento Nazionale, while the N. part, the *Corte Ducale*, contains the archæological collections and the museum of industrial art. On the N.W. side of the *Nuovo Parco* (Pl. B, C, 2-4), behind the Castello, rises the *Arco della Pace* (Pl. B, 2), a triumphal arch of marble, begun by Napoleon I. in 1804 and completed in 1838.

The **Giardini Pubblici** (Pl. F, G, 2), between the Corso Venezia and Via Manin (café-restaurant), are beautifully laid out. On the E. side is the *Museo Civico di Storia Naturale* (adm. daily, 10-5, Mon. 1-5, 50 c., Sun. and holidays 9-11.30 and 1-5 free). On the W. side is a *Statue of Cavour* in bronze, by Tabacchi (1865).

The large **Cemetery** (Pl. C, D, 1; tramways from the rail. station and the Piazza del Duomo) is the most remarkable in Italy, and constitutes with its wealth of marble monuments a museum of modern Milanese sculpture. In the last section is a 'Tempio di Cremazione'.

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INDEX MAP OF
SWITZERLAND
showing the
ROUTES AND SPECIAL MAPS
OF THE HANDBOOK.
Scale: 1 to 1.900.000
English miles (69 to 1°)
Kilometres (111,3 1°)
Swiss leagues (23,7 1°)
Railways
High-roads
Carriage-roads & Bridle-paths
Footpaths
Steamboat routes
Passes
Peaks.
The small numerals (1) refer to the routes, the large (11) to the pages of the Handbook.
Longitude East 8 from Greenwich
MULHOUSE
BALE
Delle
Pfirt
Altkirch
Delémont
Moutier
Grandval
Tramelan
Pierre Pertuis
Biel
Bienne
Solure
La Chaux-de-Fonds
Le Locle
Neuchatel
Chasseral
Buchegg
Burgdorf
Langnau
Ormans
Levier
Pontarlier
Salins
Estavayer
Schwarzenburg
Thun
Fribourg
Wattenwil
Champagnole
Moudon
Payerne
Lausanne
Oron
Vevey
Bex
Rolle
Nyon
Geneva
Lake Leman
Thonon
Bonneville
Le Biot
Cluses
Voirons
Annemasse
Mt Salève
Sallanches
Mt Blanc
Mt Charvin
Annecy
Faverges
Albertville
Aix les Bains
Mt de Nivolet
Chambery
Pierre d'Alligny
Montmelian
Moutiers
Bourg St Maurice
Little St Bernard
Aosta
Val d'Aosta
Châtillon
Cogne
Gr. Paradiso
Mt Rosa de Bianca
Visp
Sion
Martigny
Col de Vosa
Col de la Seigne
Col de Balme
Col de Fenêtre
Grand St Bernard
Col du Midi
Col de Marcous
Col de Sonadon
Col de Tête noire
Col de Balme
Col de Forclaz
Col de Jaman
Col de Pillon
Col de Mosses
Col de Sanetsch
Col de Cheville
Col de Bretolet
Col de Susten
Col de Gemmi
Col de Balmhorn
Col de Grimsel
Col de Furka
Col de Nufenen
Col de Lukmanier
Col de Oberalp
Col de Bernina
Col de Maloja
Col de Splügen
Col de Bernhardin
Col de Julier
Col de Albula
Col de Flüela
Col de Ofen
Col de Umbrail
Col de Stelvio
Col de Reschen
Col de Finstermünz
Col de Arlberg
Col de Scaletta
Col de Klosters
Col de Wildhaus
Col de Ruppen
Col de Pragel
Col de Schwyz
Col de Brünig
Col de Surenen
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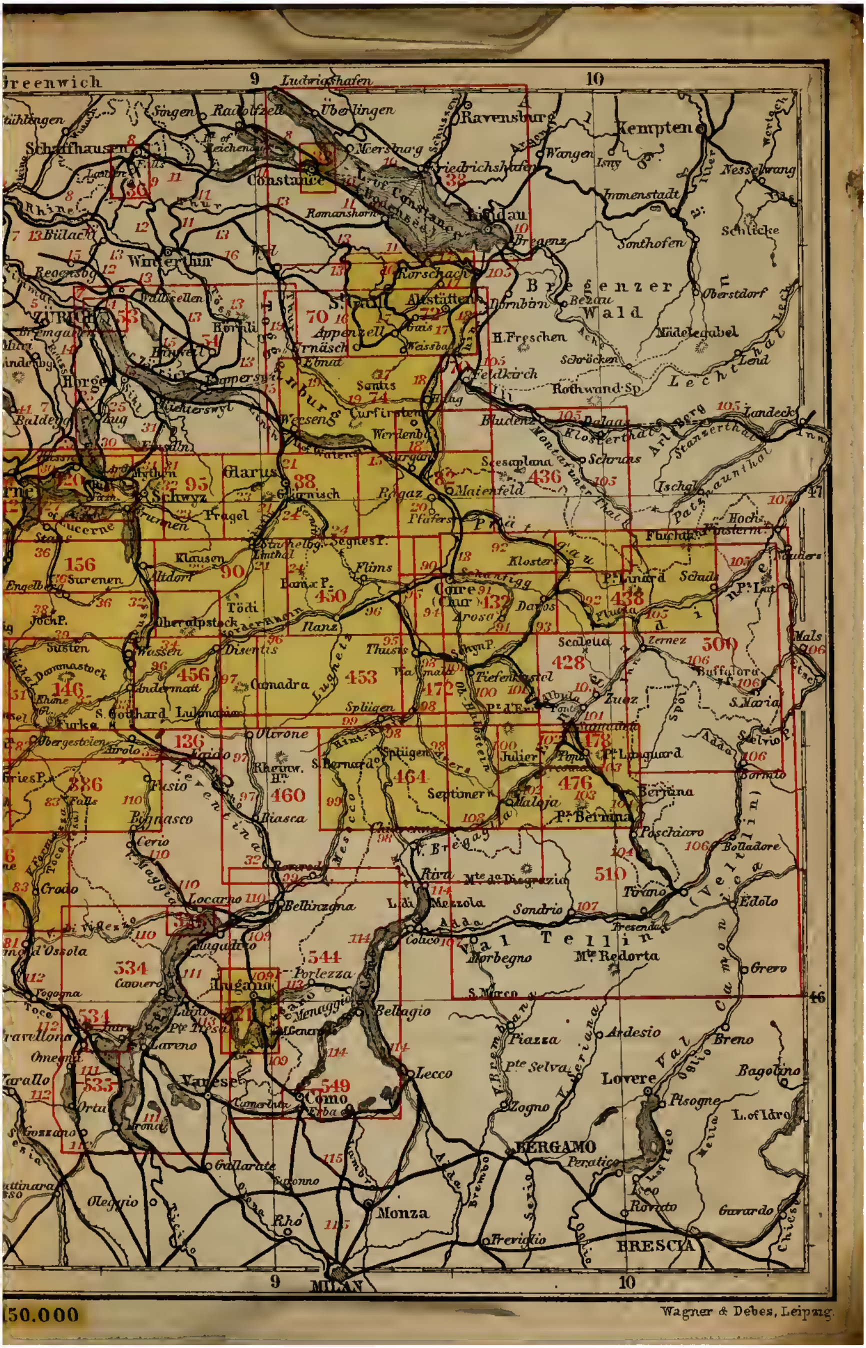
Col de Engstlen


Greenwich
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Constance
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Bregenzer Wald
Oberstdorf
Zürich
St. Gall
Altstätten
Dornbirn
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Ebnat
Säntis
Feldkirch
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Rothwand Sp.
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Horgen
Wädensweil
Zug
Wesen
Curfirsten
Bludenz
Landeck
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Sargans
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Schruns
Mythen
Glarus
Schwyz
Ragaz
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Ischgl
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Brunnen
Pragel
Linthal
Segnes P.
Hochjoch
Finstermünz
Klausen
Altdorf
Flims
Kloster
Schanfigg
Coire (Chur)
Davos
Arosa
Engelberg
Surenen
Tödi
P. Linard
Schuls
Joch P.
Oberalpstock
Ilanz
Thusis
Scaletta
Zernez
Susten
Wassen
Disentis
Tiefenkastel
Buffalora
Dammastock
Andermatt
Lukmanier
Splügen
Albula
Zuoz
S. Maria
Rhone
S. Gotthard
Furka
Olivone
Splügen
S. Bernardino
P. Languard
Stelvio
Airolo
Faido
Julier
Bormio
Fusio
Septimer
Maloja
P. Bernina
Bernina
Biasca
Biasca
Poschiavo
Bolladore
Cerio
Chiavenna
Riva
Mte. di Disgrazia
Tirano
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Colico
Morbegno
Val Tellina
Mte. Redorta
Grevo
Lugano
Porlezza
Cannero
S. Marco
Menaggio
Bellagio
Piazza
Ardesio
Breno
Lovere
Bagolino
Pallanza
Omegna
Varese
Lecco
Zogno
Pisogne
L. of Idro
Varallo
Como
Erba
Orta
Gozzano
BERGAMO
Gallarate
Saronno
Oleggio
Monza
Iseo
Rovato
Gavardo
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BRESCIA
MILAN
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